

APPENDIX

TO THE

SECOND ARTICLE of CHARGE

APPENDIX, N^o I. (a)

Extract of a Letter from Warren Hastings Esquire, to the Court of Directors, dated Fort William, 18th May 1775.

Honourable Sirs,

YOU will be informed by the General Letter from the Secret Department, of the Decree passed by the Majority on the 9th instant, for dismissing Munny Begum from her Office of Guardian to the Nabob, and from the Charge of his Household; and conferring those Trusts on Rajah Coordas, the Son of Mahraja Nundcomar.

A Revolution so sudden, so extraordinary, and so important in all its Consequences, required the most wary Circumspection in those who projected it, and the most assured Conviction, both of its Justice and Necessity, before they carried it into Execution. It will naturally be concluded, that they proceeded on some Proofs, or strong Presumption, that the Begum had dissipated or embezzled the Nabob's Estate, grossly neglected his Education, or engaged in Projects which might injure the Peace of the Country, the Company's Interests, or their Connection with the Nabob; or, at least, that she had been concerned in Disputes with their Government, or Encroachments on their Dewanny Privileges. [* You will expect, that in the Proceedings against the Begum, the strictest Regard will have been paid to her Honour; and every scrupulous Attention observed which the Delicacy of the Oriental Manners prescribed with respect to her Sex, and her Rank and Character particularly demand.

(Signed, at the End of the Letter)

Warren Hastings.]

APPENDIX, N^o II.

Extract of a Letter from Warren Hastings Esquire, to the Court of Directors, dated Fort William, 31st July 1775.

THE Begum, since her Disgrace, has been added to the List of my Accusers. The Manner in which this extraordinary Manoeuvre was effected will be too plainly suggested, even by the Facts which appear in the abrupt and mysterious Relation of it by Mr. Goring.

[† Mr. Goring was deputed by the Board to divest the Begum of her Authority, to place it in the Hands of the Son of Nund Comar, to receive from the Begum the Accounts of the Nabob's Expences, and to deliver them to the Gentlemen who were, at the same Time, appointed to examine and report them to the Board. What private Instructions he received I know not; but One of his first Acts of Authority, after having taken Care to impress the Begum with a proper Idea of the Extent of his Power over her own Person, by apprizing her of the Order of the Board for her Removal from the Palace to a remote House in the City, and that the Execution of this Order depended solely on his Option, was to imprison Etwar Ally Cawn, her chief Eunuch and confidential Servant, on the Complaint of One of the Servants of the Household respecting a private Grievance, totally foreign from the declared Purposes of Mr. Goring's Commission. By this Species of Torture, inflicted on the Mind of a weak Woman, who had hitherto been accustomed to the gentlest Treatment, and most respectful Address, from all Persons of what Rank soever who approached her, she was compelled to deliver a Paper to Mr. Goring, containing an Account of Two Sums charged to have been paid to Mr. Middleton and myself, each amounting to 150,000 Rupees.] Etwar Ally was in consequence immediately released from Imprisonment, and the Begum permitted to continue in Possession of her own Apartments.

It is remarkable, that even the obvious Precaution of introducing this strange Production, with some Circumstances which might mark it as the voluntary Act of the Begum, was totally dis-

(a) The Parts marked with the Hands pointing, and enclosed in this Bracket [], are the Parts actually read by the Managers for the Commons: The Parts marked with inverted Commas and inclosed thus §()§ are the Parts actually read by the Counsel for the Defendant.

* Vide supra, Page 419.

† Vide supra, Page 420.

regarded;



regarded; and the Begum, a Woman of the first Rank in the Province, made abruptly to present a formal Accusation against the First Member of the present, and the Two first Members of the last Administration, with the gloomy Silence of a common mercenary Informer.

The following Extracts will serve as a Specimen of the Oppression exercised on the Begum and her Officers, the Mode chosen by Mr. Goring for eluding the Appeals which she might be provoked to make to the Supreme Court of Justice, and the Derision with which this insolent young Man has dared to treat her Feelings, even in a Letter written by him to the Council.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Goring to the Board, dated the 17th May 1775.

" On the Begum's hearing that Part of the Letter read relating to her being removed to Meer Jaffier's House, she exclaimed against it; and said, that if she was to quit the Kella, she would go to Calcutta. I told her this was a discretionary Order and left to me, if I thought it necessary, explaining to her that Part of my Instructions, and assuring her she should be used with the utmost Respect, according to your Orders. I beg to know, however, if you will admit of her going to Calcutta, should I find it necessary to remove her from the Kella, which I fear I shall, from the Character of the People about her, particularly Etwar Ally Cawn, and Roy Angsing, the Head of the Hircarrahs, who have been the chief Managers since the Begum has had Charge of the Nabob, and who have accumulated great Wealth, particularly the former, by his Excellency's Account, who was raised from a menial Station to the One he now holds.

" As the Begum hinted that there were Courts of Justice at Calcutta, and that the Aggrieved could there get Redress, if you think proper, all Orders for confining the Servants, who may be or are faulty, shall be issued in the Nabob's Name, who, I apprehend, has an undoubted Right over them."

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Goring to the Board, dated the 5th of June.

" I have only to add, that, previous to sending the above Papers, I waited on her (the Begum) with the Nabob and Goordas. On mentioning the Matter, she flew into a violent Passion, abused Goordas, beat herself, and denied the Whole."

Extract of a Letter from Nonidroy, addressed to the General and the Gentlemen of the Council, and entered in Consultation of the 24th July.

" On the Second of the same Month, between Seven and Eight in the Morning, Rajah Goordas went to Ferralang, and was received very graciously by Mr. Goring, who expressed his Pleasure at the Kindness of the Rajah in this Visit: After which, they entered into Conversation with Chytôn Durr, the Behla Treasurer, concerning the Nezeranna given to the Governor, amounting to Two Lacks of Rupees, which were sent to Calcutta at the Time of the Begum's being invested with the Administration. At last, the said Treasurer mentioned something contrary to the Orders of the said Gentleman, and was therefore put under a Guard of Sepoys for near Two Hours; after which, he agreed that he would relate, in the Evening, whatever he might be able to discover from Yatebar Ally Cawn, and from an Examination into the Papers: On this he was released. Rajah Goordas, and the said Treasurer, went, in the Evening, to Ferralang, and remained there till near Eight at Night. I understand that nothing was settled. Victuals being sent to Mr. Goring from the Nabob's Sircar, according to our established Custom, he sent it back again. The Papers of the Serishta of the Nizamut Behla, &c. remained open from Nine o'Clock in the Morning till Seven in the Evening."

Mr. Goring still continues at the City, notwithstanding the ostensible Purposes of his Commission are, or ought to have been long ago, concluded; retaining the Begums in the most absolute State of Dependence, and persisting in his Endeavours to extort from her further Accusations; sometimes practising on her Fears by Threats, at others tempting her by Promises of restoring her former Authority. This I learn from private Information; but I do not think it safe to divulge my Authority. You will judge of the Probability of it, from the Facts avowed by Mr. Goring, in his Letters, and from the general Tenor of his Commission. This Treatment of the Begum has hitherto produced no other Effect; than to irritate her to short Gusts of Anger, and ineffectual Resolutions to come down to Calcutta, for an Asylum against a Tyranny which she could no longer submit to.

Such is the State of the Person, whom your former Administration thought worthy of being placed in the First Office of Dignity in these Provinces, and whom your subsequent Commands have since confirmed in that Trust, with Expressions of your fullest Approbation; and even the most honourable Testimonies of your Applause bestowed on myself, for the Part which I had in the Plan and Conduct of this Transaction.

As your Curiosity may be excited to read at large the Proceedings on the Dismissal, and subsequent Treatment of Munny Begum, and the other Matters produced from both, I beg Leave to recommend to your Perusal the following Consultations of the Secret Department in which they will be found, viz. 1st, 5th, 9th, 10th, and 25th May; 8th and 12th June, and 24th July.

A P P E N D I X, N^o III.

Fort William, the 1st March 1776.

At a Council; Present,
 The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
 Lieutenant General Clavering,
 The Honourable George Monson,
 Richard Barwell, and } Esquires.
 Philip Francis,

READ, the following Letters and Enclosures from the Calcutta Committee of Revenue.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and Council of Revenue
 at Fort William.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

We beg Leave to transmit you Copies of Five Arzees, which we have just received from Rajah Indenarrain of 7 Annas Tumlook, Rancee Janeckee of Myzadel, Goirn Deo Hishore Chund, Chowdries of Myhatty, the Zemindars of Chuckla Hidgelee, and the Zemindar of Pergunna Mahamud Ameenpore.

[(a) The Arzees speak so clearly for themselves, they need little Comment thereon; but we must beg Leave to observe, that we think the Peons sent by the Supreme Court to the Zemindars of 7 Annas Tumlook, have acted in a most unjustifiable Manner, not only in prohibiting his Women from Fire and Water, but particularly in entering their Apartments, which have hitherto, by all Governments, been held sacred. We hope, Gentlemen, such unwarrantable Behaviour will be taken Notice of by you in the Manner it deserves; as such Acts of Violence, and Violation of the Hindoo Laws, must tend not only to disgrace us, as a national Body, with the Natives, but likewise to breed a Disgust in their Minds, that may tend to the most serious Consequences;] setting aside the inevitable Loss it will be attended with in the Revenue, which we have Reason to think will be great, from the heavy Balances still remaining to be collected. In short, Gentlemen, what with the seizing the Servants of Government, and confining them in Gaol, and what with the Confusion the Mofussil is thrown into, we have the most melancholy Prospect before us.

We have frequently troubled you on Subjects of the Nature, and we beg Leave again to repeat, that, from daily Experience, we find the Authority with which you have invested us is absolutely, or very nearly, annihilated: Our Black Servants fear to do their Duty; and we know not how to compel them, from Reasons abovementioned, and are almost tempted, from Despair of being able to conduct the Business of our Department, either to our own Credit or your Satisfaction, to request your Permission to resign our several Employments in the Revenue Branch; but as we consider such a Step might subject us to the Censure of deserting the Interests of our Employers, at a Time when our most strenuous Services are required, we are determined to persevere, in the best Manner we are able, in our Endeavours for their Service, relying on yours and their Justice not to hold us responsible for that Success in their Affairs, which we have not Power to procure.

We are, &c.

Fort William,
 the 26th January 1776.

C. Goring,
 W. Marriott,
 P. Moore.

Rajah Indenarrain, Zemindar of 7th Pergunna Tumlock.

I never was in the Service of any English Gentleman, nor am I Pottah Holder in Calcutta, but one of the King's Zemindars; yet Gopy Nazir and Latta Perrisram have entered a Prosecution against me in the Supreme Court for an old Debt, and sent after me a Warrant and Peons; they arrived while I was making a Tour of the Pergunnah, in order to look after the Business both of the Grain and Salt; the common Door was shut, but they climbed up the Post, and made their Way in; they passed through two Apartments, and seated themselves in those which contained the Women; they prohibited them Fire and Water, and began to be abusive.

Coja Petroos had before prosecuted Perjenaut Doss, the Naib Zemindar, for an old Debt, and sent a Warrant; he was frightened, and absconded, and all other Officers who transacted the Business of the Collections absconded also: This was productive of prejudicial Consequences to the Revenue and Salt. I am unacquainted with the Business and Nature of Courts, and shall not be able to support my Cause in it. I am required to give a Pottah Holder of Calcutta for my Security. I live at a Distance from Calcutta, and have no one whom I can give for my Security there. An Hustabood has been taken of my Zemindarry, and it is under Sequestration. I am distressed for the Means of Maintenance, much less can I support an expensive Suit in the Court.

Should this Suit be prosecuted in the Supreme Court, neither my Life nor my Zemindarry will be secure. I beg the Cause may be settled either in the Khalsa or in the Zella.

A true Copy.

Robert Holme, Assistant Secretary.

(Signed)

Rannee Jankee, Zemindar of Pergunna Mysaudil Goomgur, &c. in Chuckla Hidgelee.

I and my Officers have been prosecuted for old Debts, and on various Accounts, in the Supreme Court, and Warrants have been issued against us, by which we are much distressed: One Warrant has been procured against my Officer by Panchanand Goss, a Resident of Midnapore, who, in the Year 1167 B. S. when Cossim Ally Khan was Nabob, was the Sherishtadar of Meer Attah Collah Ahdadar. At this Time he came to Mysaudil, and embezzled a considerable Sum, after which he absconded from the Pergunnah; but he has since drawn out two or three Memorials, which were never compared by any of my Officers, which he has produced in the Supreme Court, and procured Warrants against my Officers. I am required to give a Pottah Holder in Calcutta for my Security. I am poor, and all my Officers too are poor. How can I prevail upon a Pottah Holder in Calcutta to be my Security? If a Warrant is issued upon every Complaint of this Kind, it will be Confusion to the Business of my Zemindarry: My Zemindarry has always been under your Care, and has never been subject to the Jurisdiction of the Court. My Servants know not how to act in a Court. I therefore request you will order Matters, which concern my Zemindarry, to be settled either by the Council, or the Committee, or the Gilla Adawlet.

A true Copy.

Robert Holme, Assistant Secretary.

(Signed)

Govind Deo and Kishoer Chund, Chowdries of Pergunnah Myhutta, &c.

This Petition contains almost the same Words as that of the Zemindars of Pergunna Mahomed Aumeenpore; but sets forth, in Addition, that Shaum Chuccerverly has taken out a Warrant against them, which they request may be stopped.

A true Copy.

Robert Holme, Assistant Secretary.

(Signed)

Zemindars of Chuckla Hidgelee.

We are the King's Zemindars, and are neither in the Service of the Company or any English Gentleman. We have never had any Practice in English Courts, nor can we form any Idea of it: Whenever a Warrant is taken out, we are obliged to give a Pottah Holder in Calcutta for our Security. We are not Pottah Holders—why then should we expect a Pottah Holder will be our Security? Yet Buffunt Roy and Cundrip have entered Prosecutions against us, and procured Summonses and Warrants, and distressed us beyond Measure: We therefore request, that if any Man has a just Claim against us, he may prefer it either in the Khalsa or in the Adawlet. We will attend to answer it. We are terrified at the Thought of the Supreme Court.

A true Copy.

Robert Holme, Assistant Resident.

(Signed)

Zemindars of Pergunnah Mahomed Aumeenpore, &c. in Chuckla Houghly.

We are the King's Zemindars, and never have been either in the Service of the English Company or of English Gentlemen, nor are we Pottah Holders in Calcutta, but we attend here for the Purpose of paying the Government's Revenue, yet Warrants have been issued against us by the Supreme Court, in Consequence of some old Bonds produced, which were executed by our Fathers and Grandfathers. We are unacquainted with English Courts. Whenever a Warrant is issued, we are required to give a Pottah Holder in Calcutta for our Security. We are not Pottah Holders in Calcutta, and why should any Calcutta Pottah Holder be our Security? The Warrants issued against us put us under Apprehensions, even with Regard to our Lives. Should any One have a just Claim upon us, he may obtain Redress, either by complaining in the Khalsa or to the Gilla Adawlet. We are ready to answer any Complaint there.

A true Copy.

Robert Holme, Assistant Secretary.

(Signed)

A P P E N D I X, N^o IV.

Extract of a Consultation of the 21st December 1775, from Book 78, beginning at Page 431 of the same Book.

Fort William, the 21st December 1775.

Secret Dept.
Thursday.

At a Council, Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President:

Lieutenant General John Clavering.

The Honourable George Monson.

Richard Barwell, } Esquires.

Philip Francis,

THE Governor General lays before the Board the following Letter from Bow Begum, Mother of the Nabob Asoph ul Dowla, received by her Servant Coja Shagoon Ally Cawn.

From the Baboo Begham, Mother of the Nabob Asoph ul Dowla: Received the 20th December 1775.

A long Space of Time has elapsed since I have had the Pleasure of a Letter from you, during which I have been continually on the Rack of Expectation. I formerly sent you a Letter expressive of my Friendship, through the Channel of Mr. Bristow, to which I have not yet been favoured with an Answer: I do not impute this to Unkindness, but suppose that you never received that Letter. How shall I represent you my distressful Situation! My Grief is without Bounds, and my Life a Burthen to me. Since the Decease of the late blessed Nabob, I have bid adieu to all worldly Affairs, and with a broken Heart given myself up to Sorrow. I cannot bear the Reflection of my own melancholy Situation—how can I represent it to others? My wounded Heart is made to bleed afresh every Instant, and Fortune seems to take Delight in tormenting me.

As my Son the Nabob Asoph ul Dowla is entirely unexperienced in the Affairs of the World, and ignorant of what is good or bad, Murtezza Cawn has taken Advantage of his Inexperience, and turned his Thoughts to frivolous Amusements, and has taken on himself the entire Management of all the Affairs of the Government, appointing his Brethren Foujedars in all the different Soubahs. My Son the Nabob Asoph ul Dowla took from me, the First Time, Thirteen Lacks of Rupees for the Discharge of the Dues to the English Chiefs, giving me a written Engagement to repay this Sum in the Space of a Month. The Second Time he sent Salar Jung and Murtezza Cawn to me with a Message, importing, that he was in Want of Money to discharge his Debts to the English Chiefs. I then delivered Seven Lacks of Rupees, with Jewels. The Third Time he came to me himself, and informed me of the Importunity of the English Chiefs. Though I was convinced that this was a Lesson taught him by Murtezza Cawn, I nevertheless delivered him Six Lacks of Rupees in Specie, together with Jewels. He gave me a written Engagement, and promised on Oath, that all these Sums should be repaid me. Some Time afterwards my Son sent Mr. Bristow to me for further Sums. Mr. Bristow wrote me many Letters, desiring that I would furnish Money, or the Nabob's Affairs would be ruined. After a long Correspondence, Mr. Bristow went to the Nabob, and soon afterwards came to my House, accompanied by Salar Jung and Murtezza Cawn, and sent a Message to me, that if I would furnish the Sums wanted quietly, it was well; if not, he would withhold Provisions from me, and take the Money; that he would even beat my People, and send Men into my House to plunder whatever they found there. I returned for Answer, 'Do whatever is in your Power.' As Mr. Bristow was concerned in this Affair, it was at last settled by an Agreement under that Gentleman's Seal, on the Payment of the Sum of Thirty Lacks of Rupees: Out of these Thirty Lacks it was agreed that Eleven Lacks should be in Goods, Elephants, and Camels; and the Remainder in Specie and Jewels. I assented, concluding that, as Mr. Bristow was a Party in the Affair, it would be conducted in a proper Manner; but they valued the Goods which they took at a Fourth Part of their intrinsic Worth—how then could I make good the Sum? The Amount of the several Sums taken from me by the Nabob Asoph ul Dowla, in Specie, Jewels, and Goods, is Fifty-six Lacks of Rupees.

He formerly gave into my Possession for the Discharge of the Monies due to me, the Mahals of Acberpore, &c. but after a few Days took them from me again.

My Son and Murtezza Cawn sent me Word, that I had written to, and received many Letters from, Mr. Hastings; that I now saw of what Effect they were—such ironical Answers did they send me. I did some Time ago write you a Letter, but mentioned therein nothing to the Disadvantage of my Son—this you well know. Let me have a Letter in Answer from you, and write

[B]

to

to the English Chiefs to afford me their Assistance and Support, and communicate to me the Substance of such Letters, that I may apply to them in Consequence.

Murtezza Cawn is striving with all his Might for the Ruin of this antient Family, which he wishes utterly to destroy. If it is your Pleasure that the Mother of the late blessed Nabob, myself, and his other Women, and Infant Children, should be reduced to a State of Dishonour and Distress, we must submit; but if, on the contrary, you call to Mind the Friendship of the late blessed Nabob, you will exert yourself so effectually in Favour of us, who are helpless, as to remove Murtezza Cawn. He is the Author of all the Evil. I have no Displeasure against the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah—let him be Master of his own Affairs. If you do not approve of my remaining at Fyzabad, send a Person here in your Name, to remove the Mother of the late Nabob, myself, and about Two thousand other Women and Children of the said blessed Nabob's, together with the Women of the Nabob Burhan ul Mulck, and those of Sufdar Jung, from this City, that we may reside with Honour and Reputation in some other Place—we cannot even exist here. Whatever Remedy occurs to your Wisdom, let it be applied without Delay, for we are now brought to the very Brink of Dishonour. In the Nabob's Life-time he was possessed of no more than the single Soubah, and the Dues of the English Chiefs were paid out of the Revenues of it, as also the Expences of his Army and his own. At present, that the Soubah is increased to Three Times its former Extent, what becomes of the Revenue? No one thinks of making this Inquiry; but Sums are continually taken from us helpless Women. Murtezza Cawn possesses the Sole Authority in the Nabob's Family, and his Brethren are Fougedars over all the Provinces, the Revenues of which they embezzle and dissipate.

Murtezza Cawn and Mr. Bristow, as soon as they had taken 30 Lacks of Rupees from me, went to Lucknow, from whence Murtezza Cawn sent Word, that my People were not to be admitted into the Kellah; in consequence of which they have been prohibited going there, nor are any of my Things suffered to be brought out. Murtezza Cawn has also sent Word, that the Things which his People took from me are the Property of the Sirkar; that they must not be considered as Part of the 30 Lacks of Rupees, but sent to the Nabob.—A Guard has been placed on my Goods.

I one Day sent some Copper Furniture to be sold in the Buzar, but the Guard would not suffer them to pass. I say frequently, Take the Copper Utensils at their Value, as a Part of the Eleven Lacks of Rupees; but no one will attend to me: In a Word, I am reduced to the most astonishing Distress. For the Sake of God, and of your Prophet, relieve me from my Misfortunes. It is written in the Coulnama, "I have taken 56 Lacks of Rupees on Account of my Inheritance." I sent Word, that others had a Right to Part of the Inheritance. Murtezza Cawn replied, I have taken the Inheritance of all.—I have now given you a Detail of every Circumstance. I send to your Presence Mahomed Shagoon Ally Cawn an Eunuch, who is possessed of my Confidence. For further Particulars I must refer you to him.

I inclose for your Inspection Copies of the Coulnamas in my Possession, under the Seals of Mr. Bristow, the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah, and Murtezza Cawn.

[(a) I went to the Nabob, when the Hour of his Death approached, and asked him to whose Charge he left me? He replied, "Apply to Mr. Hastings whenever you have Occasion for Assistance; he will befriend you when I am no more, and will comply with whatever you may desire of him."] The Recollection of the long Friendship which subsisted between you has induced me to write you so particularly.

In the Coulnama given by Mr. Bristow and the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah, it is written, that it is agreed 19 Lacks of Rupees out of the 30 shall be in Specie, and 11 Lacks in Goods, Elephants, and Camels. I accordingly paid the 19 Lacks in Specie and Jewels; and, with respect to the Goods, Elephants, and Camels, which I delivered on Account of the 11 Lacks of Rupees, the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah and Murtezzah Cawn have sent Word that they are the Property of the Sirkar, and will not be allowed a Part of the 11 Lacks of Rupees. I wrote a full Account of these Circumstances to Mr. Bristow; who returned me for Answer, at the Desire of Murtezza Cawn, that those Goods, Elephants, and Camels, are the Property of the Sirkar. I returned an Answer to Mr. Bristow, in which I said, "From whence should I procure them? all that I possess is by the Bounty of the late blessed Nabob." Nobody will pay Attention to this, but they are bent at all Events to dishonour me; they have again sent People to disgrace and force Money from me. I have all along placed my Reliance on you. Should the Answer to this Letter be delayed, my Affairs will be ruined, and I shall suffer the greatest Disgrace: Let me be speedily favoured with a satisfactory Answer, for which I am very anxious. The Affair before mentioned was settled on Condition of my paying 30 Lacks of Rupees: I accordingly paid 19 Lacks in Specie and Jewels, and gave Goods, Elephants, and Camels, to the Value of 11 Lacks. When an Account of the Price of the several Goods was making, Murtezza Cawn sent Word to have them brought without Valuation, which was accordingly done: I sent Word of this to Mr. Bristow, saying, "Is this the Method of observing Engagements?" He replied, "I am told by the Nabob and others, that the Goods you have delivered are the Property of the Sirkar." No one will pay Attention to what I say. Asoph ul Dowlah and Murtezza Cawn have again sent People to me to demand 11

(a) Vide supra, P. 422.

Lacks of Rupees—where shall I procure this Money? I am oppressed beyond Measure. Favour me with a Letter to Mr. Bristow to the following Purport, that One Company may be stationed as a Guard at my House to prevent my being oppressed; write also to the English Chiefs here, that whenever I have a Mind I may begin my Journey to Kerbelah, and that no One is to obstruct or hinder me. When I am delivered from the Burthen of these Misfortunes, I will proceed to you. Should I be tired with remaining here, I will go to Benares or Azimabad, and stay there for some Time, or will proceed to you: Be so kind as to write on this Subject to the English Chiefs here, and direct, that whenever I chuse to set off for Benares or Azimabad, they are to supply me with an Escort to conduct me thither in Safety. The late blessed Nabob called you his Brother and mine too. Exert yourself so effectually in Favour of us helpless Women, that Murtezza Cawn may be displaced, and Mahomed Elich Cawn and Mahomed Busheer Cawn be restored to the Offices they held in this Soubah in the Life-time of the late blessed Nabob, by them the Revenues will be collected; and whatever Sums are due to the English Chiefs, I will cause to be paid out of the Revenues: This I will strictly perform. I am induced to represent all these Matters to you, solely from my Regard to the Prosperity of this Family. [(a) Do you act in such a Manner as to secure the Prosperity of this Family, by which your Name will be transmitted with Honour to the latest Posterity, for having preserved your Friendship to the late Nabob beyond the Grave.] Murtezza Cawn is so far from wishing well to this Family, that he is desirous of its Destruction, that he may raise himself on its Ruin: He is in Fact at present possessed of absolute Dominion.

You have doubtless learnt the Transactions of this Part from the Newspapers. I have written nothing but the Truth: For the Rest, you are the Master, to act as you think most proper. Favour me with an immediate Answer to this Letter.

The Enclosures mentioned above are the same as those transmitted by Mr. Bristow, and have been already translated, and sent in to the Council.

Agreed, that it lie for Consideration.

Warren Hastings.
John Clavering.
George Monson.
Rich^d Barwell.
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N^o V.

Book 90.

Letter from the Governor General to the Nabob Vizier. Written 3d April 1778.

I Have received Information through a Variety of Channels of several Measures adopted by your Excellency respecting the Two Bhegums, and others of a Nature which have a Tendency to draw Reproach on your Government, and to lessen your Credit in the Eyes of the World: These have likewise been confirmed by Letters from Mr. Middleton, and by the general Voice of those who have been in your Excellency's Dominions, who concur in reporting that the Family of the late Nabob are reduced to so great Distress, as to be even in Want of the common Necessaries of Life.

It is not without the deepest Regret that I find myself under the Necessity of interfering in Matters of so delicate a Nature; yet the Friendship I bear to your Excellency, and the Honour of my Employers, whose Connection with you is such, that every Act of your Government, which either encreases or diminishes your Reputation, affects theirs in the same Manner, obliges me to point them out to you, and to give you my Sentiments thereon, without the least Reserve.

In the first Place, the Bhegum your Grandmother complains, that your Excellency has deprived her of the Allowance established by the late Nabob for the Maintenance of the Family he left behind him, and have resumed the Jaghiers and Emoluments of all her Servants and immediate Dependents: That you have made no suitable Provision for the late Nabob's Women and Children, and entirely neglected their Education: That you suffer your Favourites to infringe her Rights, and to insult your Relations; and, instead of giving her and them Redress, that you appear to connive at and secretly encourage them in such Conduct, by which Means she is subjected to the greatest Mortifications and Indignities.—These are the Grievances complained of by the Alleah Bhegum, your Grandmother—those alledged by Bow Bhegum, your Mother, are of a similar Nature; of unkind Treatment from you, and of your withholding from her certain Jaghiers and Rights which she is entitled to by the Gift of the late Nabob.—Another Instance, which I cannot omit, is what is alledged of your Conduct relative to the late Nabob Sheet Jung, who being related to your Family, and having, from his Attachment to the late Nabob Sujah ul Dowlah, been liberally supported by him, seems to have deserved better Treatment at your Hands; yet I am informed, that, not contented with resuming, in his Life-time, the Grants made to him by your late Father, you,

(a) Vide supra, P. 422.

on his Decease, ordered his Property and private Estate to be seized, and appropriating it to your own Use, deprived his Family of Support; and did not even leave to his Friends the Means of conveying the Corpse of the Deceased to Lucknow.

* Sic in Orig. Although, from the Knowledge I have of the Humanity of your Excellency's Disposition, I am convinced that these Reports have been exaggerated, yet they are of such a Nature as to affect your Highness too tenderly to be suffered * exist. While Appearances remain, the World, who are guided by them, will exclaim against these as real Facts, and censure your Conduct.—As the Dictates of Nature are supposed to influence Relations to seek Support from each other in preference to Strangers, and as Women particularly look for Protection from their Relations of the other Sex, who possess the Power, it will be conceived, that no Consideration but the Experience of the most unkind and mortifying Treatment could induce them to form the Resolution of withdrawing themselves from your Excellency's Dominions.

☞ [(a) The Duty of Children towards Parents is enjoined by all Laws, and the Breach of it condemned by all Nations; this is a general Obligation, which is binding on all Mankind; but the Bhow Bhegum, exclusive of her maternal Right, has a particular Claim to your Excellency's Affection and Kindness, as you owe to her Intercessions with the late Nabob, not only your Elevation to your present Greatness, but a still more valuable Blessing.

I need not point out to your Excellency the Example of your Father, whose whole Conduct to the Bhegums was not only marked with Kindness and Respect, but with Bounty, in the Establishment of a handsome Provision for them. It is incumbent on your Excellency to imitate him; and by the Observation of such a Conduct, as your Duty requires, to remove every unfavourable Imputation; to conciliate the good Opinion of the World; and, in short, to constitute yourself a Pattern to others.

The Bow Bhegum has a publick Title to my Interposition, for the due Maintenance of all the Rights which she possesses, in virtue of the Treaty executed between your Excellency and her; as Mr. Bristow, at your Request, pledged the Honour of the Company for the Performance of it. I am compelled not only to solicit, but to require, by Right of the Guaranty, that you do not, either directly or indirectly, deviate from the Treaty, but fulfil it in every Instance.] ☞

Before I conclude this Subject, permit me to suggest some Observations on the Affairs of the late Nabob Sheer Jung, which, although of a more private Nature than the preceding, yet, as the Stability of every Government depends greatly on the Attachment and Confidence impressed on the Subjects by the Equity and Moderation of the Ruler, I must recommend to your Excellency, in the strongest Terms, to reverse the Resolution you have taken to the Prejudice of this Family; and to abstain from every Act in future by which Individuals may be aggrieved, and the Affections of your Subjects alienated. I have explained myself more fully on these several Subjects to Mr. Middleton, to whom I beg Leave to refer you.

I must add, on my own Part, that I do expect your Compliance on all these Points. When I address you in my own Character, I know that, considering me as the Friend of your Confidence, you will reply with the Frankness and Unreserve of a Friend; nor ought I to be offended, if my Advice shall fail of its entire Effect. But the Sentiments which I now offer are not only my own; it is the collective Body of this Government which speaks you through me; and your own Prudence will suggest to you, that such a Voice ought not to be heard in vain.

A P P E N D I X, N° V. A. (b)

Book 84. Page 118.

Extract of a Consultation of the 29th September 1783.

Fort William, the 29th September 1783.

At a Council, Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President.
John Macpherson, and } Esquires.
John Stables,
Edward Wheler Esquire, absent up the Country.

READ, and approved, the Proceedings of the 22d instant.

Read, the following Letters from Mr. Bristow.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

Enclosed, I have the Honour to transmit you a Copy of my Correspondence with Major Brown, and hope the Answer I returned at the Requisition of the Minister, in his Highness' Behalf, will meet with your Approbation.

(a) Vide supra, P. 422.

(b) The Reference to this Appendix is omitted in the Text by Mistake: It ought to have been affixed to Major Brown's Letter of the 9th Aug. 1783, beginning in Page 422.

His Highness, previous to his Departure for Fyzabad, having told me that his Journey had no other Object than merely a Visit of Ceremony, upon receiving Major Brown's Letter, I applied to the acting Minister to furnish me with Copies of his Correspondence, and such Information of his Highness's Transactions as had come to his Knowledge. He assured me that the Reports of his Highness's having the least Idea of ill treating the Begums were false and scandalous, and that the most perfect Reconciliation had taken place between them.

The Minister has informed me, that the Vizier was importuned to restore their Jagheers; but that he has no Intention of complying with such Solicitations, purposing to grant them such Allowances in Money as the State of his Finances may admit of.

I have the Honour, &c.

Lucknow,
23d August 1783.

(Signed)

John Bristow,

Resident at the Vizier's Court.

* [Sir,

I have just received your Letter of the 5th Instant with its Inclosures.

The Evening of the 7th, at a Conference I had with Mirza Shuffee Cawn, he introduced a Subject respecting the Nabob Vizier, which, however disagreeable it may be to you to know, and consequently to me to communicate, I am under the Necessity of laying before you.

He told me that he had received Information from Lucknow, that, by the Advice of Hyder Beg Cawn, the Vizier had determined to bring his Grandmother, the Widow of Sufdar Jung, from Fyzabad to Lucknow, with a View of getting a further Sum of Money from her, by seizing on her Eunuchs, digging up the Apartments of her House at Fyzabad, and putting her own Person under Restraint. This he said he knew was not an Act of our Government, but the mere Advice of Hyder Beg Cawn, to which the Vizier has been induced to attend. He added, that the old Begum had resolved rather to put herself to Death than submit to the Disgrace intended to be inflicted on her; that if such a Circumstance should happen, there is not a Man in Hindostan who will attribute the Act to the Vizier, but every one will fix the Odium on the English, who might easily, by the Influence they so largely exercise in their own Concerns there, have prevented such unnatural Conduct in the Vizier.—He therefore called on me, as the English Representative in this Quarter, to inform you of this, that you may prevent a Step which will destroy all Confidence in the English Nation throughout Hindostan, and excite the bitterest Resentment in all those who by Blood are connected with the House of Sufdar Jung. He concluded by saying, that “if the Vizier so little regarded his Family and personal Honour, or his natural Duty, as to wish to disgrace his Father's Mother for a Sum of Money, let him plunder her of all she has, but let him send her safe up to Delhi or Agra, and, poor as I am, I will furnish a Subistence for her, which she shall possess with Safety and Honour, though it cannot be adequate to her Rank.”

This, Sir, is a most exact Detail of the Conversation, as far as related to that Affair, on the Part of Mirza Shuffee Cawn; on my Part I could only say, that I imagined the Affair was misrepresented, and that I should write as he requested. Let me therefore request that you will enable me to answer in a more effectual Manner any further Questions on this Subject.

As Mirza Shuffee's Grandfather was Brother to Sufdar Jung, there can be no Doubt of what his Declaration means; and if this Measure of distressing the old Begum should be persisted in, I should not, from the State of Affairs, and the Character of Amir ul Omrah, be surprised at some immediate and violent Resolution being adopted by him.

Deig,

9th August 1783.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

James Browne.

A true Copy,

(Signed)

J. Hill,

Assistant to the Resident.]

To Major James Brown.

Sir,

I have received your Letter of the 9th, and, in the Absence of the Vizier, am requested by his Highness's Minister, Hyder Beg Cawn, who is invested with full Power to act in his Behalf, to inform you, that the Report concerning the Object of the Nabob's Visit to the Begums is entirely void of Foundation.—The Minister likewise desires I would communicate his Master's Sentiments to you;—“That he considers the Amir ul Omrah's Declarations as an Insult; that his Interference in his Highness's internal Government is inadmissible; and that he has been highly wanting in the Respect due to the Nawaub Vizier; in the first Place, in supposing him capable of ill-treating the Begums; and in the next, admitting the Fact as stated by Mirza Shuffee, his Threats were unbecoming, and would in all Situations be disregarded.”

If Mirza Shuffee should repeat his Applications to you, I must request you will give this Answer, either verbally or in Writing, as expressive of his Highness's Sentiments, which now be-

comes the more necessary in consequence of the threatening Language held by the Amur ul Omrah in public, and which has been reported both in the Vizier's and English Newspapers, as you will see by the enclosed Extract.

Lucknow,
the 21st August 1783.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

John Bristow,
Ref^t at the Vizier's Court.

A true Copy,
(Signed)

J. Hill,
Affil^t to the Ref^t.

A P P E N D I X, N^o VI.

Book 75. Page 824.

Extract of a Consultation of the 8th November 1775.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President.
Lieutenant General John Clavering.
The Honourable George Monson.
Philip Francis, Esq.

RECEIVED the following Letter from Mr. Bristow.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esq. Governor General, and the Members of the Honourable Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I had the Honour to write last on the 6th Instant.

The Honourable Board are already fully convinced of the distracted State of the Nabob's Government, in the guaranteed Provinces; though the Brigade is upon the Spot, yet he is exceedingly ill obeyed, and in many Parts his Troops have been defeated, and only Seven or Eight Days * he was obliged to dispatch Six Battalions to reinforce those on Command.

A great Part of this Country is possessed by Zemindars, who having held their Lands in their Families for a long Period of Time, support a personal Influence with their Reiats, and can at all Times induce them to resist the Aumils. The Zemindars ever evade the Payment of their Rents, frequently from a Spirit of Litigiousness alone, and as frequently from the Demands of the Aumils exceeding the established Custom.—Military Men are generally appointed to this Station. They have been accustomed to exercise almost unlimited Authority; for if the late Vizier obtained the Money he little regarded the Means, and when Balances accrued he compelled the Aumils to make good the Sums out of their private Fortunes, imagining that they must have embezzled the Deficiency or caused it by their Negligence. This was the Consequence of Oppressions, for the Complaints of the People were only a Pretence for him to make Exactions from the Aumils; and the Man, who, but a Month ago, refunded the Fruits of his Extortions, was frequently entrusted with the Management of an extensive Department.

We may judge from what is above recited, that neither the Aumils nor the People will ever pay their Rents regularly, but when compelled; and without the Nabob is punctual in demanding them, numberless Evasions will be made. This indeed is the Case, for he himself confessed to me that instead of Twenty Lacks, which ought to have been collected on the new Year, he had received hardly Ten. He said it was much owing to the Drought, though I believe we may impute the principal Causes to be the Want of Vigour and Regularity on his Part in not obliging his Aumils to the Discharge of their Duty, for at this early Period the Dearthness cannot well be materially felt. At all Events I fear what has passed cannot be retrieved for the Season, for the Collections once suffered to elapse without enforcing Payment, the Balances are rarely recovered, and if at all, with the greatest Difficulty.

To add to this unfortunate Circumstance, the Nabob has not yet been able to procure any Money from the Begum.

(a) [Immediately on his Return from Fyzabad he stated his Distresses to me, and begged of me to use my Endeavours to persuade the Begum to assist him. I wished to have declined complying with his Excellency's Request, especially after he had indirectly objected to my having any Correspondence with her; but being sensible of his Necessities, I consented, upon the Condition of his not expecting of * me to use violent Measures. I accordingly went to Fyzabad, and explained particularly in Writing to the Begum, how impossible it was for the Nabob to conduct his Go-

(a) Vide supra, P. 439.

vernment without her Assistance; and likewise insinuated to her that she could not complain of him, for he had granted her an additional Jaghyr of Four Lacks a Year for the Sums he had already borrowed of her, and treated her with great Respect. I further insinuated to her, that the Treasures she possessed were the Treasures of the State, as she had not succeeded to them by any legal Right, and they had been hoarded up to provide against an Emergency: That that Emergency was arrived; and I recommended it to her to spare his Excellency the Sum of Fifty Lacks as a Donation: If this did not please her, to let the Treasure be divided according to the Laws of the Koran, or else grant him a Loan, and that I could engage for the Repayment of it.

After much Persuasion the Begum agreed to pay the Nabob Twelve Lacks, and this she declared was wholly to oblige me, and upon the Conditions of the Company's being to secure her the Possession of her Jaghyrs for Life; and that the Nabob should not interfere with her upon any Account. I excused myself, because of the Insignificance of the Sum, but offered to comply with her Terms in case of her granting Fifty Lacks. This I had Authority for from the Nabob, who, on desiring me to undertake the Negotiation, repeatedly and earnestly expressed his Desire not to use any Violence; and in order to prove it, he said he would submit to the Company's being Mediators of all Differences between him and the Begum. But it was hard, when reduced to such Distress, that his Mother should uselessly keep up immense Treasures.

On my Return his Excellency approved of my Conduct, and desired of me to write to the Begum very fully, again explaining his Situation to her; that I had interfered merely to prevent any Differences or Doubts subsisting between them, which I thought the Part of a mutual Friend.

That I had always dissuaded the Nabob from violent Measures, and would continue my Endeavours; but the Point in question was a domestic Matter, in which I could not insist on his Excellency's following my Advice.

The Begum, in her Answer, complained much of the Administration of Affairs, and told me, in plain Terms, that what she would do should be for the sake of the English, and, as for the Nabob, she would not advance him a single Rupee upon his Word; but sooner throw her Jewels and Money into the River. On my presenting the Letter to his Excellency, he again desired of me to go to Fyzabad, and as there were great Doubts entertained of the Eunuch employed between the Begum and me not having explained my Representations fully to her, but concealed such Part as did not conform to his Views; the Nabob ordered Sellar Jung and Bussant Ally Cawn to go to Fyzabad also, and follow Murtehzeah Cawn's and my Advice in making any additional Representations which might be found necessary. It is generally believed the Begum has Four Crores in her Possession; but I fancy I may venture to say she has One Crore and Seventy Lacks,—Considering this immense Sum, I hope, now we are all here, and when Circumstances are impartially stated, that she will yield to our Persuasions.]

[Signed at the End]

John Bristow,

Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Oude.

A P P E N D I X, N^o VII.

Book 75, Page 838.—Vide supra, Page 440.

Extract of a Consultation of the 8th November 1775.

Fort William, the 8th November 1775.

Secret Dep.
Wednesday.

At a Council; Present;

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President.

Lieutenant General John Clavering,

The Honourable George Monson,

Philip Francis Esquire.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honourable Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

SINCE my last of the 11th Instant, I have received the Honourable Board's Letter of the 25th ult. (a) [I have already fully explained to the Honourable Board the Part I took in the Negotiation between the Nabob and the Begum. My Representations since my Arrival this last Time have tended to prove to her Excellency, that the Nabob's Situation was desperate; and she might have determined on what rash Resolutions she pleased in her own Mind, still it was now a Question, whether the Nabob should seize his Right, or suffer a Lack of Souls to perish, and the Sovereignty of these Soubahs, now in the Fourth Generation, to be transferred to another Family? I afterwards used many mild Arguments. I also met Sellar Jung, Myrza Ally, and Murtehzeah

(a) Vide supra, P. 440.

Cawn, and we consulted together; and after many Messages to the Begum, and many Alternatives proposed by both Parties, Thirty Lacks were consented to. I am sure I could have obtained Fifty, the Sum I asked, if Murtehzeah Cawn had not been impatient to return, and unguardedly mentioned, that the Nabob would be satisfied with Thirty. When I pressed him to adhere to our first Request, he seemed to be apprehensive of the Begum's Temper hurrying her into some violent Act, disgraceful to the Nabob's Government; and as the bare Probability of forcing her to Extremities was enough to determine me from asking ever so small a Sum, I at once gave up the Point.

The Begum not only grants the Nabob this Sum, but gives up to him Twenty-six Lacks, for the Repayment of which she had Security in Land. In lieu of this, she asked of the Nabob never to interfere with her again, upon any Pretence whatsoever; and for her entire Satisfaction, she insisted on having the Company the Guarantees of a Treaty to be entered into betwixt her and the Nabob, and that I likewise should execute another directly with her, on the Part of the Company; with which having complied, I have the Honour to inclose Copies of both Treaties, N^o 1 and 2.

I now submit my Conduct in this Negociation to the Consideration of the Honourable Board. It is Necessity alone which has obliged me to act the Part I have done; for without the Company as Guarantees of the Treaty, the Begum would not have given a single Cowry. The Nabob wholly of himself asked me to interfere, contrary to my Inclination; and I therefore hope the Honourable Board will approve of my Conduct, especially as it was the only Means of realizing a considerable Sum at this Juncture. Half of the Money procured from the Begum is to be paid to the Company; which, with Five Lacks now receiving, making all together Twenty Lacks, is a considerable Sum in the present State of the Nabob's Affairs.

I have written Powers, and the Testimony of the Persons concerned in this Negociation, of my having had the Nabob's Sanction: However, I think it necessary to provide against any future Doubts, and shall therefore forward the Honourable Board a Treaty on the Part of the Nabob with the Company, acceding to the Terms with the Begum, which the Minister promises to get executed with all Expedition. The Begum having at first inserted the Word "Heirs," we had very near broke off the Negociation; for I positively refused, and told her Excellency, the Company were in Alliance with the Nabob Afsuf ul Dowla alone, and during his Life knew of no Heirs, or any other Sovereign in this Country.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

John Bristow,

Ref^t at the Court of the N^o of Owd.]

Fyzabad, the 16th Oct. 1775.

Enclosures in Mr. Bristow's Letter to the Board of the 16th of October.

(a) [Num. 1.

Copy of a Draft of a Coulnamâ under the Seal of the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah, dated the 19th of Shabaun, in the Year 1189 of the Hegyra, (15th of October 1775).

I Asoph ul Dowlah Bahadre engage and give this written Agreement, viz.

I have now taken from my Mother 30 Lacks of Rupees on Account of the present, and 26 Lacks on Account of former Debts, in Specie, Goods, Jewels, Elephants, Camels, &c. from the Patrimony of my Father, and have no further Claim on her. Having received this through the English Chiefs, I renounce all further Demands on her. I also engage that I will never molest my Mother in the Enjoyment of the Jaghiers, Gunges, Culladarries, Gardens, or the Mints of Oude, Fyzabad, &c. conferred on her by the late blessed Nabob, but will leave her in the full Possession of them, during her Lifetime.—As long as my Mother lives, I will give her no Trouble on account of them.—She shall collect whatever appears to be due from the said Jaghiers, by her own People; I will not obstruct it.

When my Mother goes on her Pilgrimage she is at Liberty to leave the Jagheers, &c. under the Charge of whomsoever she pleases.—It is entirely at her Option: I will not oppose it.

Whether she resides here or goes on her Pilgrimage, the Jagheers, &c. shall remain in her Possession; and no Person shall on any Occasion obstruct or molest her therein. To whomsoever my Mother shall give Charge of the Jagheers, &c. I will on every Occasion protect and assist him; and when she goes on her Pilgrimage she is at Liberty to take with her such of her Slaves, Women, and Goods as she thinks proper; I will not molest her; nor will I give any Trouble to Johur Ally Khawn, Bahadre Ally Khawn, Nuhaut Ally Khawn, Shegoon Ally Khawn, or to the Taveldarries, by any Demand on them. My Mother is at Liberty to act as she pleases therein; she is the Mistress. For the Observance of these Articles I give God and his Prophet, the Twelve Imaums, the Fourteen Maussooms, and the English Chiefs are joined in this Engagement. Further I will not in future demand any Loan from my Mother. I have no Claim on her; nor will I ever deviate from this Engagement. Should I act contrary thereto, it may be supposed that I am estranged from the English Chiefs and the Company.—I have accordingly given this as a Coulnamâ to remain as a Voucher.

(a) Vide supra, P. 442.

List

List of the Jaghiers, &c.

Sulow, One Mahal
Dawa, D^o,
Pursetdipore, One Mahal,
Rataha, D^o,
Sumrootah,
At Gourkpore, One House,
Taloce, One Mahal,
Jais, with the Adawlut,
Sair, One Mahal,
Cora, D^o,
Tanda, D^o,
Nabob Gunge, with the Villages on the other
Side of Khahrah, One Mahal,

Ismael Gunge, with the Villages, is at the
Distance of Three Cos from Lucknow,
Ismael Gunge, at Lucknow,
Cullahdarry of all the Soubahs,
Mints of Owde and Fysabad,
Bhegum Gunge and Gola Ghaut;
Vizier Gunge,
The Garden of Thirry Sing at Owde, with
Ground for Three Gardens,
Eishbaug at Lucknow,
Rozah Gaut at Lucknow,
Bhegum Barree with the Bazar,
Garden of Bahara Mull.

Copy of a Draught of a Coulnama, under the Seal of Mr. John Bristow, on the Part of the Company and English Chiefs, dated as above.

The Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah Yaty a Khan Bahadre Huzzuber Jung has received from his Mother, on Account of the Patrimony of his Father, and appropriated to his own Use the Sum of Thirty Lacks of Rupees on Account of the present, and Twenty-six Lacks on Account of former Debts, in Specie, Goods, Elephants, Camels, &c.; and the Fara Khutty (full Acquittal) which the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah gives to his Mother, is a Voucher. My Seal is affixed thereto, so that it may be considered as an Act of the Company and English Chiefs with respect to the Jaghiers, Gunges, Culladarries, Gardens, the Mints of Owde and Fysabad, which the late blessed Nabob gave to the Bhegum; the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah will not molest her in the Possession of them, but leave her in the free Enjoyment of them during her Lifetime, and she is to collect whatever may appear due from the Jaghiers, through her own People. The English Chiefs are Guarantees for the Observance of these Articles: No one shall molest her when the Bhegum goes on a Pilgrimage: No Person shall obstruct or hinder her; and the Bhegum is sole Mistress of her own People: No one shall make any Demand on her Eunuchs or Women; she is at Liberty to act as she pleases with respect to them. * Sic in Orig.

When the Bhegum goes on her Pilgrimage she may leave the Charge of the Jaghiers, &c. to whomsoever she pleases; the English Chiefs are Guarantees of this.

List of the Jaghiers, &c. exactly the same as that in N^o 1.]

A P P E N D I X. N^o VIII.

Book 75. Page 850.

Extract of a Consultation of 8th November 1775.

Fort William, the 8th November 1775.

Secret Dep.
Wednesday.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President.

Lieutenant General John Clavering,

The Honourable George Monson,

Philip Francis Esquire.

(a) [Resolved, That the following Reply be sent to Mr. Bristow.

To Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Court of Oude.

Sir,

We have received your Letters of the 11th, 16th, 20th, and 26th of October. We think that the Circumstances of the Nabob's Affairs, and the unfavourable Disposition which his Mother, the Begum, shewed towards him, made it necessary for you to comply with his Request, for affording your Assistance to persuade her to supply him with a Sum of Money; and we therefore approve and confirm your Guarantee of the Treaty which has been entered into between them.]

We wait with great Impatience for the Account which you have promised to send us of the Regulation proposed for re-establishing the State of the Nabob's Affairs, and as the Reports

(a) Vide supra, P. 441.

which we have already received from you are very alarming, we desire you will not fail to take every Occasion to advise us of any Alterations which may happen.

Fort William,
8th November 1775.

We are, &c.

A P P E N D I X, N° IX.

Book 6.

Extract of a Letter from the Governor General and Council, to the Court of Directors; dated Fort William, 20th November 1775.

Par. 8. **W**E informed you in our Letter of the 3d August, that we had rejected the Proposal of Mr. Bristow to take Assignments from the Nabob on certain Districts for the Payment of the Subsidy to the Brigade. Whilst there remained the least Probability of obtaining ready Money we thought it to be preferred to the precarious Receipts of Money, arising from the Revenues of Lands; but when we perceived the distressed State of the Nabob's Finances, and that there could be no other Means of securing a Fund for the Brigade, we authorised Mr. Bristow to accept them on Lands contiguous to the Situation of the Brigade, or to Chunar; but to be particular in his Choice of them, and to take care to free them from prior Mortgages. We are informed that he had received Tuncaws on Districts valued at 30 Lacks per Annum, the Aumils of which were ordered to account for the Rents only to the Company; but understanding the Collections would fall considerably short of that Amount, he has obtained a further Assignment to the Value of about 15 Lacks. We expect from him soon a particular Account of the Situation and net Amount of the Collections on those Lands.

^{• Sic in Orig.} [a] 9. The Nabob's Mother, Buboo * Begum, retaining Possession of all the late Vizier's Treasure, to a very considerable Amount, the Nabob, when he found all his other Means were exhausted, had recourse to her for a pecuniary Aid, but she was immovable on his first Applications; he at length found it necessary to press Mr. Bristow to use the Influence of his Mediation, which, after some Solicitation, he complied with. By the Assistance of many of the Nabob's Friends, and the most earnest Entreaties to the Begum, they prevailed on her to give the Nabob Thirty Lacks in ready Money, and a Release for a Sum of Twenty-six Lacks, which she had formerly lent him; but her Conditions were positive, that he should enter into a Treaty with her, under the Ratification of the Company, never to molest her more with Demands for Money, as she would not grant the present Relief on any other Terms. The Nabob signed the Treaty, and Mr. Bristow ratified it: Which Ratification, as the Urgency of the Case rendered necessary, we have approved. The Company were to receive Fifteen Lacks of this Sum, which, together with Five Lacks before in Course of Payment, we expect Mr. Bristow will shortly dispatch to us.] With the remaining Fifteen Lacks obtained from the Begum, and some small Collections made from the Country, we just learn that the Nabob has for the present satisfied his Troops; but when these temporary Supplies are expended it is hard to say how far their refractory Spirit may carry them, as they had even got to such a Height of Disobedience as to form Schemes for seizing the Nabob's Person. We hope, therefore, no Time will be lost in adopting some effectual Measures for securing his Collections and extricating him from the Scene of Confusion and Distress in which he is now involved, and we wait with great Impatience for a Copy of those Regulations mentioned by Mr. Bristow.

[Signed at the End]

Fort William,
20th Nov. 1775.

Warren Hastings.
J. Clavering.
Geo. Monson.
Rich. Barwell.
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N° X.

Vide supra, Appendix, N° VII.

(a) Vide supra, P. 441.

A P P E N D I X, N^o XI.

Book 101. Page 63.

Extract of a Consultation of the 25th January 1775.

Fort William, the 25th January 1776.

Secret Dep.

At a Council, Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,

Lieutenant General John Clavering,

The Honourable George Monson,

Richard Barwell, } Esqrs.
Philip Francis, }

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Bristow to Mr. Hastings and Council, &c.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Governor General, and Council, &c.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

THE repeated Applications I receive from the Begum, of the Ill-Treatment she meets with, induce me to trouble the Honourable Board on this very disagreeable Subject. I find all my Endeavours to reconcile her and the Nabob in vain; but as the Facts have happened, so shall I state them and intreat the particular Instructions of the Honourable Board.

The Heads of the Begum's Complaints are as follows:

Article 1st. That the Nabob's Agents at Fyzabad treat her Servants in a Manner unbecoming her Rank and Character, so that they have not the same Liberty as the other Inhabitants of the Place.

2d. That Murteza Khan, when at Fyzabad, threatened to prevent her Servants from bringing the Necessaries of Life into the Zenana, and did actually, by having a Number of Military with him when he waited upon her, terrify her, and sent her a Message that he would order Sepoys to force Money from her, if she did not willingly give it.

3d. That the Nabob encourages his Agents to make Difficulties about the Receipt of Goods in Part Payment of the stipulated Sum, by objecting to the Identity of her Property, and claiming Effects as his Excellency's which belong to her.

4th. That in Matters relative to her Treaty with the Nabob, I have not backed her Application in the Style I ought to have done, as the Inducement she had for stipulating to pay any Sum of Money was the Confidence she placed in the Company's Guarantee of the Treaty, and the Justice she expected to have rendered to her on all Occasions. She therefore makes the Company Principals in the Violences committed against her.

Most of these Heads I have already troubled the Honourable Board with in my Address of the 30th November.

The Violence complained of in the First Article, I really, from the Evidence of any Individuals I ever met with, do not understand to have been committed; I before informed the Honourable Board that I obtained positive Orders from the Nabob not to have any Disrespect shewn to the Begum or her Servants, and indeed it is improbable any Thing of the Kind could have happened, for Mirza Ally Cawn and Sellar Jung her Brothers, were both at Fyzabad a long Time after Murteza Cawn and I left it, and were the Governors of the Town. They are under many Obligations to the Begum, and pay more Attention to her than to the Nabob himself. Sellar Jung in particular always backed her Assertions relative to her Poverty, and was even with Difficulty persuaded to undertake the Negotiation, and throughout the whole of it did not promote the Nabob's Interests so much as he might have done; he joined the Nabob since we left Lucknow, but Mirza Ally still remains with the Charge of Fyzabad. In making this Complaint, the Begum forgets the improper Conduct of her own Servants, who have hitherto preserved a total Independence of the Nabob's Authority, beat the Officers of his Government, and refused Obedience to his Perwannahs.

I humbly conceive the 2d Article to be erroneous also; for on the First Visit to the Begum, Mirza Ally, Sellar Jung, Murteza Cawn, and I, went together; Sellar Jung had Two Companies of Sepoys as his Guard, being the Number he generally appears abroad with, and for the Reasons given in my First Answer, he could hardly be suspected of agreeing to any violent Measures.

Murteza Cawn had perhaps Twenty Troopers and some orderly Sepoys, but in other Respects he did not go with Half his usual Retinue. The Begum's Eunuchs did industriously spread Reports of Murteza Cawn's ill Intentions to break into the Zenana and seize all the Effects and Money that could be found; on the other hand Murteza Cawn pretended to be afraid of Attempts

Attempts on his Life, and kept a Body of Sepoys constantly under Arms at his House. I considered the Reports spread by both Parties, intended to serve the Purpose of discrediting each other's as much as possible, and which I did not believe to have any Foundation in Truth.

Murteza Cawn, when he went from Myndigaut to Fyzabad in April last, was said to have sent a harsh Message to the Begum; but this Instance being previous to the Solicitation for the English to interfere, of course no Blame, I humbly conceive, could fall on me for any Transactions at that Period. When I was at Fyzabad, I am persuaded none but respectful Language was used to the Begum; one Thing only that I remember could be taken amiss, and that was my telling her, that unless she paid the Money the Treaty became null. Whether such a Hint was necessary, I submit to the Consideration of the Honourable Board; for the Eunuchs practised every Art to delay the Payment, protesting in positive Terms that the Begum had neither Money nor Effects, though, upon my one Day representing to her that I should immediately leave Fyzabad unless the Conditions were fulfilled on her Part, she found Means to send Six Lacks in Specie in less than Three Hours after; and it was hardly a Month before that she asserted her Inability to pay a single Rupee. The Copy of the Begum's Letter to me making this Assertion I troubled the Honourable Board with in my Address of the 9th September last.

The Third Complaint I am persuaded is partly erroneous, from the Begum's claiming every Article of the late Vizier's Property, even to his Military Stores.

The Nabob would be very glad to receive any Thing, but the Appraiser appointed by the mutual Consent of both Parties, remains at Fyzabad without having any Goods offered him, but such as are already in the Possession of the Nabob's own Officers.

I understand the late Vizier deposited the Surplus of his Revenues with the Begum; and having died Intestate (or at least a Will was never produced, though one is said to be secreted by the Begum), it left a Door open to the Disputes which have happened; for, according to the Koran, and the Usages of the Country, the Nabob could claim an infinitely greater Share than he has got. It is beyond a Doubt that she has Money; for her principal Eunuch brought me a Message one Day, not as a Matter of any Secrecy or Confidence, that the Wealth the late Vizier had amassed was intended to supply an Emergency. I answered, the Nabob could not well want it at a greater one; and pressed her very earnestly to supply his necessary Wants.

That she has Jaghires equal to her Rank in every Respect, is evident from her own Confession to me, in One of her Letters, wherein she says her own Charge amounts to 12,000 Rupees a Month; and her Income is known to be Seven Lacks a Year. If the Complaints contained in the Three First Articles are groundless, I humbly conceive the Fourth is not much better founded. The Begum can make no great Claim on the Company for Protection, when she herself has infringed the Conditions of the Treaty of which they were Guarantees. Let her pay the Nabob the stipulated Sum, and he not only consents, but is desirous that the Treaty should remain in force. He has observed that Conduct to the Begum which Nature dictates; and so far from harsh Usage, he has on all Occasions treated her with the greatest Delicacy.

Murteza Cawn is afraid to use her ill, for he knows the Influence she has over the Nabob; and besides this, a Contract of Marriage is to take place between his and Sellar Jung's Children.

The Begum had great Influence in the late Vizier's Time. On the Nabob Aufuph ul Dowlah's Accession, he at once placed the sole Management in the Hands of Murteza Cawn, which disgusted both her and her Adherents, particularly her Eunuchs, who have their Views in keeping the Wealth in the Begum's Possession. The Principal, Bahar Ally Cawn, enjoys her entire Confidence; and how far she may be better affected to the English than the Nabob, I leave to the Consideration of the Honourable Board from the following Fact:—On the Conclusion of the Treaty between the Company and the Nabob, the Begum blamed his Excellency very highly, and insisted on his not ceding Benares, offering of herself a Sum of Money in lieu of it. The Proposal was afterwards made to me by the Nabob; but I answered, I was not authorized to accept an Alternative; and that if he intended to have me represent the Matter to the Honourable Board, he should give me his Instructions in Writing, and explain his Sentiments himself to the Governor General—which he did not do.

As the Begum's Sentiments, at the present Juncture, will be best explained in her own Words, I trouble the Honourable Board with a Copy of the last Letter I received from her, as also my Answer to it.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Etawa,
3d January 1776.

(Signed)

John Bristow,
Resid' at the Co^t of Owde.

(a) [Copy of a Letter from the Begum, Mother of the Nabob Auf ul Dowlah, addressed to Mr. Bristow.

Enclosure in
Mr. Bristow's
Letter.

I have received your agreeable Letter, and perfectly understand the Contents. Some Time ago the Affair in question was settled in your Presence for 30 Lacks of Rupees. The Goods

(a) Vide supra, P. 444.

which

which I delivered for Appraisement were taken possession of and carried away. It is not I who interrupt this Business, but Asuf ul Dowlah and Murteza Cawn. I am so far from wishing the Continuance of this Dispute, that I am very desirous it should be speedily accommodated; but Asoph ul Dowlah and Murteza Cawn do not desire to have it adjusted. I now enclose you an Inventory of the Prices of the Broad Cloth, Elephants, and Camels, which I delivered in your Presence, by which you will be made acquainted with the Value of the several Articles; whatever Balance remains shall be paid. You ask me, since the Accession of the Nabob Asoph ul Dowla, what ill Treatment or Disgrace I have experienced from him. Alas, that you should be still ignorant of it! God forbid that even my Enemy should suffer so much Disgrace. Murteza Cawn stationed a Battalion of Sepoys at my Door, and sent me Word, that if I would quietly deliver the Sum, it was well, otherwise he would prevent any Provisions being brought me, and take it. This is not all the Disgrace I have suffered. Whatever he says is a Law. You were not a Witness of the late blessed Nabob's Musnud, and without having seen it, you can form no Idea of what Kind of a Ruler he was. You came at an unseasonable Time and saw it. † *Asoph ul Dowla on the Musnud the late blessed Nabob went with him.*

† This Passage is very obscure in the Original;—I imagine some Words are omitted.—The Translation I have made of it is quite literal.

There never was an Instance in the World of a Son exercising such Oppression on his own Mother, as to send his Servants to distress and afflict her. Reflect maturely that no such Instance ever occurred in former Times. I have already written you what Asoph ul Dowla has done to his own Mother, and that I am ready to give up my Life without Fear. Whatever he wishes let him do.

I have written the real Value of the several Articles, in the List which I have sent you, without the least Variation. Did I wish to procrastinate this Affair, I should have written that the Goods which were seized and carried off amounted to Eleven Lacks of Rupees; but I do not wish to delay it, and have therefore written down the real Value I sent it to you. Deduct this, and whatever Balance appears shall be made good in other Goods, China Ware, and Bullocks. Guards are stationed over my Goods; cause these to be removed, that a Price may be set on them, and the Balance made good. You have repeatedly written me that the Coulnama is inefficacious.

You were a Party in this Affair, and took from me the Sum of Fifty-six Lacks of Rupees. If you will cause the Fifty-six Lacks to be restored to me, then the Coulnama will not be binding. And do not you then take any Part in the Affair; and then let Asoph ul Dowla and Murteza Cawn, in whatever Manner they are able, take Sums of Money from me; they will then see the Consequences.]

Contents of the Three Furds.

Inventory of the Pieces of the Goods; viz.

1 Furd.	Broad Cloth	400,000	0	0
	Broad Cloth, Tents with Raaties, Thennauts, and Broad Cloth			
	Radus Turroshes, 2 Musnuds, Broad Cloth Nungeras, and			
	4 White Pultra Pultra Seratches	20,000	0	0
	Linen Cloths	54,393	8	3
	35 Elephants, each at 3,000 Rupees	105,000	0	0
	176 Camels, each at 100 Rupees	17,600	0	0
2 Furd.	26 Ruths, 44 Chukras: viz. 4 for the Transportation of Boats, and			
	40 for that of Baggage, under Shabar Ally Cawn, for the Service of			
	the Army, 2 Ghambhals, and 2 Gubhuls.			
3 Furd.	Ruths, &c. belonging to the Government Household, under the			
	Charge of Joakin Ally Khan; viz.			
	22 Ruths, at 100 Rupees each.			
	44 Chukras, at 50 ditto			
	50 Nagourhas, 150 ditto			
	198 Bullocks of this Country, at 25 ditto.			
	3 War Ditto, 150 ditto.			
	4 Bullocks of this Country, 100 ditto.			
	13 Ditto, 400 ditto.			

Copy of Mr. Bristow's Answer to the Begum.

I have been honoured with your friendly Letter, accompanying an Inventory of Bullocks, &c. with their Prices, and understand the Contents. The Nabob consents to take the Ruths, Bullocks, Elephants, and Camels, at their real Value. I represented to the Nabob, and Mokter ul Dowlah, what you wrote me concerning the Broad Cloth, at the Price of 4 Lacks of Rupees. The Nabob replied, I have not received the Broad Cloth and Linens; such of those Articles as were out, her Highness carried within the Mohal. As the Nabob is desirous of paying your Highness the greatest Respect, and has agreed to take the Broad Cloth and Linens; if your Highness will deliver them, and let them be appraised by a creditable Ameen; Auka Heem has been here a long Time in Expectation of such Employ. Your Attendants, who related to you the

[E]

Circumstance

Circumstance concerning the stopping your Provisions, were undoubtedly the Inventors of it themselves; it never proceeded from the Nabob, for he never acted in this Manner, and it is contrary to the Disposition, as well as to the Inclination, of the Nabob Azoph ul Dowlah. Some evil disposed and malicious Persons have misrepresented Matters to your Highness, and sown the Seeds of Dissension. It is incumbent on your Highness to give no Heed to the Representations of insidious Men, but to regard the Advice of well-disposed Persons, and settle this Affair on an eligible Footing. With regard to what you write me, concerning the Compensation for the House at Garukpore, I shall undoubtedly take the necessary Measures in this Affair, if you comply with the Terms of the Coulnâmâ. It would not be proper or becoming, that your Highness should not give your Assent to my Representations, as, by denying it, Disgrace is brought on the English Chiefs. I have therefore given a full and particular Account of every Transaction to the Governor and Council, and whatever Directions I may receive from them, I shall carry into Execution. With respect to your Highness's Jaghiers, the Nabob agrees to one Method, which is, that you give them up entirely, and instead thereof, receive a Monthly Stipend, through the Channel of any Person you chuse to fix on; for the Nabob observed to me, that Two Rulers were too much for one Country. By this Proposal, the Nabob is desirous of promoting your Highness's Quiet, Tranquillity, and Satisfaction. The Nabob says, that in this Case, you will have no Vexation, and will constantly receive your Stipend without Trouble.

The Members of the Board having returned their Opinions on the last Letters, as follow, respecting the Begum, a Copy of it was accordingly sent a Number in the Packet by the Hillsborough.

I am of Opinion, that Mr. Bristow's Letter of the 3d January ought to be transmitted a separate Number in the Packet.

(Signed)

J. C.
G. M.
P. F.

Mr. Bristow's Explanation of the Subject of the Begum's Complaints corresponds exactly with the Opinion I had formed of them upon the Receipt of her Letter, expressed in my Minute of the

I think Mr. Bristow's Letter should by all means go a Number in the present Packet, together with Translations of the Papers referred to in it.

(Signed)

P. F.

Ordered, That a Copy of the Translation of the Begum's Letter be sent to the Court of Directors by the Secretary.

A P P E N D I X, N° XII.

Book 78. Page 466.

Extract of a Consultation of the 3d of January 1776.

Fort William, the 3d of January 1776.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honourable George Monson,
Philip Francis Esquire.

(a) [RE-considered the Letter from Bow Begum, Mother of the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah, recorded in Consultation the 21st of last Month.

This Letter having been circulated with the following Note, the Opinions entered after the Note were returned.

Minutes on
Baboo Be-
gum's Let-
ter,

The Governor General requests, that the Members of the Board will be pleased to consider this Letter, and to deliver their Sentiments upon it, to enable him to write an Answer; the Person who brought it being very impatient to obtain one, and having refused a House which the Governor had offered him to live in, preferring to remain in his Budjerow, that he might be in Readiness to return with the Answer.

(Signed)

J. P. Auriol, Sec^r.

I should be glad to know the Governor General's Sentiments on it.

(Signed)

D^o
D^o

D^o
D^o

John Clavering,
George Monson,
P. Francis.

(a) Vide supra, P. 447.

I should

I should have been better pleased on such a Subject to have concurred in the Resolution * with * Sic in Orig. the other Members of the Board might have thought it proper to pass, in consequence of the present Remonstrance, than to offer my separate Opinion upon it, in the Uncertainty whether it would be adopted. All my present Wish is, that the Orders of the Board may be such as may obviate or remove the Discredit which the English Name may suffer, by the Exercise or even the public Appearance of Oppression, on a Person of the Beghum's Rank, Character, and Sex. Had the Nabob chosen to have made use of the Means with which his own Power alone supplied him, to exact Money from the Beghum his Mother, this Government would have wanted a Pretext to interfere in her Behalf; but as the Representative of our Government has become an Agent in this Business, and has pledged the Honour and Faith of the Company for the punctual Observance of the Conditions under which it was concluded, we have a Right to interfere, and Justice demands it, if it shall appear that these Engagements have been violated, and an Injury offered to the Beghum under the Cover of the Authority by which they were contracted.

I am therefore of Opinion, and I recommend that a Letter be written by the Board to Mr. Bristow, commanding him to remonstrate to the Nabob against the Seizure of the Goods as his own original Property, which he received from his Mother in Payment of the Eleven Lacks stipulated to be so made; to insist on the Nabob's receiving them in Payment; and that he either admit of the Valuation which she has put upon them, or that he allow them to be appraised by Persons appointed for that Purpose by both Parties. And that Mr. Bristow be further ordered to request, and, if necessary, to insist, in the Name of this Government, that the Nabob do grant Permission to the Beghum to repair to, and reside within, any Part which she may chuse of the Company's Territories.

If these Propositions are approved, it will be necessary to give other Orders for the Accommodation of the Beghum in any Place which she may chuse for her future Residence; and these may be conveyed in the Name of the Board, by Mr. Bristow, either to Mr. Francis Fowke, or to the Chief of Patna, as it would be improper to notify to either the Intentions of the Board, on a Point of such Delicacy, until it was finally determined.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.] 

§ (" I think the Nabob should be informed of the Representation which the Beghum has made to this Government, and a Copy of her Letter sent to him. I join with the Governor General in thinking that the Goods which the Beghum has delivered should be appraised, and whatever their Value may appear to be, under Eleven Lacks, which the Beghum engaged to pay, she ought to be made acquainted with the Difference; for it was on the full Accomplishment of her Promise that Mr. Bristow's Guarantee was to have its Effect. Provided that the Beghum be desirous of withdrawing her Person within these Provinces, and the Nabob do consent to it, I think every Assurance of Protection should be granted to her, and a proper Place provided for her Residence; but I cannot consent that the Company's Authority should be employed in placing both Elich Cawn and Busheer Cawn in their former Offices, agreeably to the Beghum's Request; because the Nabob, considering them as his mortal Enemies, would never be prevailed on to acquiesce in their Return, from the Certainty that his Removal from the Musnud, and probably his Death, would be the certain Consequence of such an Event.

(Signed) John Clavering."

" The Beghum's Letter should be sent to the Nabob and Mr. Bristow, as it contains a Charge against them, and a Breach of Faith in this Government, in the Conduct of the Resident, which it will be necessary for him to obviate. She should be informed of the Sums of Money the late Nabob owed this Government by Treaty, for Services performed, and which were not liquidated at his Death; that she received the Advantages of the Rohillah Conquest, the Plunder of those Countries being deposited with her; as she succeeded, therefore, to all the Nabob's Wealth, it is just she should discharge the Demands due for those Services by which she is the principal Gainer.

" The Vizier's Estate has not been divided according to the usual Custom of Mahomedan Princes. The present Dispute turns upon the Value of Goods, Elephants, and Camels: I do not conceive, according to strict Justice, these Effects to be the Beghum's Property, as I understand Women can only claim a Right only to what is within the Zenana; but if it be a Condition made by the Nabob with his Mother, that he should take these Things in Part of Payment of the Thirty Lacks, the Value of them should be ascertained by Arbitration.

" If the Beghum has an Inclination to retire within these Provinces, she may be received, the Nabob's Consent being obtained, and it being understood that she is not to expect any Support from Government. We have no Right to insist that the Nabob should restore Elich Cawn and Busheer Cawn: Such an Application from us would be justly offensive to him.

(Signed) Geo. Monson."

" The Board have already approved of Mr. Bristow's Conduct in negotiating the late Agreement between the Begum and the Nabob. Until she has fulfilled her Part of it she has no Claim to the Company's Protection. Before we determine whether she has been ill treated or not, we ought to hear the Nabob's Reply to the Charges contained in her Letter; for this Purpose, and that

“ that he may be able to judge from whose Advice they originate, a Copy of it should be communicated to him. With respect to the Property of the Effects in question, I am inclined to think, with Colonel Monson, that Women can claim a Right only to what is within the Zenana. The Property being determined, the Value, if disputed, may be settled by Arbitration or public Sale. I cannot conceive that she has the least Right to interfere in the Nabob's Government: In a Country where Women are not allowed a free Agency in the most trifling domestic Affairs, it seems extraordinary that this Lady should presume to talk of appointing Ministers and governing Kingdoms. Upon the whole, I look upon the Letter before us not as of her writing, who probably cannot read, but as the Composition of some of her Servants, perhaps of the Eunuch who brings it. With respect to receiving her into the Provinces, I shall have no Objection to it, provided she can obtain the Nabob's Consent, without that she can have no Right to remove the immense Wealth she possesses, or even her own Person, out of his Dominions.

“ (Signed) P. Francis.”

“ Agreed, That Mr. Bristow be desired to recommend it to the Nabob, that the Goods taken by him from the Begum be appraised, by such Persons appointed to value them as shall be agreeable to both Parties.

“ And resolved, That a Retreat shall be granted by this Government to the Begum, if she can obtain the Consent of the Nabob to her retiring into these Provinces.

* Sic in Orig.

“ Resolved also, That as soon as her Engagements with the Nabob, to which Mr. Bristow is a Party, shall be fulfilled on her Part, this Government * this Government will think themselves bound to protect her against any further Demand or Molestation.

“ The Governor General. I dissent to the Second Resolution; because I think, by being made Guarantees to the Engagements between the Nabob and the Begum, we have a Right to require his Consent to her Removal from his Dominions; as we can have no other Security for the faithful Performance of those Engagements, and it may not be in the Power of the Begum to make a Second Application to this Board, after the Notification of this to the Nabob; in which Case, we shall not have it in our Power to afford her Protection, not knowing that she is injured.”

“ Mr. Francis. I think that Mr. Bristow should be ordered to observe the Conduct of the Nabob and his Minister to the Begum, and to assure her of his Readiness to interpose in her Behalf, if she should at any Time hereafter have Reason to complain of ill Treatment; we have no Right to suppose, that the Nabob will violate an Engagement guaranteed by this Government, as long as our present Influence at his Court continues; at present there is no Appearance or Likelihood of its-diminishing; if, however, any injurious Attempt should be made against the Begum, after she has fulfilled her Part of the Agreement, I shall be inclined to give her a Retreat in the Provinces at all Events. I do not think that, in the present Circumstances, we should be justified in doing it now.”

“ Agreed, That Orders be sent to Mr. Bristow agreeable to the Terms of the above Minute.

“ Resolved, That a Copy of the Begum's Letter be sent to Mr. Bristow, with Orders for him to communicate the Contents of it personally to the Nabob only.

“ The Governor General. It appears so consonant to the Principles of strict Justice, to afford those who are accused, the Means of vindicating themselves, that I shall request the Board's Permission to wave, at this Time, entering the Objection which I have to this Resolution, as it will be necessary to explain my Sentiments very fully upon it. I approve of the Resolution, and should recommend it for communicating the Begum's Letter to Mr. Bristow. I disapprove of its being made known, either to the Nabob or to Murtezza Cawn.”

“ Mr. Francis. Having observed, in the Begum's Letter, a Passage apparently reflecting on Mr. Bristow's Character and Conduct, and charging him directly with having sent a Message to her in his own Name, that he would stop her Provisions, beat her Servants, and send People to plunder the Zenana, I beg leave to lay before the Board a literal Translation of the whole Passage, as I think it differs materially from the first.” §

Translation (viz.)

“ After a great deal of writing and reading Mr. John Bristow went to the Light of my Eyes (an Expression applied to a Son); afterwards Mr. John Bristow and Sallar Jung Bahaudre and Murtezza Cawn came to my Door, and sent Word, if you easily deliver Sums it is well, otherwise, having stopped Water and Grain (meaning Provisions of all Kinds), I will take Monies, even your People (literally Men) I will beat, and having sent People into the Mahal, whatever Goods shall be there I will plunder.”

The Board will observe that in the Construction of this Sentence there is a sudden and irregular Change of the Persons, which makes it uncertain who it is that speaks in the First Person, or who it is she means to charge with having sent the Message. I submit my Opinion to the Board, that Mr. Bristow should be required to explain this Part of his Conduct, and that the Begum should be asked whether she received the Message in question directly from him, or by the Channel of any of his Servants.

Resolved,

Resolved, That Mr. Bristow be required to explain this Part of his Conduct, and relate very circumstantially all the Conversation and Messages that passed on that Occasion.

And agreed, That in Reply to the Beghum, she be asked whether this Message was delivered to her directly by Mr. Bristow, or through the Channel of any of his Servants.

Resolved, That with respect to her Recommendation of recalling and replacing in their former Offices Mahomed Elich Cawn and Busheer Cawn, the Nabob is the Master of his own Government, and this Board cannot with Propriety interfere.

Resolved, That Mr. Bristow be addressed as follows:

To Mr. Bristow.

Sir,

Baboo Begum has addressed a Letter to this Government by One of her Eunuchs; a Copy of which we think it necessary to transmit you enclosed, that you may personally communicate the Contents to the Nabob, but to him only, acquainting him at the same Time, if he should demand a Copy of it, that you are not authorised to grant him one.

As some Parts of the Letter contain direct Charges against you, we expect a full Explanation of that Part of your Conduct, and desire you will relate very circumstantially all the Conversation and Messages that passed on the Occasion referred to by the Begum.

With respect to the Articles taken by the Nabob from the Begum, we think that they should be appraised by such Persons appointed for that Purpose, as may be agreeable to both Parties, and received by him at the Amount of their Valuation in Part Payment of the Thirty Lacks which she had engaged to supply. We therefore desire that you will recommend this Mode of Adjustment to the Nabob.

If the Begum can obtain the Nabob's Consent to her retiring into the Company's Provinces, to fix her Residence there, we shall agree to grant her a suitable Retreat. We have apprised her of this Circumstance in Reply to her Letter, and have also informed her, that as soon as she shall have fulfilled her Engagements to the Nabob, to which you became a Guarantee on behalf of the Company, we shall think ourselves bound to protect her from any further Demands or Molestations of the Nabob her Son.

We have also told her in Reply to her Recommendation of Mahomed Elich Cawn and Busheer Cawn, to be replaced in their former Offices, that the Nabob is Master in his own Government, and that we cannot with Propriety interfere.

(At the End)

We are, &c. &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings.
J. Clavering.
Geo. Monson.
Rich. Barwell.
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N° XIII.

Book 100. Page 564.

Extract of a Consultation of 13th May 1776.

Fort William, 13th May 1776.

At a Council; present

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President.

Lieutenant General John Clavering.

The Honourable George Monson.

Richard Barwell, } Esquires.

Philip Francis, }

RECEIVED the following Letters from Mr. Bristow.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Camp near Etawa, 30th April 1775.

I had the Pleasure of addressing the Honourable Board on the 24th Instant. The Nabob, in order to put a stop to all further Disputes with the Begum, had transferred the Share of the Balance due to him, to the Company. In consequence of which I did myself the Honour to write to her, and request the Payment of the Money. The Begum refuses to admit the whole of the Vizier's Demand, and I therefore for the Information of the Honourable Board inclose the Copies of my Letter and her Answer.

[F]

As

As I suppose it will be impossible to settle the Account to the Begum's Satisfaction, without attending to every minute Circumstance, I informed her that I should not trouble her on the Subject any more by Letter, but send Mr. Chandler to examine into every Particular, soon after my Arrival at Lucknow, of which I hope the Honourable Board will approve.

[Signed at the End]

John Bristow.

(a) [Resolved, That the following Reply be written to Mr. Bristow.

To Mr. Bristow.

Sir,

We have received your Letters of the 30th past and 1st Instant.

We conclude that you will be apprised of the Begum's ultimate Resolution with respect to the Payment of the Balance of her Account with the Vizier, before this Letter reaches you; and that you will either have recovered the Amount, or received her peremptory Refusal to pay it. We do not disapprove of your accepting of the Vizier's Transfer of that Debt to the Company; but as it is highly improper to make them the Instrument of asserting his Pretensions on any his Subjects, not in open Rebellion against him, and more particularly in enforcing disputed Claims on his Mother, we direct, that if she shall not have discharged the Assignment, or freely consented to pay it, when you receive this Letter, you will immediately return it to the Vizier, and leave it to him to adjust the Account with the Begum, accepting at the same Time any Part that she may be willing to pay you on Account.

(At the End)

Fort William, 13th May 1776.

We are, &c.]

A P P E N D I X, N° XIV.

Book 38. Page 446.

Extract of a Consultation of 12th August 1776.

Fort William, 12th August 1776r

Secret Dep.
Monday.

(b) [At a Council; present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }
Colonel Monson indisposed.

READ the following Letter from Mr. Bristow.

Mr. Bristow.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

In consequence of the Information I gave the Honourable Board, I attended his Excellency to this Place, to obtain Payment of the Money due from the Begum, and a final Adjustment of her Accounts. The Vizier claimed Nine Lacks Sixty-three thousand Nine hundred and Sixty-six Rupees; but the Begum admitted only of Three Lacks Sixty-six thousand Six hundred and Seventy-six Rupees, Seven Annas, and Nine Pies; the Particulars of which are explained in the enclosed Account (N° 1.). Neither Party would at first relinquish their Claim, and I apprehended a Settlement would not have been effected; but his Excellency, after Two or Three Interviews with the Begum, shewed a great Inclination to come to an Adjustment upon almost any Terms; and I, the Day before Yesterday, attended him to her Palace, when he agreed to take the specific Sum of Five Lacks. He set off immediately after for Lucknow, and left with me an Acquittance, of which the enclosed is a Copy (N° 2.). On the Vizier's Departure, the Begum objected to the Payment of the whole in Money, and wanted me to accept three Lacks in Goods, which I declined; and informed her, if it was not perfectly agreeable to her to comply with the Vizier's Draft, I should not urge her to it, contrary to her Inclination. She afterwards gave up the Point of the Goods, upon Condition that she had Time granted her to provide the Money in.

The Periods she fixed were as follows, viz.

In Two Days	—	—	—	100,000
In Twelve Days	—	—	—	100,000
In Six Monthly Kists, at 50,000 Rupees per Kist				300,000
Owd Sicca Rupees	—	—	—	500,000

(a) Vide supra, P. 450.

(b) Vide supra, P. 452.

I said,

I said, I could not agree to these Terms without the Sanction of the Honourable Board; but offered to receive whatever Sums she would pay me, until their Approbation should arrive. To afford the Honourable Board further Information on this Subject, I herewith do myself the Pleasure to enclose the Copy of the Begum's last Letter to me (N^o 3.) Lieutenant Grant will stay at this Place to receive the Two first Payments, all together amounting to Two Lacks of Rupees.

The Cloth was the only Article in the Account on which the Begum laid any great Stress; but by her own Confession it was much worm-eaten and damaged, so that by what I understood it could not be sold at a Fifth of what it was valued*.

The Begum in her Arguments principally urged the late Minister's having agreed to accept Eleven Lacks of the stipulated Sum in Goods, a Circumstance I well remember, though not mentioned in the Treaty; and under this Pretence she offered all the Cloths and Plunder taken in the Rohilla Campaign in Part Payment, at a most exorbitant Rate. I, for my Part, have been very cautious in saying any Thing to induce either the Vizier or Begum to adopt my Opinions in the Settlement that has taken place, but to let them act entirely from themselves.

* Sic in Orig.

Fyzabad,
17th July 1776.

I have the Honour, &c.
(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.]

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

In my Address of the 17th Instant, I informed the Honourable Board of the final Adjustment, which with their Approbation was to take place with the Begum. Lieutenant Grant has since received One Lack of Rupees from her, and is promised the Payment of another immediately.

Lucknow,
July 29th, 1776.

(Signed) (At the End)
John Bristow,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Ordered, That the Persian Papers enclosed in Mr. Bristow's Letter of the 17th July, be sent to the Persian Translator, and entered in the Records of his Office, and that the Begum's Account with the Vizier, be entered after the Consultation.

(a) [Resolved that the following Letter be written to Mr. Bristow.

To Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

To Mr.
Bristow,

Sir,

We have received the Lette you addressed to us on the 17th and 29th ultimo.

We consent to your accepting the Offers which you acquaint us the Begum has made to you for the Payment of the Five Lacks of Rupees assigned by the Nabob to the Company; but with this express Reservation, that the Company's Right to reclaim from the Nabob himself the Amount of such Part as she may refuse to discharge shall not be impaired thereby. And we strictly caution you to avoid interfering or becoming a Party in any Differences which may arise between the Nabob and his Mother.

Fort William,
12th August 1776.

We are, &c.
(Signed) *

No Sig-
nature.

(a) Vide supra, P. 451.

Fort William, the 12th August 1776.

STATEMENT made by the Vizier of his Account with the Begum.

Received in Money and Jewels.			
Gold Mohrs,	—	2,15,343	3 6
Rupees,	—	13,53,527	4 6
Jewels,	—	3,31,129	8 —
			19,00,000 —
Thirty-five Elephants,	—	1,05,000	—
One hundred and Seventy-one Camels,	—	17,100	—
			1,22,000 —
Hackeries, &c.	—	—	13,934 —
			20,36,034 —
Total received,	—	—	9,63,966 —
Balance due,	—	—	—
			30,00,000 —
Amount agreed to by Treaty,			
The Vizier claimed			
The Begum admitted			
Difference,			
5,97,289 8 3			

Fyzabad, the 17th July 1776.

Errors excepted.

(Signed)

John Bristow,

Resid' at the Vizier's Court.

Fort William, the 12th August 1776.

STATEMENT made by the Begum of her Account with the Vizier.

Paid in Money and Jewels.			
In Gold Mohrs and Rupees,	15,30,704	—	—
Jewels,	3,31,129	8	—
Gold Bullion,	38,166	8	—
			19,00,000 —
Thirty-five Elephants,	1,05,000	—	—
One hundred and Seventy-six Camels,	17,600	—	—
			1,22,600 —
Cloths of various Kinds, Tents, &c.			—
Broad Cloth,	4,00,000	—	—
Tents,	20,000	8 3	—
Cloths,	54,393	—	—
			4,74,393 8 3
Hackeries, &c.	—	—	42,330 —
Revenues of Gorrockpoor,	—	—	85,000 —
D° Vizier Gunge,	5,000	—	—
D° Ismael Gung,	4,000	—	—
			9,000 —
			26,33,323 8 3
Total paid,	—	—	3,66,676 7 9
Balance due,	—	—	—
			30,00,000 —
Amount agreed to by the Treaty,			

A P P E N D I X, N° XV.

Book 101. Page 209.

Extract of a Consultation of 7th February 1776.

Fort William, the 7th February 1776.

At a Council ; Present,
 The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President.
 Lieutenant General John Clavering.
 The Honourable George Monson.
 Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
 Philip Francis, }

READ and approved the Consultation of the 5th Instant.

Received the following Letters from Mr. Bristow.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs.

I wrote last on the 21st, and am favoured with the Honourable Board's Letter of the 3d Instant : Agreeable to the Directions therein contained, I presented to the Nabob Buboo Begum's Address to the Governor General ; at the same Time for fear of any Omission in my verbally explaining the Board's Sentiments, I troubled him with a written Representation, of which the enclosed is a Copy. As his Excellency did not request either this or the Letter to be left with him, I had no Occasion to excuse myself from it. He informs me has fully answered every Article of the Begum's Complaints in a Letter to the Governor General, which renders it unnecessary for me to relate any of his Observations.

In respect to the particular Charge against myself, of having, in Conjunction with Mirza Ally, Sellar Jung, and Murteza Cawn, threatened to stop the Necessaries of Life from being brought into the Zenana ; in my Address of the 3d Instant, I was particular on this Subject, and I can further safely assert, if any such Message was carried to the Begum, that it was wholly without my Knowledge or Acquiescence. I think it very probable she might have been told this by her Eunuchs in order to irritate her against the Nabob. I know the difficult Part I had to act, and avoided as much as possible all verbal Messages, as Misinterpretations might be given to them. The only Menace I ever used was, to threaten to set off from Fyzabad and leave the Nabob and Begum to settle their Differences without the Mediation of the Company, for that it was unnecessary for me to stay unless my Representations were attended to. It is astonishing that the Begum does not produce any of my Letters, which were numerous ; and upon this Evidence the Honourable Board might at once acquit or condemn my Conduct.

In regard to the Begum's "Insinuation of her having sent many Letters to the Governor General, without receiving Answers," I am persuaded all that were transmitted to me I regularly forwarded ; but this Matter may be easily settled by her dispatching Copies of any which may have miscarried.

For further Particulars relative to the Begum's Charges, I had, previous to the Receipt of the Honourable Board's Commands, been explicit in my Address of the 3d Instant, to which I refer.

In my Negotiations between the Begum and the Nabob, I have been very disagreeably situated, as I never could give entire Satisfaction to either. My Motives for entering into them were, for procuring Money at a Time that the Nabob could not have taken the Field without it, and his Affairs must have materially suffered.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

John Bristow,

Resident at the Court of Oude.

Camp near Etawa.

25th January 1776.

✉ (a) [Representation made by Mr. Bristow to the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah.

I have already presented for your Excellency's Inspection * Copy of a Letter addressed to the Governor, by her Excellency the Begum ; the Contents of which you doubtless retain in your Remembrance. As you regard the Payment of Respect and Duty to the Begum in Preference to every other Consideration, it is incumbent on me to give you, in Writing, the Particulars of the Orders which I have received from the Governor and Council, on this Subject, that you may clearly comprehend them, and that there may be no Possibility of your losing the Memory of them. * Sic in Orig.

(a) Vide supra, P. 451.

1st, Respecting the Goods and Effects which the Begum may have given, or may give, on Account of Part of the Thirty Lacks of Rupees, stipulated in the Coulnamâ, that they be received on an Appraisement made by a Person mutually chosen for that Purpose. I recommend this Method of accommodating the Matter to your Excellency.

2d, Regarding the Begum's coming to reside in the Company's Territories, should this meet with your Approbation and Consent, the Governor and Council will undoubtedly agree thereto, and will treat her with that Respect and Honour which is due to her Rank. This the Governor has communicated to the Begum. Moreover, when the Begum has fulfilled the Conditions of the Coulnamâ, she will not be liable to further Demands, or Trouble, on account of Money, and no one, agreeable to the Terms of the Coulnamâ, will, in any Manner, obstruct or molest her. The English Company are the Guarantees of this.

3d, To the Begum's Request to recommend the Re-establishment of Mahomed Ellich Khan, and Mahomed Bussée Khan, in their former Appointments, the Governor and Council have answered, that your Excellency is the Master of your own Government, and that it does not become them to make such a Recommendation to you.]

(a) [Agreed, That the following Reply be written to Mr. Bristow.

Sir,

We have received your Letters of the 25th and 26th ult.

It was not from any Impression which the Complaints contained in the Begum's Letter had made upon our Sentiments, that we took Notice of that particular Part which might be construed to relate to you, but merely to obtain from you a particular Explanation of the Circumstances alluded to, which we have now received.

We are, &c.]

A P P E N D I X, N° XVI.

Vide Appendix, N° XIV.

A P P E N D I X, N° XVII.

Book 38. Page 251.

Extract of a Consultation of 22d July 1776.

Fort William, the 22d July 1776.

Secret Dep.
Monday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President.
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
Philip Francis Esquire.
Colonel Monson and Mr. Barwell indisposed.

READ and approved the Proceedings of the 15th Instant.

Received the following Letter from Mr. Bristow.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esq. Governor General, and the Members of the Supreme Council, Fort William.

Mr. Bristow.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Agreeable to the Instructions of the Honourable Board, I wrote to the Begum, endeavouring to persuade her to the Payment of the Balance still due to his Excellency the Vizier conformable to Treaty. The Begum's Answer thereto being wrote in an evasive Stile, I am preparing to proceed to Fyzabad to procure an Interview with her, when I shall use my utmost Endeavours to obtain her Consent to the immediate Payment of the Monies due, and to the settling finally the Value of the Goods which have been delivered to his Excellency, or he may have possessed himself of, by reputable Aumins, appointed for that Purpose, As I can only use Persuatives with the

(a) Vide supra, P. 453.

Begum in this Matter, should I find these of no Effect, I shall, without protracting a useless Negotiation, agreeable to the Board's Instructions, decline any further Interference.

Lucknow,
July 7th, 1776.

Signed [At the End]
John Bristow,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

(a) [Resolved, That the following Reply be sent to Mr. Bristow.

To Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Sir,

We have received your Letter of the 7th Instant. You inform us, that you are preparing to Mr. Bristow. proceed to Fyzabad to procure an Interview with the Begum, to persuade her to the Payment of the Balance due to the Nabob.

By going to Fyzabad to visit the Begum, you have exceeded our Intentions: However, as we suppose that Step is now taken, we can only express our Hopes that your Conference with her was conducted in Terms of Amity and Respect to her. If your Proposal to the Begum for liquidating her Accounts with the Nabob should not have succeeded, we direct you to desist from any further Application to her on that Account.

Fort William,
the 22d July 1776.

We are, &c.]

A P P E N D I X, N^o XVIII.

Vide Appendix, N^o XV.

A P P E N D I X, N^o XIX.

Book 39. Page 782.

Extract of a Consultation of 30th December 1776.

Fort William, the 30th December 1776.

Secret Dep.
Monday.

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President.

Lieutenant General John Clavering.

Richard Barwell, } Esqrs.
Philip Francis, }

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

IT is with much Concern I observe the Want of Discipline which still reigns in that Part of the Vizir's Army not under British Officers. Two Battalions marched, a short Time ago, from their Stations to this Place, and demanded their Pay, which if they were not granted, they threatened to plunder the Town. The Vizir was obliged to comply with their Demand, and when he wanted to dismiss them for their mutinous Behaviour, they refused to give up their Arms unless his Excellency would promise, through me, not to use any Violence towards them. The Night of the Mutiny I was sent for at 10 o'Clock, by the Vizir, to be the Arbitrator between him and the Mutineers, which Office I however unwillingly took upon me, in order to prevent a Disturbance at Fyzabad. The Troops have gone to great Extremities, and compelled the Begum to pay them a considerable Sum of Money. The Particulars of this Disturbance the Honourable Board will understand from her Letters to me on this Subject, Copies of which I have herewith the Honour to enclose, N^o 1. The Vizir, the Night before last, received Intelligence, that after the Mutineers dispersed, the Begum had thought proper to put her own People into all the Offices in the Town, and displaced his: That she had confined a Soubadar and some Seapoys who were Guards on the Store Houses, seized the Gates, and published to the World that she had bought the Town for the Money the Troops had exacted from her. The Vizir was extremely mortified at this Intelligence, and sent, at Half past 11 o'Clock at Night, to let me know, that he had some very particular Business to speak to me about; and before I could return him an Answer to his Message, he did me the Honor to call on me. He complained heavily of

(a) Vide supra, P. 452.

the

the Begum's Behaviour, and declared, that if it was not for the Treaty he had made with her through the English, he would immediately order her two principal Eunuchs to be capitally punished. He at first determined to send the Body Guard to Fyzabad, and retake Possession of the Town; but changed his Mind on my asking him, whether there was a Probability of any further Disturbance? He answered, there was not the least, as the Troops concerned in the Mutiny were all dispersed, and another Battalion had been ordered to Fyzabad, which would be arrived there by that Time. After many Propositions, he at last resolved on sending the Minister Hussein Reza Cawn, to which I advised him, knowing the Begum was well affected towards him, and that he would act with Moderation. The Vizir insisted on my immediately writing her a Letter, that Hussein Reza Cawn might set off with it before Day-break. I inclose a Copy of it, N^o 2. I am inclined to think the Begum's Conduct has been exaggerated, in order to cause Ill-will between her and his Excellency; but I hope the Honourable Board will approve the Part I was obliged to take to moderate Matters.

Lucknow,
25th November 1776.

I have the Honour, &c.
(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

(a) [The Board approve of Mr. Bristow's Conduct on Occasion of the Difference between the Nabob and the Bhegum his Mother.]

Ordered, That this be signified to him by the Secretary.

Copy of a Letter from the Bhegum to Mr. Bristow, received the 7th Shawaul, 18th Sun (19th November 1776).

You were so kind some Time ago to send Perwannahs for the Battalion and Artillery-men, forbidding them to offer any Disturbance to me. These Perwannahs were delivered to them. They are notwithstanding beginning to be riotous; and the two Battalions and Artillery-men have sworn in a Confederacy together, with a Determination to seize upon the Amount of their Assignments. Consider what Concern these Men can have with me. They without any Right raise Disturbances. It is highly necessary to consider of some Expedient, for they will be troublesome soon.

Copy of a Letter from the same to the same. Dated 11th Shawaul (23d November 1776).

I have before advised you of the Disturbances which have been raised by the Sepoys and Artillery-men through Sub ul Mahlee. They were assembled in a tumultuous Manner at my Door, a Day, the Night, and the preceding Day, in a Manner exceeding Description. They broke open Two Doors, brought their Cannon within, and disregarded every Argument which was used to dissuade them from it. They were near coming into the inner Apartment, and firing the Cannon. Under such a Necessity I paid them the Sum of 82,669 Rupees, partly from the Sum which I intended to apply to the Payment of your Kist, and partly from Money which I borrowed, which completes the Amount of the Assignments. They have received this Money To-day, being the 8th Shawaul, and are gone without the Town. They carried the Cutwaul with them, for the Purpose of delivering to him their Muskets, Cannon, and Cartouch Boxes. The Sepoys abused all the Sirdars and others, and made a Disturbance to a Degree which cannot be described. I never before experienced such disgraceful Treatment as on the present Occasion. The Sepoys and Artillery-men declared, when they received the Amount of the Assignments, that they had sold their Cannon Markets to me in Return for that Money. The Cutwaul is gone with them to receive their Guns; but I have been informed that they refuse to deliver them up. Holafs Roy your Mutseddy was present at my Door when this Disturbance happened. I had before written to my Brother Muktar ul Dowla, desiring that he would prevent the stationing Sepoys round my House; but no one attended to me; but Affairs have since arrived at this Crisis: The Sepoys have deserted from the Fort and Town, in which I have stationed Men of my own. Grant them Assignments on Almaus Ally Khan, and let no one be admitted into the Fort, or the same Kind of Disturbance will recur; the Apprehension of which induces me to request that you will send Guards for the Protection of my House. If I had been furnished with Guards, the Disturbances would not have happened. I have written a very particular Account of what has passed. Round the Fort of Fyzeabad there is a fine open Country, but the Fortifications are in Ruin, and there are many Avenues into the Fort. I write this for your Information.

Mr. Bristow's Answer to the Bhegum.

I am very much concerned to hear of the Disturbances of the Sepoys and young Moguls who were stationed at Fyzeabad. I have been informed by his Excellency the Nabob that Juaker Ally Khan has placed the Fougedar, who was stationed in the small outer Apartment, in the Guard. I am assured that you have considerably ordered this Measure for the Security of the Property of the Nabob, which is in fact as your own. His Excellency has deputed Hussein

Reza Khan, who has long borne the most steady Attachment, and being devoted to you and the Service of you and the Nabob, to settle the Affairs of Fyzabad; that he may dispose every Matter so judiciously as to prevent any of the Sepoys or Military from raising Disturbances in future, and secure you against any vexatious Treatment. The Nabob is willing from his Heart to repay to you the Sum of 70,000 Rupees, which you have paid from your own Cash to the Sepoys and young Moguls. Myrza Hossain Reza Khan has been deputed to satisfy you on this Subject. I request that you will consider, both present and absent, your undoubted Well-wisher, and favour me with frequent Letters.

A P P E N D I X, N^o XX.

Book 26. Page 490.

Extract of a Consultation of the 22d June 1780, and Appendix to the same.

Fort William, the 22d June 1780.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,
Philip Francis, } Esquires.
Edward Wheler, }

READ the following Letter from the Resident at the Vizier's Court.

§ (a) (" Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,
" I have been duly honoured with your Letter of the 3d Instant, requiring an additional Grant
" of 30,00,18,812 Rupees, in Tunkaws, from his Excellency the Vizier, and declaring your Dis-
" approval of the Remission of any Part of the Assignments already granted; on the contrary,
" that if any of the Jagheers were restored, other Assignments of equal Value and Security are to
" be taken in their Stead. Likewise desiring every Information relative to the Jagheers.")

§ [The Account, Particulars of the Jagheers, I have the Honour to enclose, with such Remarks
and Papers annexed to them, as, I hope, will prove fully explanatory on the Points you require
Information on. I have nothing to add, but that no one has advanced a Claim to an Exemption,
but those observed upon in the Account. The Nabob certainly exerts an absolute Authority, as to
the continuing or resuming of every private Jagheer.]

§ (" Immediately after the Arrival of the Board's abovementioned Orders, I addressed his Excel-
" lency in the enclosed Letter marked A, which is a Translate, and received an Answer, of which
" I forward Copy of the Persian and Translate B. In consequence of his Excellency's Orders, the
" enclosed Abstract of the whole Amount of his Finances and Disbursements was prepared, and
" would have been forwarded to you long ere this; but the Time it has unavoidably taken to
" arrange it for your Inspection will, I hope, prove a satisfactory Apology for the Delay. Such
" Remarks as are explanatory of the Account I have annexed to it.

" It is hardly necessary to observe, that the Deductions allowed on account of the Drought are
" the chief Cause of the Nabob's present Distress, as will be plainly seen by the Second Head of
" the Abstract.

" The Board will perceive in my Letter to his Excellency the Vizier, that I have desired he will
" prohibit the several Aumils from paying any further Sums to the private Tuncawdars, whose
" Claims, according to the Abstract, amount to R²⁶ 04,671 : 9. This Sum, which I regarded
" as the only Source capable of furnishing new Assignments, includes many of the Nabob's public
" Establishments, some Tuncaws granted for the Pay of his private Debts, and others for the Ar-
" rears due to his Servants. The greater Part of this Sum has been paid, and some Part will un-
" avoidably remain in Balance; nor do I think, that in case a Stop was put to the further Receipts
" of these Tuncawdars, there would be obtained Three Lacks of Rupees.—In short, as I believe
" this Account contains a true Representation of the State of the Nabob's Finances; and as his
" private Expences are much circumscribed, in comparison with former Periods, it does not ap-
" pear to me possible that any further Expectations can be answered in the present Year.

" Having given my Opinion upon the Honourable Board's Requisition for further Tunkaws, as
" far as I could judge from the Abstract, and the best Information I could obtain, I beg your In-
" dulgence while I lay before you the following Observations.

" Under the Head of Mootina, or Expences of Troops stationed with the Aumils for the Pur-
" pose of enforcing the Payment of the Revenues, there appears a Sum of 53 Lacks of Rupees.
" Tho' from the natural State of this Country, where the Zemindars take immediate Advantage
" of every Relaxation in the Government, and continually avail themselves of the Removal of
" the Forces from their Districts, by raising Troops of their own, building Forts, and withholding
" their Rents, such a Charge is always necessary, yet the Amount of it here seems very exorbitant;
" and the Purpose for which these Sums are allowed appears not to be answered, because when-
" ever the Aumils are pressed, they have always Recourse to the Honourable Company's Battalions.

(a) Vide supra, P. 480.

" Some Regulations might be made to put these Forces on a respectable Footing, answer all the Ends of this Government, and save a considerable Sum of Money. This, I imagine, might be accomplished in the ensuing Year; the present is too far advanced to admit of a new Regulation.

" As the First Object must ever be, to secure sufficient Sums in the Beginning to answer the Exigencies of the whole Year, it appears necessary, that the Estimate, having been submitted to the Honourable Board, should be returned with such a Letter through him to his Excellency, as to shew him that the Resident has no Authority to dispense with any Part of it, and that he acts in such Demands agreeable to their Injunctions. This Letter should at least be written a Month before the Conclusion of the old Year, that private Tunkawdars may be totally excluded till the Honourable Company's Claims are satisfied. This has occurred to me from the Conviction, which the Nabob in all his Conversations appeared to have, that the Honourable Board would, upon his Representation, dismiss the Establishments paid by Mr. Wombwell. In this Idea, his Excellency would not hear of another Demand, until he should receive the Honourable Board's Answer to his Refusal. The Change in the Resident was a Delay of a Month and a Half in obtaining the additional Tuncaws. The Reference afterwards to your Honourable Board, waiting the Reply, and then settling the Agreements and Accounts with the Aumils, lost full Five Months of the Year. The Kerreef Harvest, small as it was, owing to the Drought, was lost; and the realizing of the Company's Tuncaws upon a Collection of Eight Months depended on a Six Months Source, the Rubbee Harvest. Another peculiar though unavoidable Circumstance has occurred to oppose my standing in so fair a Light in my Collections as my Predecessors, and that is, that my Predecessors were allowed to keep their Accounts till the Collections of the Month were closed, which did not happen till a Month after: They did not close their Collections and send away their Accounts at the End of the Month; this makes their Collections in the Accounts appear uniform, while mine, under the late Regulation, are sent away at the End of each Month, and the Kists having, from invariable Custom, never been paid till near the End of the ensuing, my Accounts must always have a Balance of a whole Kist.

" I have the Honour to submit to your Honourable Board an Estimate of the Receipts and Disbursements of my Treasury for the past Seven Months of the Year. The Troops are all paid up to the present Time, and I calculate, that the Amount required for the necessary Disbursements of the Remainder of the Year, exclusive of all Contingencies, will be about 30 Lacks of Rupees.—This is about the Sum I expect will be realized in the Course of the abovementioned Period, after deducting the Batta between Fyzabad 16 Sun Sicca Rupees and the several Species, which are collected from the Country. The Estimate of 30 Lacks I cannot declare to be just, because the Paymasters have not furnished me with their Accounts Current with the Military Paymaster General, to the present Period, which alone could serve me in my Calculation. The Want of these Accounts prevents my keeping my own with the Regularity I could wish.

" Lucknow,
30th April 1780.

I have the Honour, &c. &c.

(Signed)

C. Purling."

" Ordered, That the Inclosures in the above Letter be entered after the Consultation." §

☞ [" Agreed, That the following Letter be written to Mr. Purling.

" Sir,

" We have received your Letters of the 31st of April and 22d of May, with their several Inclosures.

" At this late Period of the Year, and in consequence of the strong Objections made by his Excellency the Vizier, added to the Testimony which you bear to the Truth of the Account given of the State of his Finances, we are compelled for the present to wave our Claim to the additional Assignments, which in our Letter of the 3d of April, we required you to obtain for the whole Amount of the Company's Demand upon him; but we hope, that at the Commencement of the Year ensuing, your Efforts, not only to provide for the Exigencies of that Year, but to secure the Payment of the Balance due from his Excellency at the Conclusion of the present, will be more successful."]

§ (" The Expence attending the Collection of the Nabob's Revenues, stated in the Account accompanying your Letter under the Heads Mootaina and Aerajaut and Mahl Charges, amounting in all to the Sum of Rupees 57,92,954 : 6. is so enormous and unreasonable, that we know not in what Manner to account for it, without supposing such unlimited Abuses to be committed by the Persons in Charge of the Collection as require the most decisive Exertion of his Excellency to put an End to them. We direct, that you furnish us as soon as possible with the Particulars of these Articles of Expence; and we desire that, at the approaching Settlement of the Revenues for the Year 1188, your Attention may be particularly directed to the Diminution of it, and that you recommend in the strongest Manner to the Vizier the Necessity of his applying the most effectual Remedy to the Abuse, and a principal Means of effecting it, the total Reduction of the Mutaina Troops.

" We have attended to the Explanation and Particulars which you have transmitted to us of the private Jaghires, and authorize you to restore the Assignments on them to the Proprietors.

" Fort William,
22d June 1780.

We are, &c.)" §

(a) [ACCOUNT Particulars of the Jagheers in the Vizier's Dominions, exclusive of the Maulguzarry Lands.

Names of the Places granted as Jagheers.	Names of the Jagheerdars.	Time when granted.	Amount Summa of each Place.	Summa of the Grant of each Jagheerdar.	Jagheers refused and concluded in the Caboolat of the Amils.	Amount of Jagheers assigned by the Nabob for the Honourable Company's Claims.	Amount of Jagheers, the Jagheerdars of which have not paid their Bonds and Kistibunds.	Balance or Amount of Jagheers, the Jagheerdars of which have not paid their Bonds and Kistibunds.	R E M A R K S.
Deveey Jangheerabad	Nabob Salar Jung, and Nabob Mirza Ally Cawn	Old Grant	72,212 10	—	—	—	—	—	Nabob Salar Jung.—This and the Four following Heads are the Jagheers of his Excellency the Vizier's Family, who consider themselves exempt from the Tax to be paid in the present Year, of One Half of the Jumma which his Excellency put upon them; for he urged the doing of it at the Time he made out the last Tuncaw for 38 Lacks of Rupees. The Nabob Mirza Ally Cawn is dead; but the Share of the Jagheer for 6,87,251. 10. which the Nabob had, is continued to his Widow and Family. The Nabob Salar Jung founds his Claim to an entire Exemption from the above Taxation, upon Two Letters which he received from his Excellency the Nabob Afzoph ul Dowla, and Mr. Middleton, after having paid the Nabob, in the Year 1785, or our Aera 1778, 1,50,000 Rupees. Translates of these Letters come inclosed No 1 and 2.
Ruffoolabad	Ditto	Ditto	64,284	—	—	—	—	—	
Beejnour	Ditto	Ditto	1,20,753	—	—	—	—	—	
Sehdowr	Ditto	Ditto	1,03,000	—	—	—	—	—	
Jallolar Hafmun	Ditto	Ditto	1,03,000	—	—	—	—	—	
Sammuspore	Ditto	Ditto	20,082	—	—	—	—	—	
Futypore, Hufsoowah, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	4,00,000	—	—	—	—	—	
of Chuchlah Coorah	Ditto	Ditto	40,000	—	—	—	—	—	
Dehaud Syheeb	Ditto	Ditto	887	—	—	—	—	—	
Sufrah	Ditto	Ditto	6,132	—	—	—	—	—	
Mobarraze Nuggur	Ditto	Ditto	1,201	—	—	—	—	—	
Bullia Govind	Ditto	Ditto	1,700	—	—	—	—	—	
Taffer Orangabad	Ditto	Ditto	9,37,251 10	—	—	—	—	—	
Deduct what has been attached by the present Nabob Afzoph ul Dowla in 1786									
Muglafee	Ahmed Ally Cawn, and Ally Cooley Cawn	in 1782	24,225	6,87,251 10	—	3,43,625 13	3,43,625 13	—	Ahmed Ally Cawn and Ally Kory Khan are two Sons of the Nabob Mirza Ally Cawn, and claim an Exemption from this Tax of Half Amount of the Jumma, under the Strength of the above-mentioned Letter to their Father and Uncle. The Bow Begum, or Mother of the Nabob Sejah ul Dowla, possesses two Engagements; one of the Nabob Afzoph ul Dowla, and the other of Mr. Middleton, that the Jagheers shall remain to her unmolested;—and declare, that nothing but absolute Force shall make her give up any Part of the Jumma, since some of the Terms of her Engagements are uncomplicated with.—Translates of these come inclosed No 3 and 4. The Bow Begum, or Wife of the Nabob Sejah ul Dowla, has exhibited two Engagements; one under the Seal of his Excellency the Vizier Afzoph ul Dowla, and the other signed by Mr. Briffow wherein they promise an unmolested Possession to the Begum of her Jagheers and Gunjes.—And therefore refuses to allow of the Taxation.—She also has a full Acquittance from his Excellency the Nabob Afzoph ul Dowla, from which it appears, that his Excellency had made a Demand upon his Mother for his Inheritance.—These are contained in No 5, 6, 7.
Jullot Gunge	Ditto	1783	23,992	—	—	—	—	—	
Tuppeh Cumyaur	Ditto	Ditto	12,000	—	—	—	—	—	
Tuppeh Mugglafee	Ditto	Ditto	3,743	—	—	—	—	—	
Ally Gunge	Nabob Sejah ul Dowla's Mother	Old Grant	90,000	63,906	—	31,980	31,980	—	
Danghouse	Ditto	Ditto	92,000	—	—	—	—	—	
Rehimnagar	Ditto	Ditto	3,823	—	—	—	—	—	
Dehand of Jaffer Jaur Cawn's Jagheer	Ditto	Ditto	5,400	—	—	—	—	—	
Joyyes, &c.	Nabob Afzoph ul Dowla's Mother	Ditto	4,47,200	1,91,222	—	95,611	95,611	—	
Tundah	Ditto	Ditto	47,616	—	—	—	—	—	
Schudgur	Ditto	Ditto	14,000	—	—	—	—	—	
Ismail Gunge	Ditto	Ditto	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	
Benny Gunge	Ditto	Ditto	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	
Nabob Gunge and Syher	Ditto	Ditto	60,000	—	—	—	—	—	
Carried forward				—	5,84,816	—	3,92,408	—	
				—	15,27,249 10	—	7,63,624 13	—	

R E M A R K S.									
Names of the Places granted as Jagheers.	Names of the Jagheers.	Time when granted.	Amount of each Place.	Jumma of the Grant of each Jagheer.	Jagheers refused, and included in the Caboolats of the Amils.	Amount of Jagheers assigned by the Nabob for the Honourable Company's Claims.	Amount of Jagheers, the Jagheers which have not passed their Bonds and Kifbundets.	Balance, or Amount of Jagheers, the Jagheers of which have passed their Bonds and Kifbundets.	
Dehand Inhunna	Brought forward	—	—	15,27,249 10	—	7,63,624 13	—	—	
Ditto	Khahun Cawn, and Hungun Cawn	Old Grant in 1184	1,700 2	—	—	—	—	36,862 5 6	
Kawrid Puchrumrot	Ditto	in 1183	11,000	—	—	—	—	—	
Mujong	Ditto	Ditto	14,055	—	—	—	—	—	
Dehand Bareilly	Ditto	Ditto	7,000	—	—	—	—	—	
Dincupore Sunha	Ditto	Ditto	4,963	—	—	—	—	—	
Rampore, &c.	Ditto	in 1184	983 12 6	—	—	—	—	—	
	Ditto	Ditto	14,437	54,138 14 6	—	36,862 5 6	—	—	
Dehand Kaucory	Mirza Hufflein Reza Cawn	Old Grant	700	—	—	—	—	—	
Burtipore	Ditto	Ditto	19,992 13 6	—	—	—	—	—	
Dehand Tootch Hurry	Ditto	Ditto	4,007	—	—	—	—	—	
Dehand Manickpore	Islope Cawn Kandarree	Old Grant in 1183	—	24,699 13 6	—	16,466 9	—	16,466 9	
Dehand Mohaun	Cauzeh Nehama Tulla	Ditto	—	4,015	—	2,061 5 6	—	2,061 5 6	
Jummo	Rajah Bowanny Sing	in 1184	—	4,031 13	—	2,000	—	2,000	
Pertaub Gunge	Rajah Micoo Sing	in 1187	13,202	30,000	—	20,000	—	20,000	
Mohun Gudge Feel Puchrumrot	Ditto	Ditto	14,000	—	—	—	—	—	
Toffee, an Increase found by the Amil	Ditto	Ditto	2,138 5 6	—	—	—	—	—	
Movlara	Ditto	Ditto	48,450	—	—	—	—	—	
Hurdohee Cutwarra	Rajah Mootee Sing	in 1183	—	77,790 5 6	—	51,091 8	—	51,091 8	
Hurdohiz	Rajah Nawauz Sing	Ditto	—	30,000	—	20,000	—	20,000	
Bufforry	Rajah Suba Sing	Ditto	—	30,000	—	20,000	—	20,000	
Surazepore	Rajah Ullah Sing	Ditto	—	30,000	—	20,000	—	20,000	
Bedlong	Rajah Nuddee Sing	Ditto	—	30,000	—	20,000	—	20,000	
Chucklah Ittawa Dehand	Hufflein Artah Cawn	Ditto	—	5,668	—	3,778 11	—	3,778 11	
Dehand Mona	Roy Hoolaus Roy	in 1184	9,000	—	—	—	—	—	
Corah	Ditto	Ditto	3,500	—	—	—	—	—	
Dehand Lucknow	Moonhee Bauffid	in 1183	—	12,500	—	8,333 5	—	8,333 5	
Kheway	Khaunneh Allum	Old Grant in 1183	72,000	400	—	266 11	—	266 11	
Allahabad	Ditto	Ditto	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	
Anuroyah	Aukbaul ul Dowlah	in 1184	—	75,000	—	50,000	—	50,000	
Bafimugger	Bundeh Ally Cawn	Old Grant	10,000	1,00,000	—	66,666 11	—	66,666 11	
Ametty	Ditto	Ditto	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	
	Carried forward	—	—	20,78,493 8 6	—	11,31,151 15	7,63,624 13	35,75,27 2	

Mirza Hufflein Reza Khan.—This and all the following Jagheers included under the last Head, as having passed their Bonds and Kifbundets, have been taxed Two Thirds of the Amount Jumma of their Jagheers.

Bundeh Ally Khan, being a Relation of the Nabob's, he would have him exempted from the Tax.—He is therefore omitted.

Mahabob Ally Khan.—The District in which this Jagheer's Lands were included, has been thrown into much Confusion by the Mismanagement of New Amils, whom his Excellency chose

Names of the Places granted as Jagheers.		Names of the Jagheers.		Time when granted.	Amount of each Place.	Jumma of the Grant of each Jagheer.	Jagheers refused, included in the Caboolates of the Amils.	Amount of Jagheers assigned by the Nabob for the Honourable Company's Claims.	Amount of Jagheers which have not paid their Bonds and Kif-tibunds.	Balance or Amount of Jagheers, the Jagheers of which have paid their Bonds and Kif-tibunds.	R E M A R K S.
Ruffolpore Goffe	—	Brought forward	—	—	—	20,78,493 8 6	—	11,21,511 15	7,63,624 13	3,57,527 2	to appoint in the Beginning of this Year, and afterwards removed, upon those Lands being made over in Assignment to the Honourable Company in the Month of Maug; and the New Amil, aware of the Difficulties he had to encounter, refused to take upon him the Responsibility of the Collections for the remaining 8 Months of the Year, unless this Jagheer was included in his Caboolat, as well as two others mentioned hereafter.
Dehand Allahabad	—	Mahaboo Ally Cawn	—	Old Grant in 1183	60,000	97,000	97,000	1,422 11	—	1,422 11	
Dehand Barry	—	Mahmud Ally Commandant	—	in 1183	—	2,134	—	8,000	—	8,000	
Dehand Allahabad	—	Koofe Munzer Ally Cawn	—	Ditto	—	12,000	—	6,666 11	—	6,666 11	
Mirzapore	—	Meer Suddeek	—	Ditto	—	10,000	—	—	—	—	
	—	Rajah Govindram	—	Ditto	—	17,000	—	—	—	—	
Dehand Lucknow	—	Mahmud Wuzze Coja	—	Ditto	—	600	—	400	—	400	
Muzahbad	—	Nudjeef Cawn Badre	—	Old Grant	—	14,500	—	—	—	—	
Dehand Ackbure	—	Ekmut Haffin Cawn	—	Ditto	—	6,000	—	4,000	—	4,000	
Dehand Nugram	—	Rajah Teppoor Chund	—	in 1183	—	19,000	—	6,666 11	—	6,666 11	
Dehand Angetty	—	Cauzee Mahmud Tuckey	—	Ditto	1,128 12	—	—	—	—	—	
Dehand Nugram	—	Ditto	—	Ditto	871	—	—	—	—	—	
Dehand Lucknow	—	Ditto	—	in 1184	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	
Muglafee	—	Ditto	—	Ditto	1,847 3	—	—	—	—	—	
Dehand Malliabad, and Mohan	—	Umber Ally Cawn	—	in 1183	—	5,346 15	—	3,564 10	—	3,564 10	
Dehand Wauraze	—	Nabob Immanum Udeen Cawn	—	in 1184	—	30,000	—	20,000	—	20,000	
Dehand Ruffolpore Goffe	—	Mahmud Fauzale	—	Old Grant	—	12,000	—	8,000	—	8,000	
Dehand Cuckorrey	—	Mahmud Shuffee Ajam	—	Ditto	—	400	—	266 11	—	266 11	
Kootia Gooneer	—	Almas Ally Cawn	—	in 1184	—	500	—	333 6	—	333 6	
Dehand Cuckorrey	—	Syfulla Bearer	—	in 1183	—	30,000	—	20,000	—	20,000	
Dehand Mohan	—	Ally Ekbur Beg	—	in 1183	1,500	6,000	—	4,000	—	4,000	
Dehand Cuckorrey	—	Ditto	—	Ditto	1,130	—	—	—	—	—	
Dehand Sandilla	—	Ditto	—	in 1187	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	
Dehand Roodowlee	—	Ram Talla	—	Old Grant	—	8,630	—	5,753 6	—	5,753 6	
Dehand Hurdobee	—	Madaur Bux Churkaheet	—	in 1183	—	1,808 15	—	1,206	—	1,206	
Dehand Mohan	—	Sufdur Ally Cawn	—	in 1184	—	3,451	—	2,300 10	—	2,300 10	
Biffoolee	—	Fuyzoolah Cawn Rohilla	—	Old Grant	—	15,00,000	—	—	—	—	
Dehand Futtypore	—	Mahmud Buffer Cawn	—	in 1185	—	1,00,000	—	66,666 11	—	66,666 11	
Dehand Mohona	—	Rajah Buffin Sing, Moonflee	—	in 1183	—	10,000	—	6,666 11	—	6,666 11	
Dehand Muglafee	—	Meer Fauzale Ally	—	in 1182	—	13,100 13	—	8,333 7	—	8,333 7	
Dehand Coorley	—	Meer Mauwah	—	in 1183	—	1,200 11	—	807 6	—	807 6	
Dehand Futtypore	—	Mirza Haffin Ally, and Bar Ally	—	Ditto	—	2,263	—	1,508 12	—	1,508 12	
Talook Selimatad	—	Furkand Ally Cawn	—	in 1185	—	10,000	—	6,666 11	—	6,666 11	
Talook Karah	—	Meer Khuyr Ulla	—	in 1184	—	14,000	—	9,333 6	—	9,333 6	
		Carried forward	—	—	—	39,96,742 14 6	97,000	13,13,715 15	7,63,624 13	5,50,090 14	

Names of the Places granted as Jagheers.	Names of the Jagheerdars.	Time when granted.	Amount Jumma of each Place.	Jumma of the Grant of each Jagheerdar.	Jagheers refused, and included in the Caboolts of the Amils.	Amount of Jagheers, assigned by the Nabob for the Honourable Company's Claims.	Amount of Jagheers, the Jagheerdars of which have not paid their Bonds and Kistibundest.	Balance or Amount of Jagheers, the Jagheerdars of which have paid their Bonds and Kistibundest.	R E M A R K S.
	Brought forward	—	—	39,96,742 14 6	97,000 — —	13,13,715 15 —	7,63,624 13 —	5,50,090 14 —	
Dehand Baffey —	Mahmud Yaur Cawn —	Old Grant	—	6,000 — —	—	4,000 — —	—	4,000 — —	
Dehand Cuckcorry —	Bessant Ally Cawn —	Ditto	—	2,637 — —	—	1,500 — —	—	1,500 — —	
Zellah Pepergong, in Malisabad	Nabob Maudar ul Dowla —	in 1187	—	60,000 — —	—	—	—	—	Nabob Maudar ul Dowla, one of the Nabob Visier's Family; and the Visier would not tax him.
Dehand Sandilla —	Ashuruf Ally Cawn, &c. —	—	—	17,000 — —	—	—	—	—	Ashuruf Ally Cawn, also one of his Excellency's Family.
Zelleh Ramnagar, in Syluck	Rajah Jowlott —	in 1187	—	48,000 — —	—	32,000 — —	—	32,000 — —	
Dehand Lucknow —	Mirza Ruffee and Sowdah —	Ditto	—	2,370 — —	—	1,580 — —	—	1,580 — —	
Dehand Syluck —	Mirza Boo Ally Cawn —	Ditto	—	2,000 — —	—	1,333 10 4	—	1,333 10 4	
Dehand Syluck —	Mirzahee —	Ditto	—	6,000 — —	—	4,000 — —	—	4,000 — —	
Schaulee —	Mirza Mahmud Hussein —	Ditto	—	21,000 — —	—	14,000 — —	—	14,000 — —	
Dehand Baharoys —	Muzzuffer Hussein Cawn —	Ditto	—	25,000 — —	—	16,666 11 —	—	16,666 11 —	
Nuggur, Amlahs of Muggar-buffee —	Affrin Ally Cawn —	Ditto	—	30,000 — —	30,000 — —	—	—	—	Affrin Ally Cawn, his Jagheer is in the same Predicament as that of Mahabood Ally Khaun, being in the same District.
Dehand Syluck —	Nabob Badre —	Ditto	—	20,000 — —	—	13,333 5 —	—	13,333 5 —	
Dehand Syluck —	Mirza Ekbur Beg —	Ditto	—	1,000 — —	—	666 10 8	—	666 10 8	
Dehand Baunfee —	Saduck Beg Cawn —	Ditto	—	5,000 — —	5,000 — —	—	—	—	Saduck Beg Cawn, in the same District as that of Mahabood Ally Khaun and Affrin Ally Khaun, and returned.
Chacklah Barrelly —	Lautaful Ally Cawn —	Old Grant	—	1,15,805 12 —	—	77,204 — —	—	77,204 — —	
		Total	—	43,58,555 10 6	1,32,000 — —	14,80,000 — —	7,63,624 13 —	7,16,375 3 —	

N. B. The Nabob Visier, by including the Count of Fyzullah Khaun among his Jagheers, makes their Amount appear to be 433 Lacks of Rupees; but if the 25 Lacks are deducted, the whole Amount of the Jagheers will not be more than 284 Lacks; Half of which is about the Amount of the Tuncaws granted by the Nabob.

Lucknow, the 30th of April 1780.

Errors excepted.

per C. Purling.]

T R A N S L A T E.

Copy of a Letter under the Seal and Signature in English of Mr. Middleton, dated 17th Shahbaun, in the Year of the Hidgree 1191, to the Nabobs Mirza Ally Khaun and Sallar Jung.

There having been great Necessity for Money to the Sircar, the Nabob Vizier was obliged to take from you the Sum of 1½ Lack of Rupees; this will not be done again, but when the Nabob shall be relieved from his Distresses he will return it, to which he has agreed before me. And do you not any way doubt or discredit this.—In case you are desirous of my Testimony, I am acquainted with this; and I will be ready to support with my Endeavours and Influence the fulfilling of the Engagement on the Part of his Excellency the Vizier, and be you perfectly satisfied of this.

T R A N S L A T E.

Copy of a Letter of the Nabob Vizier to the Nabobs Mirza Ally Khaun Behadre, and Sallar Jung Behadre, his Uncles.

I have taken from you, in the Fuffulee Year 1185, 1½ Lack of Rupees to relieve my Distresses; this shall not be done in future, and it shall be returned when my Affairs will admit of it.

T R A N S L A T E.

Copy of an Engagement, under the Seal and Signature in English of Mr. John Bristow, dated 19th Shahbaun in the Year 1189 of the Hidgree, as follows.

I write these Lines by way of an Engagement on the Part of the English Company, and the English Heads or Chiefs; on this Account that the Nabob Assuph ul Dowlah Behadre, having received from his Mother the Sum of 30 Lacks of Rupees for the present Year, and 26 Lacks for his old Debt, consisting of the following Articles, Ready Money and Goods, Jewelry, Elephants and Camels, &c. has passed a Farcuttee or Acquittance, which is binding (or Sunnud); and upon this Acquittance I have placed my Seal, that is to say, on the Part of the Company and Chiefs of the English; and the Nabob Assuph ul Dowlah shall not oppose the Begum's Possession of the Jagheers and Gunges, and Kulledaughs (or Meat Markets) and Gardens and Mints of Owd and Fyzabad, &c. which the Nabob Sujah ul Dowlah gave to her in his Lifetime; and the Nabob Assuph ul Dowlah shall not obstruct her Possession during her Life; and the Begum shall settle the Accounts of her own Jagheers with her own People. In this the Heads or Chiefs of the English are engaged.—No one shall oppose it; and whenever the Begum shall desire to go to Mecca, no one shall oppose it. And the Nabob shall have no Demand upon any of the Ladies or Attendants of the Zunana; the Begum has the Authority over her own People; whatever she pleases she shall do with them; and whenever the Begum shall go to Mecca, she shall deliver the Jagheers to the Charge of whomsoever she pleases; no one shall oppose this.—In this the Heads or Chiefs of the English are engaged.

Particulars of the ancient Jagheers and Gunges, &c. Dependencies with Mahel and Syher, and Villages belonging to the Begum.

Sallooon,
Dewah,
Perfuddehpore,
Anteh,
Sumrotah,
Havelly Goruchpore,
Tellooy,
Javis, with Audulet and Syher,
Gowrah,
Taundah,
Nawabjunge, and Villages on the other Side
of the Gograh,

Ishmael Gunge, with the Villages Three
Cos from Lucknow,
Culladaugs or Meat Markets of the whole
Subah,
Mints of Owd and Fyzabad,
Begum Gunge and Golah Gaut,
Vizier Gunge,
Baug Hurry Sing in Owd, with Lands,
Ash Baug in Lucknow,
Roza Gaut in Lucknow,
Begum Barry, with the Bazar,
Baug Burranuett,
Ishmael Gunge in Lucknow.

T R A N S L A T E.

Copy of an Agreement under the Seal of the Nabob Assuph ul Dowlah, and under the Seals of Mr. John Bristow, and Mortuza Khaun, and the English Signature, dated the 19th of Shahbaun, in the Year 1189 of the Hygree.

I, Assuph ul Dowlah Behadre, pass my Agreement and Writing that I have received from my Mother 30 Lacks of Rupees for the present Year, and 26 Lacks for my old Debt, consisting of the following Articles: In ready Money and Goods, and Jewelry, and Elephants, and Camels, &c. and I have now no Demand whatever. I have received this Money through the Mediation of the English; and I have no further Claim, and I agree to have unmolested the Jagheers, and Gunges, and Heelleedarys (or Meat Markets), and Gardens and Mints of Owd and Fyzabad, &c. which my Father, in his Lifetime, gave to my Mother, and will not oppose her Possession of them as long as she shall live; and she shall settle the Accounts of her own Jagheers, &c. with her

her own People; and whenever the Bow Begum (the Wife of the Nabob Sujah al Dowlah) shall chuse to go to Mecca, she has Authority to give them to whomever she may please; I will not oppose this; whether she shall stay here or go to Mecca, the Jagheers, &c. shall be in the Possession of my Mother; I will on no Account oppose it; and to whomsoever she may be pleased to deliver the Charge of them, I will give my Support and Assistance; and whenever she shall please to go to Mecca, she shall take what Attendants she pleases, together with her Money and Effects, and I will not oppose it; and I will not demand any Thing whatever from the Coja's Jewam Ally Khaun, Shagoon Ally Khaun, and the Women Javildars, or Cash Keepers. Whatever the Begum shall please to do, let her do, she is her own Mistress; and I call upon God, and Mahmud, and the Twelve Saints, and the Fourteen Angels, and the Heads or Chiefs of the English, as Witnesses; and in future I will not demand any Loans from the Begum my Mother. I have no Claim whatever, and will not deviate from this Agreement; and if I deviate from it, I shall forfeit my Engagement to the Heads or Chiefs of the English and the Company. On this Account I have written the above Lines as an Engagement, which is at present binding.

Particulars of the Jagheers, Mahl, and Syher, and Dehauts or Villages belonging to the Jagheers and Gunges.

Salloon,	Begum Gunge and Golah Gaut,
Haut Dewah,	Vizier Gunge,
Perfuddepore,	Baug Hurry Sing,
Auteh,	Nawab Gunge and Villages on the other Side
Sumrotah,	of the Gogra,
Havelly Gooruckpore,	Ishmael Gunge and Dehauts Three Cofs from
Tellooy,	Lucknow,
Jauis, with Audalet and Syher,	In Owd, Three Gardens,
Toundah,	Ash Baug in Lucknow,
Ishmael Gunge in Lucknow,	Cusba Gaut in Lucknow,
Oulladary, or Meat Markets of the whole Subah,	Begum Barry, with the Bazar,
Mints of Oud and Fyzabad,	Baug Burramull,
	Gourah.

(a) [TRANSLATE.]

Copy of an Engagement under the Seal of the Nabob Affuph ul Dowlah Behadre, and of Mr. John Bristow, with his Signature in English, dated the 28th of Jemmadul Owala the Year of the Hidgree 1190.

I Affuph ul Dowlah Behadre have, on the 19th of Shabaun, in the Year 1189 Hidgree, according to my Agreement, received the Sum of Thirty Lacks of Rupees for the present Year, Twenty-six Lacks of Rupees, on account of my old Debt, consisting of the following Articles; Ready Money and Goods, Jewels, Elephants, and Camels, &c. which have been settled with the Begum my Mother, through the Mediation of the Heads of the Chiefs of the English, as my Inheritance from the late Nabob Sujah ul Dowlah, my Father, and have passed an Acquittance, in full of all Demands, to the Begum my Mother, on account of her Jagheers, Gunges, Kulledarrys (or Meat Markets), Gardens, Mints of Owd and Fyzabad, &c. which the late Nabob in his Life gave to her. According to this, I agree and give in Writing, that agreeable to the aforementioned Engagement, I have myself received the full Amount of this Claim in ready Money and Goods from the Begum my Mother. I have now no Demand whatever upon my Mother; and on no Account will I oppose the Begum's Possession of the Jagheers, &c. belonging to her, which are included in the Engagement, and specified in the particular List; and I engage in this God, Mohamud, and the English Chiefs. I have wrote these Lines as a Receipt and Acquittance, which shall be in force now, and if Occasion requires, be made use of.]

Particulars of the Jagheers, with the Mahl and Syher, and dependent Villages and Gunges, &c.

Salloon,	Ishmael Gunge, with the Villages 3 Cofs from
Dewah,	Lucknow,
Perfuddepore,	Ishmael Gunge, in Lucknow,
Antah,	Culleh Daug, or Meat Markets of the whole
Sumrotah,	Subah,
Havelly Goruckpore,	Mints of Owd and Fyzabad,
Tillooy,	Begum Gunge and Golah Gaut,
Jauis, with the Audaulut and Syher,	Vizier Gunge,
Gowrah,	Baug Hurry Sing, in Owd,
Taundah,	Ash Baug, in Lucknow,
Nawab Gunge, with the Villages on the other	Rozah Gaut, in Lucknow,
Side of the Gogra,	Begum Barry, with the Bazar,
	Baug Baramul.

(a) [TRANSLATE.]

Copy of an Agreement under the Seal and Signature of Mr. Middleton, to all the Particulars of which he engages to procure a Treaty from the Nabob Affuph ul Dowlah, after his Arrival; and that he will also sign it, as follows:

- 1st. That whenever the Begum shall chuse to go to Mecca, she shall be permitted to go.
- 2d. That when the Nabob shall arrive, I (Mr. Middleton) will procure suitable Allowances to be made to the Ladies of the Zunna*, and the Children of the late Nabob Sujah ul Dowlah, and * Sicin Orig. take care that they are paid.
- 3d. That the Festivals (Shaddee), and Marriages of the Children of the late Nabob Sujah ul Dowlah shall be at the Disposal of the Begum; whenever she thinks proper she shall marry them; and if the Begum shall go, she shall have the Authority to appoint and settle their Marriages; and whatever Money shall be necessary for these Expences shall be paid by the Nabob.
- 4th. That the Syer of Coda Gunge and Ally Gunge shall be retained by the Begum as heretofore.
- 5th. That I (Mr. Middleton) will, upon the Arrival of the Nabob, procure Vizier Gunge, and the Garden of Sepoydaud Khaun, or their Equivalent, for the Begum.
- 6th. That I (Mr. Middleton) will endeavour to obtain from the Nabob the Sum of 1,15,000 Rupees, on Account of the Purchase of Metchee Bohaun, and the House of Sahebjee, and the Fort of the Goffein, with the Land and Garden, and the Barraderry on the Banks of the Goompty, and Bazar and Garden of the House of Mahnarain, and the House of Beny Persaud at Lucknow; all of which the Nabob Afoph al Dowlah has assumed Possession of.
- 7th. That I will settle with the Nabob, the Allowances to be made in ready Money to the Ladies of the Zunana, and others, specified in the following Account:

	Per Month.
To the Ladies of the Zunna	13,650
To Meer Hussein Ally Khaun Behadre	2,000
To Ahmed Ally Khaun	400
To the Doctors	1,000
To Mahmud Javaid	140
To Molavie Madjeed	60
	<u>17,250</u>

- 8th. Upon the Arrival of the Nabob Affuph ul Dowlah Bahadre, I will endeavour, with all my Influence, to settle the Monthly Allowances of Mohrum Ally Khaun and Mahmud Eltafaut Khaun, &c. the Attendants of the Begum.
- 9th. If the Begum shall go to Mecca, she shall leave her Mahls and Jaghires to the Begum, the Mother of Affuph al Dowlah, who shall remit the Revenues thereof to the Burree Begum. No one shall prevent her enjoying her Jaghires.]

(a) [TRANSLATE.]

Copy of an Engagement under the Seal of the Nabob Affuph ul Dowlah, and under the Seal and Signature, in English, of Mr. Middleton, as follows:

- 1st. I, who am the Nabob Affuph ul Dowlah Bahadre, do agree that the Jagheers and Gunges, and Monthly Allowance of the Officers and Servants, and of the Ladies of the Zunana, and of those specified in the Account annexed, shall be at the Disposal, and under the Management and Authority of the Begum. And no one shall oppose or prevent it. This I will punctually observe. In this Agreement Mr. Middleton and the English are engaged.
- 2d. Whenever the Begum may chuse to go to Mecca, I will not oppose it.
- 3d. Whenever the Begum shall go to Mecca, she shall leave her Lands, Jagheers, &c. either in the Care of my Mother or of me; and I will procure Bills for the Amount of their Revenues, and send them to her. No one shall oppose this.
- 4th. The Begum shall have Authority over all the Ladies of her Zunana. She shall let them remain with me, and not allow them to go any where without my Permission, or keep them with her.
- 5th. The Jagheers Khodah Gunge, Ally Gunge, &c. with the Mahl and Syher, belonging to the Begum, and made over to her, shall remain, as heretofore, in her Possession.

Particulars of the Salaries allowed.

	Per Month.
Allowances to the Family of the Boorhaun ul Mulk	10,000
Allowance to Meer Hussein Ally Khaun	2,000
D ^o to Ahmed Ally Khaun	400
D ^o to Doctors	1,000
D ^o to Molovic Mudjeed	60
	<u>13,460</u>

(a) Vide supra, P. 461.

(b) Vide supra, P. 462.

[K]

6th. I

6th. I have passed a Bond payable in Six Months, for 1,15,000, for the Price of Houses, &c. and, God willing, I will pay the Amount when it shall become due.

7th. I have bought Vizier Gunge, and the Garden of Sepoydaud Khaun in Allahabad, of the Begum, for 10,000 Rupees; and, God willing, I will pay the Amount in Six Months.

8th. The Begum has Authority over the Ladies and Attendants of the Zuanana. Neither myself, nor any one else, will oppose it.

9th. The Begum (my Grandmother) shall have the Authority in all Festivals, and in the Marriages of the Children of the late Nabob Sujah al Dowlah, and with the Consent of my Mother and myself, shall regulate them, excepting in the Festivals (Shâdee) the Authority is mine.

The English are Guarantees to the above Engagements so long as the Begum shall exist.]

To his Excellency the Nabob Vizier Afoph ul Dowlah, dated 19th April 1780.

I informed the Council in the Month of Maug of your Situation, and the Want of Sources in your Country. I have To-day received an Answer to my Letter; and lay before you the Substance of their Orders, that you are to provide for the Remainder of the Demands required for the Service of the present Year. You have granted Joydaad or Affets to the Amount of 1,06,62,000, from which there are to be no Deductions; and I now send you enclosed an Account (which was before submitted to you) stating 30,00,188 : 12 in Addition to the above 1,06,62,000, amounting in the whole to 1,36,62,188 : 12, which I hope you will be so good as to provide for.

And if you are pleased to release any of the Jagheers, you will grant Tunkaws in the room of them, upon other Lands. I therefore request of you that you will be pleased to issue Orders upon your several Aumils, that they shall pay no Tuncaws whatever of private Tunkawdars, in order that the Amount which was to have been received by them be brought to the Account of the Honourable Company, to whom I desire additional Assignments may be granted.

(a) [TRANSLATE.]

Letter from the Nabob Afoph ul Dowlah to Mr. C. Purling.

I have received your Letter.—You write, that you informed the Council, in the Month of Maug, that I had not * Sources in my Country, and my Expences were very great; and that you have received an Answer from the Council, that whatever Balance was due at the End of the Year, I should pay; and that the Sum 1,06,62,000 Rupees, which were granted as Affets, should suffer no Diminution; nor will the Gentlemen of the Council allow One Rupee; but that, agreeable to the Account Particulars, the Balance of 1,36,62,188 : 12 must be assigned.

I have in no Respect failed in my Compliance with the Pleasure of the Council, or my Friendship for the Company, as far as I have had Ability. And I have acquainted you very fully with the State of my Country, and the Sources of the Revenue: And I have even put a stop to the Expences of my Table, and the Animals which I ought to keep; and the Jagheers of my Servants and Attendants; and there are Affets of 98,98,375. After this, I wrote the Jagheers of my Grandmother and my Mother, and of the Nabob Sallar Jung, and of my Family, and the Sons of my Uncle Mirza Alla Khan, which were granted them for their Livelihood; and they amounted to the Sum of 7,63,625 Rupees. By this Means has the Business been done. But they all possess Engagements. And I have made over in Assignment the Expences of my Table, which I have put a stop to with this View, that the Gentlemen of the Council, understanding my distressed Situation, would shew me their Friendship. I at first opposed the assigning the Jagheers of my Grandmother and Mother, and my Uncle. Now that the Council have, upon such a Representation of my Distress, written, that there shall not be less Assignments, than 1,06,62,000 Rupees, and that the Balance of 1,36,62,188 must be given, I am acquainted with the Particulars of the 1,36,62,188. If the Gentlemen of the Council, or you, Sir, will inform yourselves from the Accounts, you will find, it is not to be obtained. Whatever, in Justice, can be obtained from the Accounts, have been granted; but at this Time Assignments are demanded of me. The Business of the World is easy, and passes away; and the Gentlemen of the Council should, in every Thing that is just, be my Guardians and my Friends. I do not put my Life in Competition with Friendship. Whatever Affets were in the Country, with even my Table, my Animals, the Jagheers of my Servants and Attendants, are granted in Assignments, amounting to 98,98,375 Rupees: Besides these, the Jagheers of my Grandmother, Mother, and my Uncles, the Nabobs Mirza Allee and Sallar Jung, which were granted them for their Maintenance, are at your Disposal. If the Council have directed you to attach them, do it. In the Country no further Sources remain, and I have no Means, for I have not a Subsistence. Alas! I have Elephants, Horses, and Houses; if they will serve the Purpose of my Friends, they are ready for them; the Country and the Aumils are at hand; wherever Affets can be found, take them—I do not oppose it—In this Situation I am in want of a daily Subsistence—I feed upon the Hope and Expectation of Tranquillity—Upon this the Council's Order is arrived.—Whatever proceeds from Friendship is good—my Situation is no way concealed—How long shall I dwell upon my Misfortunes!—I have written sufficient.]

(a) Vide supra, P. 479.

ABSTRACT of the REVENUE ACCOUNT of the Dominions of his Excellency the VIZIER, ASOPH UL DOWLA, for the Fuffullee Year 1187.

Names of the Mhal.	Names of the Farmers, &c.	Mofuffel Grofs Jumma of 1186.	Deductions granted this Year.	Balance.	Amount Balance due on the Collections of 1186.	Increase made this Year.	Total Mofuffel Grofs Jumma, for the Fuffullee Year 1177.	Amount of the Honourable Company's Tuncaw.	Commission granted for transporting Money from the Country to Lucknow.	Expenses of the Moolas, or Troops stationed on the Collections.	Ackrajut and Mhal Charges.	Tuncawdars, &c.	His Excellency the Nabob's private Expenses.	Amount of Waf-falut of Amils removed at the Time the Tuncaw was granted to the Company.	Total in Sica and Rascay Rupees.	Deduct Batta for Rascay Rupees.	Total Waffalut on the Jumma.	Balance.
Corah, Sharah, &c.	Almafs Ally Cawn	64,60,831 1 6	5,00,000 — —	59,60,831 1 6	— —	— —	59,60,831 1 6	26,00,000 —	75,000 —	17,84,218 15 9	1,40,450 3 —	4,61,095 4 3	5,00,000 —	—	55,60,764 7 —	— —	55,60,764 7 —	4,00,066 10 6
Bareilly, &c.	Coja Ain Udeen	50,00,000 — —	5,75,000 — —	44,25,000 — —	— —	— —	44,25,000 — —	25,00,000 —	— —	5,75,993 — —	61,148 — —	12,87,637 10 9	— —	—	44,24,778 10 9	— —	44,24,778 10 9	221 5 3
Khairabad	Mirza Ally Reza	10,50,371 — —	10,00,371 — —	9,50,000 — —	50,000 — —	— —	10,00,000 — —	3,32,000 —	3,320 —	5,71,795 3 9	10,054 12 —	1,13,201 10 —	— —	—	10,30,371 9 9	31,039 12 —	9,99,331 13 9	668 2 3
AzzumGhur, & Mauhool.	Mirza Noor Beg.	6,64,864 — —	1,39,063 — —	5,25,801 — —	— —	— —	5,25,801 8 —	1,50,000 —	3,000 —	3,70,533 1 —	18,752 — —	3,095 — —	— —	—	5,45,381 1 —	19,591 2 —	5,25,789 15 —	11 1 —
Sundula, &c.	Mirza Mendy	5,17,160 8 —	1,58,301 — —	3,58,859 8 —	— —	— —	3,58,859 8 —	2,00,000 —	2,000 —	1,17,808 — —	26,208 3 3	21,035 2 —	— —	—	3,67,051 5 3	8,192 13 3	3,58,858 8 —	1 — —
Allahabad	Ismael Beg	7,06,000 — —	59,000 — —	6,47,000 — —	— —	40,000 — —	6,47,000 — —	3,50,000 —	5,000 —	1,20,130 — —	36,183 — —	1,28,740 9 6	— —	—	6,40,053 9 6	8,975 11 —	6,31,077 14 6	55,922 1 6
Khyra Ghur	Rajah Cheit Sing	2,00,000 — —	— —	2,00,000 — —	13,337 — —	— —	2,13,337 — —	2,00,000 —	4,000 —	— —	889 15 —	8,778 — —	— —	—	2,13,667 15 —	330 15 —	2,13,337 — —	— —
Farruckabad	Nabob Muzzuffer Jung.	4,50,000 — —	— —	4,50,000 — —	2,12,400 — —	— —	6,62,400 — —	5,50,000 —	— —	61,276 2 —	— —	— —	— —	—	6,11,276 2 —	3,267 2 —	6,08,009 — —	54,391 — —
Total Mhals granted in Tuncaw to Mr. Middleton, before my Arrival at Lucknow		1,50,49,226 9 6	15,31,735 — —	1,35,17,491 9 6	2,75,737 — —	40,000 — —	1,38,33,228 9 6	68,82,000 —	92,320 —	36,01,754 6 6	2,93,686 1 3	20,23,583 4 6	5,00,000 —	—	1,33,93,344 12 3	71,397 7 3	1,33,21,947 5 —	5,11,281 4 6
Goruckpore, Baraitch, &c.	Mahmud Huffein Cawn	21,82,903 13 6	8,10,903 14 —	13,71,999 15 6	— —	2,32,500 — —	16,04,499 15 6	10,00,000 —	20,000 —	3,81,347 — —	75,206 — —	25,420 — —	— —	4,00,000 —	18,21,973 — —	20,570 13 —	18,01,402 3 —	3,097 12 6
Sanree	Rajah Jowloll	3,67,800 — —	67,800 — —	3,00,000 — —	— —	— —	3,00,000 — —	— —	— —	97,571 — —	7,289 — —	18,642 — —	1,69,355 — —	—	2,92,857 — —	14,578 — —	2,78,279 — —	21,731 — —
Byhifwarra, &c.	Rajah Bowanny Sing	38,78,747 8 9	3,01,089 4 —	35,77,658 4 9	— —	27,385 — —	36,05,043 4 9	13,00,000 —	25,000 —	10,34,048 8 6	59,749 6 —	2,93,666 8 3	8,74,004 — —	—	35,78,668 6 9	31,982 5 —	35,46,686 1 9	58,957 3 —
Dalmow, Bareilly, &c.	Rajah Micoo Sing	8,34,890 13 —	1,29,151 7 —	7,05,739 6 —	— —	— —	7,05,739 6 —	— —	— —	2,18,695 — —	36,000 7 6	81,332 — —	4,04,975 14 —	—	7,41,005 5 6	35,297 13 —	7,05,705 8 6	33 13 6
Auhama Sandila, &c.	Umer Ally Cawn	3,28,280 7 —	— —	3,28,280 7 —	— —	— —	3,28,280 7 —	— —	— —	46,025 — —	23,686 8 3	8,074 — —	2,55,350 12 —	—	3,33,142 4 3	4,861 12 3	3,28,280 8 —	— —
Mohau	Meer Ally Ahmad	49,578 — —	— —	49,578 — —	— —	— —	49,578 — —	— —	— —	3,980 — —	2,216 — —	4,4145 — —	— —	—	50,341 — —	763 — —	49,578 — —	— —
Manualarry	Kheval Ram	1,20,000 — —	38,894 13 6	81,105 2 6	— —	— —	81,105 2 6	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	81,105 2 6	—	81,105 2 6	— —	81,105 2 6	— —
Coorfev, &c.	Meer Nahim Cawn, &c.	3,24,362 4 —	1,46,821 4 —	1,77,541 — —	— —	— —	1,77,541 — —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1,11,493 4 —	66,047 12 —	—	1,77,541 — —	— —	1,77,541 — —	— —
Polly, &c.	Khahim Cawn, &c.	2,25,775 9 —	— —	2,25,775 9 —	— —	2,50,000 — —	4,75,775 9 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	4,75,775 9 —	—	4,75,775 9 —	— —	4,75,775 9 —	— —
Mahmuddu	Ismael Beg	1,50,000 — —	— —	1,50,000 — —	— —	— —	1,50,000 — —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1,50,000 — —	—	1,50,000 — —	— —	1,50,000 — —	— —
Total Mhals granted in Tuncaw to Mr. Middleton, before my Arrival at Lucknow		84,62,337 15 6	14,94,660 10 6	69,67,677 4 6	— —	5,09,885 — —	74,77,562 4 6	23,00,000 —	45,000 —	17,02,266 8 6	1,95,247 5 9	5,82,672 12 3	24,76,619 9 3	4,00,000 —	77,01,806 3 9	1,08,053 11 3	75,93,752 8 6	83,809 13 —
Amount of Tuncaw granted on the Jagheers,		1,50,49,226 9 6	15,31,735 — —	1,35,17,491 9 6	2,75,737 — —	40,000 — —	1,38,33,228 9 6	68,82,000 —	92,320 —	36,01,754 6 6	2,93,686 1 3	20,23,583 4 6	5,00,000 —	—	1,33,93,344 12 3	71,397 7 3	1,33,21,947 5 —	5,11,281 4 6
Total		2,35,11,564 8 6	30,26,395 10 6	2,04,85,164 14 —	2,75,737 — —	5,49,885 — —	2,13,10,790 14 —	1,06,62,000 —	1,37,320 —	53,04,020 15 —	4,88,933 7 —	26,06,256 — 9	29,76,619 9 3	4,00,000 —	2,10,95,151 — —	1,79,451 2 6	2,09,15,699 13 6	5,95,091 1 6

N. B. Explanation of the Deductions granted this Year; viz.

On Account of Drought	— —	27,08,950 1 6
On Account of Jagheers granted	— —	2,18,370 — —
On Account of Tuncaws, &c.	— —	62,265 7 6
On Account of Huzoor Collections	— —	36,810 1 6

Explanation of the Increase made this Year; viz.

Actual Increase upon the Jumma of 1186	— —	57,385 — —
On Account of resumed Jagheers	— —	4,82,500 — —
Gain on Batta of Rupees	— —	10,000 — —

His Excellency, in settling with the Amil of Baraitch, &c. gave him the Farm of those Mhals for Two Years; and in order to make up 10 Lacks from those Mhals, required him to include the ensuing Year's Nuzzeram of Two Lacks in the Company's Tuncaw of this Year; which makes the Krutch exceed the Jumma, as in this Account, by Two Lacks. The 4,00,000 Rupees, in the Balance of Almafs Ally Khawn's Account, was carried to the Liquidation of last Year's Balance, in the Vizier's Account Current with the Honourable Company.

Lucknow, the 30th of April 1780.

(Errors excepted)

per C. Purling.

A P P E N D I X, N° XX. A. (a)

Book 76. Page 624.

Extract of a Consultation of the 9th March 1778.

Fort William, 9th March 1778.

Secret Dep.
Monday.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, President.

Richard Barwell,
Philip Francis, } Esquires.
Edward Wheler,

READ the following Letters from Mr. Middleton.

(b) [Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I am sorry to acquaint the Honourable Board, that I have not been successful in my Applications to the Nabob in behalf of the Begum. He has positively refused to come to any immediate Determination upon any one of the several Points I have submitted to him; answering me only in general Terms, that it is his Intention to visit Fayzabad on his Return from his Hunting Party, when he will request my personal Assistance in accommodating all Matters of Dispute between him and the Begums. In the mean Time, he intreats me to take every Means in my Power to prevail upon the old Begum to suspend the Execution of her Purpose, until he shall have had an Interview with her; and to accomplish this Object, he even authorises me to make her such Assurances on his and my own Behalf, and * in my Judgment shall seem reasonable and just. 2d February.

It is needless for me to remark upon the Ambiguity of this Reply, or the indefinite Terms in which his Authority to me is conceived. The Begum's Requisitions were laid before him in the Form I received them, clearly and specifically noticed; so that it required only that he should have given me his Sentiments upon them, and have informed me how far he wished me to engage his Compliance; but instead of this, he contents himself with desiring me to use every conciliating Argument I can with the Begum, to dissuade her from her Purpose, while he denies me the only Means by which he knew it could be effected, and by his Conduct, in fact, strengthens and confirms her Resolution. I have acquainted the Begum with the Substance of the Nabob's Reply to my Letters, which she is by no means satisfied with; and, indeed, I am myself convinced there is very little Faith to be placed on the foregoing Assurance; but she has, at my earnest Request, and from a firm Reliance on the Justice and Equity of the Honourable Board, consented to suspend her Journey until I may be favoured with your Sentiments and Decision upon this Reference, which I hope to be indulged with as soon as possible, as any considerable Delay might perhaps raise Doubts in the Begum's Breast as to the Part the Honourable Board would take in her Affairs, and induce her, at all Events, to take her Departure before your Decision reaches me. * Sic in Orig.

Fayzabad, 2d February 1778.

I have, &c.
(Signed)N. Middleton,
Res^t at the Vizier's Court.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I had the Pleasure to address you Yesterday; and having closed the Subject of the old Begum's Complaints and Requisitions, it is necessary I should now trouble you with those of the Bow Begum, who has, through me, demanded the Protection of our Government, and its Influence to restore and confirm her Rights. 3d Feb. 1778.

On my Arrival here, she addressed a long Letter to me on the Subject of her Affairs, covering the original Treaty which had been entered into between her and the Nabob, and guaranteed by my Predecessor on the Part of the Honourable Company; Copies of all which I have now the Honour to lay before you, together with a particular Account of the Begum's several Claims and Requisitions, with my own Observations on each Article.

As most of these Claims are expressly admitted in the Treaty, and guaranteed by the Resident, I apprehend by public Authority, I did not suppose the Nabob would have hesitated to comply with them: I therefore thought it unnecessary to take up the Attention of the Honourable Board with a Matter which had before been so particularly discussed and settled, and which, after such solemn Engagements on the Part of the Nabob, they would hardly expect could at this Time become a Subject of Dispute. His Excellency has; however, declined Compliance with them.]

(a) The Reference to this Appendix is omitted by Mistake; it should be affixed to the Extract from the Consultation of 9th March 1778, in Pages 459 and 460.

(b) Vide supra, P. 459.

I have

I have on all Occasions as much as possible avoided troubling the Honourable Board with any Matters which reflect upon the Conduct or Government of the Nabob, wishing rather to check and obviate Abuses, by friendly Admonitions and Remonstrances to his Excellency himself, than to correct them by an Appeal to your Authority; but such is his Excellency's Disposition, and so entirely has he lost the Confidence and Affections of his Subjects, that unless some Restraint is imposed upon him, which would effectually secure those who are living under the Protection of his Government from Violence and Oppression, I am but too well convinced, that no Man of Reputation or Property will long continue in these Provinces. Out of many of the Nabob's Acts, which have caused such a total Disaffection and Want of Confidence amongst his Subjects, I shall take the Liberty to trouble the Honourable Board with One which I have lately been a reluctant Witness to.

The Nabob Sheir Jung, whose Death happened in the Nabob's Camp a short Time ago, was a Man nearly related to this Family, and who, in the Lifetime of the late Nabob Shujah-ul-Dowlah, had suitable Allowances made him for the Support of his Rank, and the Dignity of his Family, and which he enjoyed, without Interruption, until the Accession of the present Nabob to the Musnud, who thought proper to resume them. Since that Time, until the Period of his Death, this old Gentleman had no Means left of supporting himself, his Offspring and Dependants, but from his private Fortune; nor had his Children any Prospects or Hopes, but from being permitted to inherit such Property as their Father might die possessed of: These, however, were Considerations which had not the smallest Weight with the Nabob; for immediately upon the Demise of Sheir Jung, he himself sent People to seize the Tents and Effects of the deceased in Camp, not even leaving his Friends the Means of carrying the Body to Lucknow, and dispatched his most positive Orders to the Minister to do the same with the Effects of the deceased wherever they might be found.

As soon as I was informed of these Proceedings, I took the Liberty of remonstrating to him against a Measure which appeared to me unnatural and tyrannical to a Degree, and no less alarming to his Subjects in general. In Answer to which he was pleased to say, it was a Matter which did not in any respect concern me, and that he alone was the Master in this Business; but that for my Satisfaction he would for the present suspend the Execution of his Orders, and postpone finally determining upon the Disposition of the deceased's Effects until his Return to Lucknow, when he would consult with me upon the Subject, and act agreeable to my Advice on the Occasion. Notwithstanding these Assurances, the Nabob has privately written to the Minister, ordering him, in peremptory Language, immediately to seize all the Houses, Effects, and Property of Sheir Jung in Lucknow, and to appropriate them to his Excellency's Use. As this Measure, if permitted to be carried into Execution, will be the Means of reducing a once opulent Family to a State of Indigence and Want; I hope the Honourable Board will be pleased to take this Matter into their humane Consideration, and interpose their Influence to prevent an Act which must inevitably bring Disgrace upon himself, and a proportionate Degree of Discredit upon the national Character of the English, which I consider to be more or less concerned in every Act of his Administration.—Had my Remonstrances produced the desired Effect, I should not have troubled the Honourable Board with this Detail, but I cannot see an helpless Family deprived of its Rights and only Means of Support, without endeavouring to procure them Redress. Besides, the Effect which such an Act, if suffered to pass unnoticed, would have upon the Minds of his Excellency's Subjects in general, and upon every Man of Property in particular, will I doubt not appear to the Honourable Board deserving of their most serious Consideration.

Fayzabad,
3d February, 1778.

I have, &c.
(Signed) N. MIDDLETON.
Ref^t at the Vizier's Court.

Ordered, That the Letters from Mr. Middleton of the 2d and 3d February, above recorded, do lie for Consideration.

A P P E N D I X, N° XXI.

Vide Appendix, N° XX.

A P P E N D I X, N° XXII.

Vide Appendix, N° XX.

APPEN-

A P P E N D I X, N^o XXIII.

Book 103.

From the Bahoo Bhegum. Received 29th April 1780.

THE Nabob Khan Khanan Salar Jung Bahadre is my elder Brother, and Uncle to my Son the Nabob Vizier Asoph ul Dowlah Bahadre; his good Qualities and Virtues are not now for the first Time represented to you, as I am certain that you must have long ago heard from other Quarters with what distinguished Honour he was treated by his late Majesty Mahomed Shah, above all the other Servants of his Majesty, being always admitted to his most secret Councils—you must also be well acquainted with the great Regard, Respect, and Affection which the late Nabob always entertained towards him. I have no Relation but that Nabob, and God knows how much he is attached to the Company, and how desirous he is of your Friendship. It is about Seven Months since he came on a Visit to me to Fyzabad; and in the many Interviews which we had his whole Conversation was a Recapitulation of your Praises, and while he remained with me he was entirely taken up with the Accounts of your great Qualities.

(a) [At present the Naibs have begun a Negotiation about the Nabob's Jaghier, of so remarkable a Nature, that it has greatly alarmed us. For first, his Jaghier is by no means equal to his Dignity; yet, on account of the present State of Affairs, he has contented himself with it, though it approaches not to his Expences. Secondly, About a Year and an Half ago, Mr. Middleton gave a positive Promise to him, that he would take care no Interruption should be given to his Jaghier, or that of the late Istekar ul Dowlah, and entered into a sacred Engagement to this Purport. It is now Matter of great Astonishment to us, that, notwithstanding all this, such a Negotiation should have been thought of, since your Highness can have no Wish that the Nabob's small Income should be stopped, as the Promises of the English Chiefs are as if written on a Stone, and can admit of not the smallest Variation.]

I therefore hope that you will upon receiving this Letter grant me Letters to Mr. Purling, Hussein Reza Khan, and Hyder Beg Khan, directing in a most positive Manner that no Interruption be given to the Jaghier of the Nabob, and that they never in future think of any Negotiations of this Nature. This will be the greatest Satisfaction and Honour you can bestow on me and on my Brother. He before this sent some Otter and Paintings to your Presence, but has not yet heard whether you received them or not. As soon as I shall be informed of their being safe arrived, I will dispatch some other Presents to you. I am hopeful that an Intercourse of Letters may be established between your Highness and the Nabob, which is his greatest Wish. I am very anxious to receive an Answer to my former Letter; do not delay replying to it and to my present Letter, for Friendship is sought against the Season of Distress.

A P P E N D I X, N^o XXIV.

Book 105.

From the Vizier. Received 23d August 1782.

57. Par. **MAJOR** William Palmer and Mr. Davy have made known to me your Orders, respecting my Authority in the Country, with great Regard and Consideration, and have made me grateful * for your Favours. They asked for a Paper of Requests, which I accordingly wrote and gave to them; they afterwards spoke about Ten Lacks of Rupees for the Expences of the Sircar of the Company; next, they spoke about Four Regiments, that I should employ them from the Company's Troops in the Sebundy's of my Country. Respecting these Two Articles, although I have no Power, yet, as Major William Palmer repeatedly said, that this would be giving Pleasure to the Nawab (meaning your Highness), being remediless, in Obedience to your Will, I wrote a Letter to Major Palmer in the Manner I agreed to it, from which you will become acquainted with it. They now say, that as important Matters are in Hand, for the Expences of the Company's Sircar, I must give Sixty Lacks of Rupees by way of Loan, that either I must borrow it from the Merchants, and from my Relations, and take a Bond, or give Assignments on the Country. After Two Years, when this Matter shall have been settled, that Money shall be repaid; my Country and Property belong to your Highness, to the utmost of my Life. I am not backward in the Company's Affairs, and your Highness's Pleasure. By the Blessing of God you are wise in the Times. The full Particulars of my

* Sicin Orig.

(a) Vide supra, P. 464.

Country are not concealed from you. How shall I make known my Situation? From the Time that these Propositions have been made, all Judgment has left my Mind. After the Death of the deceased Nawab, on account of the Greatness of the Expences of the Army of the Sircar of the Company, which was here, I supported myself in a Manner that I cannot describe.

(a) [I never found Resource equal to the necessary Expences: Every Year, by taking from the Ministers, and selling the Articles of my Karkhanna, I, with great Distress, transacted the Business; but I could not take care of my Dependants; so that some of my Brothers, from their Difficulties, arose and departed; and the People of the Khord Mahault of the late Nawab, who are all my Mothers, from their Distresses, are reduced to Poverty, and involved in Difficulties.—No Man of Rank is deficient in the Care of his Dependants, in proportion to his Ability.]

Notwithstanding the Existence of these Distresses, I am thankful and ready to satisfy you. But never was the Money of the Tuncas for the Brigades, &c. received without a Balance from the Jaidad of the Company; and yet the Gentlemen, to the utmost of their Abilities, were guilty of no Neglect in taking Assignments, and collecting the Money. This Year, that you, from your Goodness, having discovered the State of my Distresses, recalled the Brigade and Battalions, and granted me an Engagement that all Matters should be as in the Time of the deceased Nawab, I took from my Mother, and discharged the Balances to the Company's Sircar as they appeared from my Bond. Many Years are required to relieve me from the former Distresses. I know, that as you, from real Affection, had released me from the Weight of Expences, I should have some small Relief from the necessary Expences at this Time these Propositions are brought forward. My Brother and Companions, from the Resumption of the Jagheers, are reduced to great Affliction and Distress; from the Mahajens of this Town should I request the Loan of One or Two Lacks of Rupees, they cannot give it, having no Resources. I have never been deficient in the Friendship of the Company, and Obedience to your Pleasure. I have looked upon my Difficulties as a Cause of Satisfaction, and am always ready to execute your Commands. In these Propositions I am astonished and confounded at my bad Fortune, that I should have such a compassionate Friend as your Highness, and be involved in such a Situation. What Answer can I give, and how can I support my Life?

Difficulty, with your Favour, becomes easy; what is easy, by your Neglect, becomes difficult. Night and Day pass in Grief and Affliction. Either make loose my Difficulties, or else call me to your Presence. I will reside with your Highness, and whenever you shall give me my Dismission, with the Favours and Affection which belong to you, I shall return to my Country, and be released from continual Afflictions.

Enclosures.

N^o 1. Copy of a Letter from the Nawab Vizier to Major William Palmer, dated 19th Shabaun.

On the Subject of Ten Lacks of Rupees, you repeatedly have said, that the Nawab Governor's Pleasure is, that I should give them for the Expences of the Company's Sircar. The Nawab Governor's Will is binding upon me. I can make no Excuses. Take Ten Lacks of Rupees for the Expences of the Company's Sircar. But you have said, that if I am willing to assist the Affairs of the Company's Sircar, you will fulfil my Requests agreeably to the Paper, as the Nawab Governor's Permission is arrived. With respect to the Two Points of which you have spoken, I agree to both of them, and will give for the Expences of the Company's Sircar Ten Lacks of Rupees this Year, and Six Lacks of Rupees yearly, in lieu of Regiments, upon Condition that I obtain my Requests and Authority. It is proper that you adjust my Requests, agreeably to the Paper upon which the Nawab Governor has given Orders, and restore me to the Management of every Concern.

N^o 2. Copy of a Letter from the same to the same, dated 30th Shabaun.

In Answer to your Demand of a Loan of Sixty Lacks of Rupees, I represented and explained to you, with the greatest Reverence, the full Particulars of my Inabilities; that in Cases where I have Power and Ability, I am never negligent, to the Extent of my Life, in promoting the Affairs of the Company's Sircar, and in obeying the Nawab Governor's Orders. You, in my Presence, spoke to me, and sent a Message to me, that if I did not give Sixty Lacks of Rupees, by way of Loan, the Nawab Governor would be highly displeased, and would quit my Friendship, and would also recall the Old Brigade which is here; and beside, the * whatever may be the Nawab Governor's Will you did not know. Why did not you give me prior Information that it would proceed to this Extremity?

* Sic in Orig.

My Friend! the Friendship of the Company, the Nawab Governor, and the Gentlemen of the Council, is fixed in my Heart, and I have remained so inattentive and forgetful, from a Dependence on their Friendship and Satisfaction, that I have nothing left to me but my Name; and every Thing else belongs to them.

To the Glorious and Omnipotent God it is known, what Distresses having brought upon myself, in the Obedience to his Pleasure, I have supported Life. Notwithstanding all this, you make these Kinds of Propositions and Messages on behalf of the Governor. I had never an Idea that the Nawab Governor would behave in such a Manner towards me, as to withdraw his Favour and Friendship; if it is really and fully known to you, that the Nawab's Will is to cease the Connection, I will go myself to his Presence, and explain my Situation. Had I any Resources, I would not make any Delay and Excuses. If the Nawab will be favourable, it is well; if not, I will remain there. As I, conformably to the Nawab's Letter, consider what you say to have been spoken by the Nawab, having represented all my Particulars, when you answer that in future, there will be no Blame on you for the Disgrace of this Place; therefore, being remediless, I write this much, that my Friendships for the Company, the Nawab, and the Gentlemen of Council, are not such as to be thrown to the Wind without a Cause; and to the End of my Life I cannot agree to it; the Nature of the Governor's First Message of Friendship was such: At this Time, Propositions to this Effect confound me greatly. In short, whatever you know of the Nawab's Intentions, write to me explicitly; as in this Case my remaining here is impossible.

A P P E N D I X, N^o XXV.

Answer to the 2d Article of Charge.

Printed Copy. Page 18.

AND as to so much of the said Second Article, as relates to the Women and Children of the late Nabob Sujah ul Dowla, the said Warren Hastings denies that they were in any Manner dependant upon both, or either of the said Begums. [(a) But he says that the said Women, who were mostly Persons of low Condition, and the said Children, if any such there were, lived in the Khourid Mhal, on an Establishment entirely distinct from the said Begums.]

A P P E N D I X, N^o XXVI.

Book 26. Page 60.

Extract of a Consultation of the 3d April 1780.

Fort William, 3d April 1780.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President.

Philip Francis, } Esquires.
Edward Wheler, }

READ the following Letters and Inclosure from Mr. Purling.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

In conformity to your Orders of the 15th December, I addressed his Excellency upon the Subject of the Sums required for the Service of the present Year; I also delivered the Letter written to him by the Honourable the Governor General, prior to which Sir Eyre Coote had taken much Pains to convince him of the Necessity of his Compliance.

[(b) I have now the Honour to inform you, that his Excellency has been pleased to grant Tuncaws for 37,80,000 more, which makes, with the former Grants, about Rupees 1,06,62,000. I beg Leave to enclose the Account Estimate of Demands made on his Excellency and the general Kistbundee. I hope the Sum granted will be more than sufficient for the Exigencies of the Year, though inferior to that of the Estimate, which amounts to 100 Lacks, including the Balance of the Honourable Company's Account current with the Vizier to the End of Baidun 1186. Out of this Estimate I have omitted the Demand for the Donation to the Army, and the Six Lacks estimated Loss on the Exchange; for the Nabob declares an utter Impossibility to provide more Money for the present Year; and, indeed, the Situation of his Excellency's Affairs at this Period are such as demand my faithful Representation of them, and a very serious Consideration on the Part of your Honourable Board; and Sir Eyre Coote, who has an Opportunity of judging on the Spot, has required it of me as a Point of indispensable Duty. To be enabled to provide so large a Sum upon the reduced State of his Finances, when Half the Year is elapsed, and One Harvest totally destroyed for want of timely Rain, his Excellency is now certainly getting rid of a great Part of

Mr. Purling.

* Sic in Orig.

(a) Vide supra, P. 466.

(b) Vide supra, P. 489.

the Animals he has kept, either for his State or for his Diversion; has reduced Part of his Troops which attended his Person, has disbanded many of his Battalions raised for his Collections; has discharged a large Number of the Servants of his Household, among whom are included many old Attendants of his Family; and has put an entire Stop to his Buildings. Notwithstanding these Retrenchments, his Excellency has been obliged to give Assignments upon his Jagheerdars to the Amount of near 15 Lacks of Rupees. The only Means of relieving the Nabob from his present Distress is, by suspending the Demand of the Balance of the last Year's Account current with the Honourable Company, which, I have Reason to believe, his Excellency will be satisfied with; and there is no Doubt he will be able to pay in the ensuing Year, if the Misfortune of a second Drought does not prevent his resuming the large Deductions he has been obliged to give his Collectors. If your Honourable Board are pleased to give your Assent to this, the Accounts of the Grants will stand thus:

Amount of the Tuncaws for the Year 1187,	—	1,06,62,000	—
His Excellency's Balance at End of the Year 1186,	20,60,608	2	1
Deduct Amount, at this Time, in the			
Hands of the several Paymasters, viz ^t			
Mr. Oliver, temporary Brigade,	3,52,433	9	5
Mr. Champion's Cavalry, D ^o	71,842	4	—
	4,24,275	13	5
		16,36,322	4 8
Balance Tuncaws remaining,	—	90,25,677	11 4]

The Amount of the Army Debt I have included in the general Head of Demands on the Nabob, although he has not in fact provided for them; but in case the Collections turn out favourably, your Honourable Board may be pleased to assign some Part of them to be liquidated, and it will remain with you to determine at the End of the Year what Part it shall be.

The settling of the Assignments with his Excellency has prevented my Monthly Accounts being hitherto transmitted to your Honourable Board, but they will now be prepared and forwarded with Regularity.

Lucknow,
February 9th, 1780.

I am, &c.
(Signed) C. Purling.

GENERAL KISTBUNDEE of the Lands assigned over by his Excellency the Vizier Asoph ul Dowlah, for the Purpose of answering the Public Claims upon him for the Fuffulee Year 1187, commencing 26th September 1779.

On what Account.	Aumils Names.	Districts.	Amount Assignment.	
			Each District.	Each Head.
The Hon. Company's Balance	Almaffulbe Cawn	Doaub and Corah	26,00,000	
Army Subsidy	Coja Ainul Duen	Rohilcund	25,00,000	
Temporary Brigade	Ally Reza	Khyrabad	3,32,000	
Vizier's Troops under British Officers	Mirza Mhindy	Scindea Mellinbad & Lucknow	2,00,000	
Saudaut Ally's Stipend	Nabob Muzuffer Jung	Ferockabad	5,50,000	
Rohillas Stipend	Mirza Noor Beg	Azem Gurrh & Mahole	1,50,000	
Abdul Rahmaun Khan's	Raja Cheit Sing	Khyra Ghur	2,00,000	
Ruffaulah, and Army	Ismael Beg	Allahabad	3,50,000	
Debts	Mah ^d Hussein Khan	Baraitch, &c.	10,00,000	
	Raja Bowanny Sing	—	13,00,000	
	Jagheerdars	—	14,80,000	
			1,06,62,000	
		Grand Total	—	1,06,62,000

N. B. The last Three Heads having been made over by the Nabob in the Month of Maugh, their Kists can only commence from that Period.

Errors excepted.

* No Date in Orig.

Lucknow, the * February 1780.

(Signed) C. Purling.

ESTIMATE

ESTIMATE of the Assignments to be required from the Vizier Asoph ul Dowlah for the Fuffullee Year 1187.

Balance of the Vizier's Account Current with the Honourable Company,				20,60,608 : 1 : 9
the last Day of Bhauden 1186,	—	—	—	
Army Subsidy,	—	—	—	31,20,000 : 0 : 0
Temporary Brigade,	—	—	26,13,559 : 13 : 9	
Cavalry Brigade,	—	—	10,80,000 : 0 : 0	36,93,559 : 13 : 9
Vizier's Troops, under British Officers,	—	—	—	16,87,333 : 12 : 6
Saudut Ally's Stipend,	—	—	—	3,00,000 : 0 : 0
Rohilla's Stipend,	—	—	—	61,578 : 0 : 0
Abdul Rahman Cawn's Ruffalauh,	—	—	—	3,30,000 : 0 : 0

Army Debts, viz.

Brigadier General Goddard,	—	—	3,44,478 : 0 : 0
Major Webber,	—	—	2,49,611 : 0 : 0
Captain Bourke,	—	—	30,464 : 0 : 0
Lieutenant Collins,	—	—	1,18,876 : 0 : 0
Lieutenant M'Intosh,	—	—	15,680 : 0 : 0
			7,59,109 : 0 : 0

Rupees 1,20,12,188 : 12 : 0

Errors excepted.

Lucknow, the 25th January 1780.

(Signed) C. Purling.

The Secretary having drawn up the following Reply to the Resident at the Vizier's Court, he circulated it for the Approbation of the Board, and received back the Minutes which are entered after it.

To Mr. Purling.

Sir,

We have received your Letters of the 29th January and 9th February.

Estimate, 1,20,12,188 : 12 : 0
Deduct Assignments, 1,06,62,000 : 0 : 0

Leaves, 13,50,188 : 12 : 0
Add Army Donation, 10,50,000 : 0 : 0
Loss by Exchange, 6,00,000 : 0 : 0

Actual Deficiency, 30,00,188 : 12 : 0
Assignments proposed to be given back, 16,36,322 : 4 : 8

Balance, Rupees — 46,36,511 : 0 : 8

We are very much disappointed at the Vizier's Assignments falling short of the Estimate, notwithstanding your Account is incomplete by the Omission of Sixteen Lacks and an Half of Rupees, which of course leaves an actual Deficiency of Rupees 30,00,188 : 12, in the Supplies for realizing all the Demands of the present Year, to which, if the Sum you propose to be given back of the Assignments, being 16,36,322 : 4 : 8, be added, the Balance at the End of the Year, exclusive of Arrears of Collection, will amount to the Sum of Rupees 46,36,511 : 0 : 8. We cannot therefore consent to any Remission, but, on the contrary, must insist on retaining the Assignments which have been granted, or of receiving others equal to their Amount, in Exchange for such as shall be justly exceptionable.

(a) [With respect to the Jagheers, we are not competent to judge of the Propriety of retaining or yielding them back to their Proprietors, not knowing who they are; and we desire that you will afford us every Information in your Power relative to this Point.]

We are, &c.

Fort William, 3d April 1780.

Mr. Francis.—It is my Opinion, that Assignments should be demanded to the Amount of the Estimate as it ought to stand, including the Balance of last Year, and the Articles omitted by Mr. Purling, that is, for the entire Sum of 1,36,62,188 : 12 Rupees. To suspend any Part of this Demand now is only throwing it on the succeeding Year, when every Difficulty that exists at present is very likely to be increased. I could also have wished that Mr. Purling's Letter of the 9th of February had been brought before the Board, and taken into Consideration at an earlier Period.

(Signed) Philip Francis.

I agree in Opinion with Mr. Francis.

(Signed) Edward Wheler.

(a) Vide supra, P. 480.

[M]

Governor

Governor General.—The Letter is written conformably to the Resolution of the Board, which was formed, as I understood, of the concurrent Opinions of the Members; such is the State of the Vizier's Dominions, that I cannot agree to demand Assignments for a larger Amount, much doubting their Capacity to realize even that.

On whomsoever the Reproach may fall, for the Neglect of bringing this Letter earlier before the Board, I must for my own Part declare, that it is not imputable to me. The accumulated Difficulties of this Government have thrown a greater Weight of Business on my Hands than it is possible for me wholly to discharge, and the Want of Official Assistance has been a grievous * Addition to my Embarrassments. Few are the Moments which I allow to Relaxation; and in the Selection of such Subjects as require my Attention, I have been ever attentive to their Priority in point of immediate Urgency and of intrinsic Consequence. I knew not of this Letter till it came in its Course before the Board; I could not therefore bring it earlier to the Consideration of the Board.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

In consequence of the foregoing Minutes, the following Letter was written and dispatched to Mr. Purling on the 6th Instant.

To Mr. Charles Purling, Resident
at the Vizier's Court.

Sir,

We have received your Letter of the 26th January and 9th February.

Estimate,	1,20,12,188 : 12 : 0
Deduct Assignments,	1,06,62,000 : 0 : 0
Leaves,	13,50,188 : 12 : 0
Add Army Donation,	10,50,000 : 0 : 0
Loss by Exchange,	6,00,000 : 0 : 0
Actual Deficiency,	30,20,188 : 10 : 0
Assignments proposed to be given back,	16,36,322 : 4 : 8
Balance, Rupees	46,36,511 : 0 : 8

We are very much disappointed at the Vizier's Assignments falling short of the Estimate, notwithstanding your Account is incomplete by the Omission of Sixteen Lacks and an Half of Rupees, which of course leaves an actual Deficiency of Rupees 30,00,188 : 12 in the Supplies for realizing all the Demands of the present Year; to which, if the Sum you propose to be given back of the Assignments, being 16,36,322 : 4 : 8 Rupees, be added, the Balance at the End of the Year, exclusive of Arrears of Collection, will amount to the Sum of Rupees 46,36,511 : 0 : 8. We cannot therefore consent to any Remission, but, on the contrary, must insist not only on retaining the Assignments which have been granted, but upon your obtaining additional Assignments, to the Amount of the whole Demand of Rupees 1,36,62,188 : 12.

(a) [With respect to the Jagheers, we are not competent to judge of the Propriety of retaining or yielding them back to their Proprietors, not knowing who they are, or on what Footing they are held; and we desire that you will afford us every Information in your Power relative to this Point;] but in case any of these Jagheers should be restored, other Assignments of equal Value and Security are to be taken in their stead.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings.

P. Francis.

Edw^d Wheler.

Fort William, the 3d April 1780.

A P P E N D I X, N° XXVII.

Vide Appendix, N° XX.

(a) Vide supra, P. 640.

APPEN-

A P P E N D I X, N^o XXVIII.

Book 106. Page 5.

Extract of a Consultation of the 25th October 1774.

Fort William, the 25th October 1774.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,
 Lieutenant General John Clavering,
 The Honourable George Monson,
 Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
 Philip Francis, }

THE following Minute delivered into Council yesterday by the Governor General being referred for Consideration to this Department, is now recorded, having been sent in Circulation to the different Members of the Board.

Gentlemen,

All the Members of this Council being now assembled, I could wish to point out some general Plan for carrying into Execution the Regulations of the new System of Government, agreeably to the Instructions received from the Company; but upon an attentive Review of the various Subjects which occur, I find it necessary to select such particular Parts of them as seem to claim your earliest Notice, reserving the rest for future Consideration, to be taken up in the Order in which their respective Importance or particular Exigencies may point out. I shall take the Liberty to accompany every Proposition with a brief Relation of such Circumstances and such past Transactions as have any Relation to it, and are necessary to be known for the Purpose of forming your Resolutions upon it. I mean not, Gentlemen, to preclude any other Member of the Council from offering any Point for present Deliberation, which in his Judgment may claim a Preference in point of Time above those which I may wish to introduce. I only propose this Method as the most likely to facilitate the Dispatch of Business, which may be retarded by undertaking too many Subjects at the same Instant. It will unavoidably take some Time to arrange and perfect the new System of this Administration. In the mean while the current Affairs will require your daily Assistance to keep them in Motion; and in both—I mean both in forming the new Mode of Government and conducting the daily Business—you will find it necessary to consult the Records of the former Administration for the sake of due Connection and Consistency. I desire also to shorten the Time and lessen the Trouble of such a Search among the voluminous Books of Consultations, by the Mode I have proposed of laying before you a succinct View of each Subject with References to the Consultations for the successive Orders which have been issued, and the Advices which have been received concerning them. I think it my Duty to add, and I think I may do it without presuming too much upon the Experience which I have acquired in the Affairs of this Government, that I shall be at all Times happy to assist any Member of the Council with my Communications upon any Point upon which he may desire to be so informed.

The Governor's Minute on the Revenue and Politics of the Country.

Professions of Zeal and Solicitude for the public Good are too commonly made use of to be received with implicit Credit; but I feel my own Honour and my own Interest so intimately blended with the successful Issue of the Measures of this Government, that I may with Truth, and without Hazard of having my Declaration suspected, affirm that I have not a Wish even for myself which has not the Good of the Company for its immediate Object, and my own ultimately as derived from it. I believe I may safely conclude the same for the other Gentlemen embarked with me in this great Undertaking; and I have the most thorough Confidence in your Disposition to unite with me in the Prosecution of the Company's Interests; while I with the strictest Sincerity and Cordiality declare that nothing on my Part shall be wanting to render that Union effectual.

The next Point which I have proposed for your Consideration is the political System of these Provinces.

The Alliance with the Nabob Shujah Dowlah, the Vizir of the Empire, is the only Foreign Connection in which the Government can be with Propriety said to be engaged. This took place originally by the Treaty formed by Lord Clive at Illahabad in the Year 1765.

By a new Treaty with the Vizir, dated the 8th September 1773, in consequence of an Interview which I had with him at Banares, the monthly Subsidy for the extraordinary Expence of our Forces employed in his Assistance was fixed at the Sum of 210,000 Rupees for One Brigade, and the Provinces of Corah and Illahabad ceded to him for the Sum of Fifty Lacks of Rupees, of which Twenty Lacks were to be immediately due and were accordingly paid; Fifteen Lacks were to be paid at the Expiration of a Year, and the remaining Fifteen at the Expiration of Two Years.

At the same Time the Vizir had solicited the Aid of our Troops to reduce the Rohillah Country, lying on the North of his Dominions, between the Ganges and the Mountains of Tibbet. The immediate Plea for these Hostilities was the Breach of Faith with which the Rohillah Chiefs were charged in the Supplies of Money afforded by them to the Marattas, against whom they had solicited and obtained the Vizir's Assistance, under a solemn Engagement to pay him Forty Lacks of Rupees on the Departure of the Marattas, and for refusing afterwards to fulfil that Engagement.

This Enterprize, the Design of which furnished the first Occasion of my meeting with the Vizir, formed an Article in the original Draught of our Treaty, but it was afterwards omitted at his Desire, and I promised that it should still take place if it suited the Affairs of the Company at any other Time, when he should find himself in a Condition to resume it. Accordingly, in the Month of January 1774, the Vizir made a formal Requisition of the Assistance of a Brigade of the Company's Forces for the Defence of his Dominions, and for the Prosecution of his former Purpose of invading the Country of the Rohillahs. For this Service he engaged to pay the Company, besides the stipulated monthly Subsidy, Forty Lacks of Rupees when it should be concluded. The Vizir's Request was granted. The Second Brigade was ordered on this Service, and Colonel Champion, the Provincial Commander in Chief, appointed to the Command. Having been joined by the Vizir and his Troops, he entered the Rohillah Borders on the 17th April; and on the 23d of the same Month attacked and defeated the Army of the Rohillahs, commanded by Hafez Rahmet their Leader, who was killed in the Action. This Victory was decisive; no other Enemy appeared in the Field; and the Vizir having obtained Possession of the greatest Part of the Country, both Armies marched on the 7th of May to the City of Bissooly, where Quarters were prepared for them, and it was intended they should pass the Rains there; but the remaining Leaders of the Rohillahs having assembled Forces under the Command of Fyzoola Cawn at Nigeetgur, a Town on the Northern Frontier of the Country; the Vizir apprehending their acquiring too great Strength, and that the Marattas might return to interrupt the Operations before they were brought to a Conclusion, prevailed upon Colonel Champion to put the Brigade again in Motion about the latter End of July, and to march with him against the Enemy, although the Rains were then at their Height.

The Troops enjoyed remarkable good Health, and proceeded without Opposition to Portesgur, the Enemy flying before them to the Skirts of the Hills, whither the combined Armies have followed them. They have lain for a considerable Time within a short Distance of each other, Colonel Champion waiting for Orders from the Select Committee to pursue the Enemy beyond the Line to which he conceived himself limited by his Instructions; the necessary Orders were sent out, and we have been for some Time past in daily Expectations of hearing that the War was brought to a Conclusion, either by the Attack and Defeat of the Enemy, or by Negotiation. The last Letters from Colonel Champion, which you, Gentlemen, have read, were dated the 2d Instant, and advise that Fyzoolah Cawn had delivered himself up, but that the Negotiation was still continued.

The Advantages proposed from this Expedition were, 1st. An Addition of Territory, and of course of Wealth, to the Vizir, in which the Company will always participate. 2d. The Completion of the defensive Line of his Dominions, by freeing them from an inconvenient Neighbour, and by taking into them the whole Space included between the Ganges and the Northern Mountains. 3d. The Employment of a Third Part of our Force, and a saving at the same Time of its Expences. And, lastly, The Stipulation of Forty Lacks, to be paid on the Conclusion of the Undertaking. The Retreat of the Marattas to their ancient Territories, and the violent Diffensions which had arisen in their State, were Arguments strongly favouring the Time which was chosen for beginning the War; and the Justice of it is supported by the undoubted Refusal of Hafez Rahmet to fulfil the Conditions of his Treaty with the Vizir, of which the Original, witnessed by General Sir Robert Barker, is in our Possession.

Many detached Events, such as the Claim of the Army to a Share in the Plunder of the conquered Country, the Donation offered to them by the Vizir, a Claim of the King Shaw Alum to a Share of the conquered Districts, will appear in the Course of the Correspondence between the Select Committee and Colonel Champion, and do not require further Notice in this Place.

The Second Payment of the Treaty Money for Cora and Illahabad still remained undischarged by the last Advices; but Orders had issued for effecting it, and an English Gentleman had been appointed by the Vizir to receive and take charge of it at Fyzabad, his Capital. The Monthly Subsidy has been paid with sufficient Exactness, at least we have had no Information to the contrary. The Forty Lacks of Rupees, stipulated for the Performance of the present Service, I consider as now due, though the Vizir makes some Objections; but the Defeat of Fyzoola Cawn's Troops, or the Conclusion of the Negotiation with him, has probably, by this Time, put the Company's Right beyond Dispute. There remains also a small Balance of former Accounts still unadjusted. These will constitute the principal Part, if not the whole, of our Concerns with the Vizir. When the Business on which we have been to this Time engaged with him is concluded, I apprehend no Difficulty in procuring Payment.

The

The Bounds which I had prescribed to myself in this Paper, and which I have already exceeded, will not admit of my entering into a Discussion of the Benefits depending on the Alliance of the Company with the Vizir. These will appear at large on various Parts of our Records, to which I shall hereafter distinctly refer. They may be reduced to the following Abridgment—A secure Barrier, a constant Occupation for Part of our Army, a Reduction of our Military Expences, and an accumulating Fund of future Wealth. He cannot long subsist without our Protection, and is incapable of himself of becoming an Object of our Jealousy or Apprehension.

For the better Communication with the Vizier, and for the Maintenance of that Confidence which is necessary to perpetuate the Alliance between the Vizier and the Company, it has been judged advisable to appoint a Resident at the Durbar as the immediate Agent of the Governor, with whom alone he officially corresponds. The Gentleman employed in that Station is Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, with whose Discretion, Integrity, and Ability for the Discharge of this Trust, I have every Reason to be abundantly satisfied.

The King remains at Delhi, the ancient Capital of the Empire, a mere Cypher in the Administration of it. With him, our Connection has been a long Time suspended, and I wish never to see it renewed, as it has proved a fatal Drain to the Wealth of Bengal, and the Treasury of the Company, without yielding one Advantage or possible Source, even of remote Benefits, in Return. The Tribute which he claims from the Provinces hath been withheld from him since his Desertion of the Company, and his Union with their natural Enemies the Mahrattas; and a Reference has been made to the Court of Directors for their Orders concerning the future Payments of it, with every Argument urged that can induce them to forbid it.

The Mahratta State, after having threatened the whole Empire with Subjection during the active Administration of their Paishwa, or acting Chief, Mahderow, has been for this Twelve-month past the Scene of internal Distractions, which still subsist. On the Death of Mahderow, his Brother Narain Row succeeded him; he was treacherously slain, and his Uncle Ragonat Row released from Prison, and declared Paishwa in his Stead. The Ministers of the Government, to whom he owed his Elevation, became the Objects of his Jealousy; and, acting from that Impression, he made them his Enemies; they formed a powerful Combination against him, set up the new-born Son of Narain Row in Competition against him, and defeated him. He has since thrown himself on the Protection of Takojee Hulkar, and Mahadajee Sindia, Two Chiefs of Consideration, who were lately in the Party of his Opponents. The Leaders of this Opposition, Sookeram Bolboo the Principal Minister, Gaujaboy the Mother of the Paishwa, Mahde Row, and Narain Row, Shubajee Bonsela the Chief of Berar, and the Nabob Nizam Alle: The Two last may be rather considered as Auxiliaries; Moodajee, the Brother of Shubajee, was on the Side of Ragonat Row till his Defeat; both the Brothers are now in Berar. The last Letter from Mr. Mostyn the Resident at Poonah, dated the 22d August, explains the State of these Disputes to that Period. They seem yet likely to be of longer Duration, and whenever concluded, will probably leave the prevailing Party too weak, to undertake any Plan of remote Conquest for some Time at least to come; of course we have no Cause to apprehend any Disturbances from the Mahrattas during the present Season.

The Province of Berar, adjoining to our own Borders on the South and West Side of the Provinces, merits from that Consideration, and from the Power and Independency of its Rulers, a distinct Consideration. The present Chief Shawbajee Bonselah is the Brother of the late Janajee Boonsla, who for many Years past enjoyed the Sovereignty of the Country. His Brothers are Moodajee, who has been already mentioned in this Narrative, and Binbajee; the latter possesses little other Consequence besides that which he derives from the Credit of his Family. The Two other Brothers have been long at Variance; but by the Mediation and Authority of Derriaboy, the Widow of Janojee, and a Woman of great Spirit and reputed Ability*, prevented from carrying their Animosities to violent Extremes. Their being engaged in opposite Factions of the Mahratta State, is not a certain Proof of their mutual Enmity, it being (as I understand) a Policy not uncommonly practised among the Mahrattas, for the same Family to take different Sides in Civil Dissensions, with a View to its Aggrandisement.—While I was at Benares the last Year, a Vakeel from Shawbajee Boonsla arrived at that Place with a Letter addressed to me by that Chief, and attended me in Calcutta till the Month of September last, when he received his Dismission to return to his Master, in consequence of Orders received for that Purpose. The Purport of Shawbajee's Letter, and the verbal Propositions made to me by his Vakeel, was to solicit the Friendship and Alliance of this Government; to which I have replied in such Terms as were most likely to encourage him to nearer Advances, if he has formed any Designs which may make it strongly his Interest to court the Friendship of the Company. He is descended from the ancient Rajahs of Sitterah. The present Rajah is called Ram Rajah. He has no Children. It is worthy of Remark, and may serve to convey some Idea of the Instability of the present Government of the Mahrattas, that it is exercised through Two subordinate Gradations: The Raja, in whose Name all the Orders of the State are issued, is deprived of all Authority; the Peishwa, or prime Minister, an Infant of Nine Months old, and the actual Minister or Regent, who exercises the legal Powers of both; a Man deriving his Authority solely from the Combination of a few wealthy Individuals. From this

this divided State of the Mahratta Empire, and the Interests and Pretensions of the several Competitors for Power amongst them, great political Advantages may, perhaps, be attained to the Company, to which the present united System of the Company's Establishments in India is well calculated to contribute.

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

The Vizier Suja Dowla's Application by Letter, through General Barker, for the Assistance of the English Troops against the Rohillas, and the Governor's Reply to him, with the Resolution of the Select Committee,

Select Committee Proceedings,
24th June 1772.

The Vizier's Application for a Force to repel the Marattas, and the Governor's Answer, desiring him to wait till Receipt of the Company's Advices of the Season,

Ditto, 20th July 1772.

Orders for the March of the Brigade to the Assistance of the Vizier,

Ditto, 29th October 1772.

See also Consultation, 16th November 1772.

Measures to be taken for the Defence of the Provinces of Corah and Currah against the Marattas. General Barker to prepare to join the Vizier with the First Brigade, and proceed to the Defence of Corah and Illiabad in concert with him,

Ditto, 1st February 1773.

Queries of the General, proposed in case of particular Exigencies and Cases in his Expedition,

Ditto, 11th ditto.

The Board's Answer to these Queries, — — —

15th ditto.

Instructions to General Barker on his Departure for the Army,

18th ditto.

General Barker blamed for having passed the Ganges,

17th March 1772.

General Barker's Reasons for having crossed the Ganges, and the Select Committee's Censure for it,

Select Committee Proceedings,
15th April 1773.
And Consultation, 16th ditto.

General Barker's Vindication of his Conduct in this Particular,

Select Committee Proceedings,
10th May.

Proposal for an Interview between the Governor and Suja Dowla,

Ditto, 15th April 1773.

See also Consultation 19th April.

Suja Dowla's Letter to the Governor, pressing for the Interview, and the Governor's Determination to go,

31st May.

Resolution to depute Mr. Lawrell to take charge of the Provinces of Corah and Illahabad,

19th April.

Instructions given him, — — —

26th ditto.

Instructions for the Governor agreed on and signed, but not recorded, for the sake of Secresy,

18th May.

Ditto recorded in Consultation, — — —

4th October.

The Governor's Report of his Transactions with Suja Dowla at Banaras,

Ditto.

General Barker's Dissent to ditto, — — —

7th ditto.

The Governor's Reply to General Barker's Minute; the General's Rejoinder, and the Board's Observations,

12th ditto.

The Vizier's Letter, requiring the Brigade to conquer the Rohilla Country,

Select Committee Proceedings,
22d November 1773.
Also Consultation, 26th November.

The Governor's Answer to the Vizier's Letter, with Draft of an Engagement, to be given by him, in case of his accepting the Service of the Brigade; the President's Minute, and the Board's Determination to grant it on those Terms,

Consultation, 26th November
1773.

The Vizier's Answer to ditto; he does not immediately want the Brigade, but desires it may be ready,

13th January 1774.

The

The Vizier calls for the Brigade, and sends down the }
Obligation executed,

3d February.

Colonel Champion ordered to prepare to command it,

Ditto.

Instructions to Colonel Champion for this Expedition,

14th ditto.

Colonel Champion's Letter, reporting the Victory over }
the Rohillahs at Pittybeet, &c.

9th May.

Ditto's Letter on the Inconvenience of the Troops }
being ordered to canton at Bissouly and removed from }
Berelly, and a supposed Treaty between the King and the }
Vizier through Nudjiff Cawn, and the Board's Answer,

23d ditto.

Ditto's Letter relative to the Situation of Fyzulla }
Khan, with the Answer of the Board; also his Letter }
respecting the Search of Pittybeet for Treasure reported to }
be there, and the Governor's and Board's Reply to him,

Consultation, 3d June.

Colonel Champion's Letter that Fyzoolah Cawn is en- }
camped just without the Boundaries of the Limitation of }
his Operations,

19th September.

The Board's Permission to extend his Circle, if necessary }
for the Defeat of Fyzoola,

The President's Correspondence with the Provincial }
Commander in Chief.

Ditto with the Resident at the Vizier's Court.

The Select Committee Proceedings, in Continuation }
from the 13th April 1772 to the present Period, are re- }
commended to be read, besides the Proceedings of the }
Council in the Secret Department, wherein many other }
detached Pieces relative to these Subjects will be found, }
particularly within the Period of the 13th April 1772 and }
the 14th February 1774; most Things being at that Time }
transacted by the Board at large, with little (if any) Re- }
ference to the Select Committee.

(a) [The Board proceed to the Consideration of that Part which respects the political State of }
Affairs in India.

Read the General Letters of last Year to the Court of Directors, as far as relate to the }
Treaty of Banaras and the Rohilla Expedition.

Read the Treaty of Banaras, and the Vizier's Requisition for the March of the Brigade.

Read the Governor's Report on his Return from Banaras.

The Commander in Chief proposes that the Governor General be desired to lay before the }
Board his original Correspondence with the Resident at the Vizier's Court, and with Colonel }
Champion, commanding the Troops acting in Conjunction with the Army of the Vizier.

The Gover- }
nor called on }
for his Cor- }
respondence }
with the Re- }
sident at the }
Vizier's }
Court, and }
Col. Cham- }
pion.

The Governor observes on this Proposition, that he will lay before the Board all such Extracts }
of the Resident's and Colonel Champion's Letters as regard the Conduct of Public Affairs; }
but as they may contain many Things, in the course of a free and personal Communication, }
which might not be proper for a Public Record, and as he believes that many of them do }
contain such, he begs leave to decline laying the original Letters, or the whole of the Cor- }
respondence, before the Board.

The General, in Reply to the Governor, offers the following for the Consideration of the }
Board:

In order that the Board may judge of the Nature and Extent of the Engagements which }
have been contracted with Suja Dowla, and how far they have been fulfilled, by the taking of }
Puttengur, and by the entire Reduction of the Rohilla Country, and with a View to our }
claiming the Forty Lacks of Rupees stipulated by those Engagements, and consequently whe- }
ther it will be proper to send an Order for the immediate Recal of the Brigade, or to leave it }
there till Sujah Dowla pleases to send it back, it appears absolutely necessary that the whole }
of Mr. N. Middleton's and Colonel Champion's Correspondence, which the late President }
maintained with them, they being both employed on a Public Service, should be communi- }
cated to this Board; and, for the Reasons above stated, he moves that the Governor be }
desired to lay the whole of the Correspondence with the Resident and Colonel Champion, }
according to his first Proposal, before the Board.

The Presi- }
dent desired }
to give up }
the whole }
original Cor- }
respondence.

The Majority of the Board agree in the General's Proposition, and resolve, that the Governor }
be desired to give in the Letters moved for by the General accordingly.

He dissents. The Governor enters his Dissent to this Resolution of the Board, for Reasons which he will deliver in Writing To-morrow.]

A P P E N D I X, N° XXIX.

Book 106. Page 47.

Extract of a Consultation of 26th October 1774.

Fort William, the 26th October 1774.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;

Lieutenant General John Clavering,

The Honourable George Monson,

Richard Barwell,

Philip Francis, } Esquires.

(a) [THE Governor delivers in the Minute in Dissent to the Resolution of the Majority of the Board Yesterday, which he then promised, as follows:

I dissent from the Resolution of the Board, because I do not think the whole of the Correspondence which the Commander in Chief desires to have laid before the Board, is necessary for their Information, and because, as I have already declared, there are several Parts of Mr. Middleton's, which comprehend an unreserved and confidential Communication of his Opinion, and of such Occurrences as he judged necessary for my private Information, entered into, and carried on by him, on my repeated Assurances that I would not reveal any Part of his Correspondence which might subject him to Ill-will or Inconvenience.

That I had a Right to give Mr. Middleton such Assurances at the Time I delivered him his Instructions, cannot be doubted; and it will be found perfectly consonant to the Trust reposed in me by the Administration. It was the Condition and express Declaration of the Board in his Appointment, that he should be my official Agent in the Maintenance of that Interchange with the Vizier, which the Honourable Company had committed especially and solely to my Charge, and for which I alone was responsible; such were the Ideas and the Practice, with no Exceptions which could invalidate the Rule, of every Administration in Bengal, from the Year 1757 to the Dissolution of the late Government; and I will venture to appeal to the Members of the last Council, whether they did not understand that I was allowed to employ the Services of Mr. Middleton with the Latitude I have described.

If the Latitude allowed to me in the Exercise of these constitutional Powers by the former Administration, should be deemed under the new Government too extensive, it depends on them to retrench it; but I conceive that Engagements of whatever Nature contracted by me during that Period, understood to be consistent with the Rules of the Service and the Powers vested in me, can lose no Part of their Obligation by a Change of Government. If these Engagements were legal, no Power on Earth can authorize me to violate them; much less shall I submit to an *ex post facto* Law of so sudden Formation: If they were not legal, I shall patiently submit to the Censure of those to whom only I am accountable.

I must be permitted further to observe, That to me the whole Proceeding in this Business carries the Air of an Inquisition into my personal Conduct, in my Negotiations with the Vizir. After having solemnly declared to the Board, that I would lay before them every Part of the Correspondence required, which could give any Information upon public Affairs; without waiting for this Communication, without knowing whether it would furnish them with every Light that could be desired, or whether any Chasm would be found in the Intelligence, for want of the rest of the Correspondence, they arbitrarily resolve, That I should expose to them all the Minutiae of a confidential Correspondence, and betray into public Record the unreserved Opinions of a young Man, hazarded only on the most sacred Assurances of Secrecy, from the only Person to whom he looked upon himself as accountable in that immediate Duty. I must declare, that I regard this as prejudging a Matter not yet completely laid before the Board, merely to convey a Censure on my former Administration in the Branch of Correspondence with the Foreign Powers, and to introduce the Change proposed with every Circumstance of Mortification to me.

I will conclude with a few Words, which I think necessary, respecting Mr. Middleton, for obviating any Construction to his Prejudice which may be drawn from what I have said of the secret Nature of Part of his Correspondence. I therefore now declare, that I never either expected or received from him any Information respecting Individuals, which the strictest Honour could not justify, nor has he ever conveyed to me an Opinion or a Word reflecting upon the

(a) Vide supra, P. 506.

Character of any Gentleman in the Service, unless the Letters which I shall lay before the Board shall be construed to have such Tendency. As to the rest, I am certain that the whole of Mr. Middleton's Management, including even his most secret and confidential Correspondence, whenever it shall be publicly known, will reflect Honour both on his Principles and Abilities, and recommend him to the Notice of his Employers, in a Manner that will be favourable to himself, and do Credit to me in the Choice I made of him.

I have now formally to acquaint the Board, that all the official Letters of Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, and such Parts, even of his private Correspondence, as I can with Propriety shew, shall be laid before them; a Copy also shall be delivered of my Letters addressed to him, in which I shall observe the same Reservation.

All Colonel Champion's official Letters shall be laid before the Board, with Copies of mine to him if required; but such as have passed between us of a familiar and friendly Communication, I do not think myself authorized to produce, because they were written only for our mutual Information, and his are expressly marked with a distinct Mode of Address, for those which are intended for official, and for those which he intended as confidential. I am the more observant of this Rule towards Colonel Champion, because our Correspondence has not been altogether cordial on many Points; and we have several Times expostulated with each other on these Topics, with the Freedom of private Friends, and in a Style which, though decent in every Degree, is yet different perhaps from the formal Addresses of official Correspondence.

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

The General thinks it proper to protest against the Governor's Refusal to deliver up the whole of the Correspondence, and will deliver his Reasons in a Minute To-morrow.

Colonel Monson the same; and

Mr. Francis the same.

Colonel Monson proposes the following Question to the Board:

Whether or not Mr. Middleton should be continued Resident at the Court of the Vizir, the Governor having refused to lay before the Board the whole of his Correspondence?

This Question being accordingly put;

Mr. Francis thinks that he should not be continued.

Mr. Barwell thinks that it would be improper to remove him at this Juncture.

Colonel Monson thinks that Mr. Middleton should not be continued there.

The Commander in Chief also thinks that he ought not to be continued.

The Governor objects to the Removal of Mr. Middleton.

Resolved by the Majority of the Board, That Mr. Nathaniel Middleton be not continued Resident at the Vizir's Court.

The Governor enters the following Dissent to this Resolution:

I dissent from the Resolution of the Majority of the Board, for the Dismissal of Mr. Nathaniel Middleton from his Employment; and I hereby enter my solemn Protest against all the Consequences of so violent a Measure, which proclaims to all the Powers of Hindostan, in almost the first Public Act of the new Administration, the total Abolition of the Authority which they have hitherto seen exercised by me, either in Person or through my official Agent, as the first and executive Member of the Government of Bengal, an Authority which has been confirmed to me by an Act of the British Legislature, and especially assigned me by the Instructions of the Honourable the Court of Directors, in the Clause appointing me the sole Channel of Correspondence with the Princes and Powers of India.

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.]

The Commander in Chief proposes, that Mr. Middleton be immediately ordered to repair to the Presidency, and directed to bring down with him the whole of his Correspondence during his Residence at the Court of the Vizir; and to order Mr. Grady to come down with the Money he has received from Sujah Dowla on Account of the Second Payment stipulated in the Treaty of Benaras, and if he has not already received any, to come away without waiting further.

Mr. Francis agrees to both Parts of the General's Proposal.

Mr. Barwell delivers his Opinion as follows:

As the Majority of the Board have resolved to call on the Governor for his original Correspondence, and don't leave him to be the Judge of what is only material for the Board's Information, the natural Result is the Call now made upon Mr. Middleton. I think, as I before delivered my Sentiments, that this should be declined; for I cannot imagine that private Correspondence, for such I deem all that has not immediate Relation to public Affairs, can be of the least Utility in judging the Subject before us.

(Signed)

R. B.

Colonel Monson against the General's Proposal in both Parts.

The Governor objects to the last Part of the Proposal, because it seems to imply that Mr. Middleton should bring the whole of his Correspondence with him, public and private, the last of which he conceives the Board can have no Right to demand from him or any Person.

[O]

Resolved,

Resolved, by a Majority of the Board, That Mr. Nathaniel Middleton be ordered down to the Presidency, and directed to bring the whole of his Correspondence with him.
Ordered therefore, that the Secretary dispatch to him the following Letter.

To Mr. Nathaniel Middleton.

S I R,

Letter to Mr.
N. Middle-
ton.

The Honourable the Governor General and Council having judged it expedient to withdraw you from the Vizir's Court, I am directed to signify to you their Commands, that you repair immediately to the Presidency, bringing with you the whole of your Correspondence during your Residence there, and that you also order Mr. Grady thither directly, with the Money which he may have received at Fyzabad, in consequence of the Charge you entrusted him with.

You are, on taking leave of the Vizir, to acquaint him, that your Departure will not interrupt the Intercourse of this Government with him, and that Colonel Champion, or the Commanding Officer of the Brigade, will, in the mean Time, be charged with any Negotiations which you may have unfinished with him; and you will accordingly leave in Writing with Colonel Champion, or the Commanding Officer, a State of the several Sums due to the Company by the Vizir, in consequence of his different Engagements, the Payments he may have made in Discharge of them, and the Balances which remain due, and, in general, all the Papers and Documents relating to your pecuniary Transactions with him, that the said Officer may be enabled to liquidate these Accounts as soon as possible.

Fort William,
the 26th October 1774.

We are, &c.

It being resolved to recall Mr. Middleton, the Commander in Chief proposes, that Colonel Champion, or the Officer commanding the Brigade, be appointed to treat with Suja Dowla in the Room of Mr. Middleton.

Mr. Francis agrees to this Proposal.

Mr. Barwell thinks, that, in consequence of the Recall of Mr. Middleton, the Necessity of an Appointment in his Room, in the present Juncture, is obvious; but he never observed, in any general Proposition of this Nature, that it involved the Nomination of a particular Person; and he has many Reasons for objecting to our political Affairs with the Asiatic Princes being carried on through a military Medium. For this Reason, and in consequence of the Precedent before the Board, Mr. Barwell declares he must propose a civil Servant of the Company to this Charge, though he will not venture to name any particular Person, leaving that to the Governor, as has been customary hitherto.

Colonel Monson agrees to the General's Proposal.

The Governor objects against appointing the military Commander.

Resolved by
the Major-
ity.
The Gover-
nor's Dissent.

Resolved by the Majority, according to the General's Proposal, that the Commanding Officer of the Army in the Field be appointed to treat with the Vizir in the Room of Mr. N. Middleton.

The Governor judges it proper to enter the following Dissent and Protest against this Appointment.

• Sic in Orig.

I dissent from this Resolution, and protest against the Consequences which may attend it, because it cuts off all Communication between Government and the Vizir but through the Channel of the Commander of the Army, which is contrary to the Article of the Company's Instructions; because it gives the Commander of the Army the Power of deciding in all Cases of Difference between himself and the Vizir; and, by so declared a Proof of the Prevalence of the military Influence, inevitably tends to dissolve the Alliance between the Company and the Vizir, who can hope for no Redress from an Appeal to the Government, and must therefore either submissively acquiesce in every Act of the military Commander, however violent, or seek for a Remedy in other Alliances.

By the System hitherto established, the Controul of the Board has been sufficient to restrain the Power of the military Commander from every dangerous Excess, had he been disposed to make that ill Use of it; and the Vizir was freed from every Apprehension of the Kind by his Reliance on the Interposition of the Governor, to whom he had an immediate Appeal. To whomsoever this dangerous Trust may be delegated, which is now given to the Officer who may chance to be in the Command at the Time that the Orders of the Council may reach the Army, I declare that I cannot, consistently with my Duty, admit his Advices as authentic, since it is his Interest to conceal from the Knowledge of the Council every Circumstance and Transaction, which, if known, might subject his Conduct to blame, or oppose any Design which his Ambition, his Interest, or Prejudices, might dictate.

The Board have been pleased to compliment me with the Nomination of the Person who should succeed Mr. Nath. Middleton in his Office, and I have declined it, because I foresaw, in his Removal, the Resolution to throw all Power and Trust into the Hands of the military Commander. The Proposal was actually made to this Effect before the Intimation of any Reference to my Choice; and with so recent an Instance of my own Agent recalled, without a single Proof or Suspicion alleged of his Misconduct, I did not chuse to expose any other Person whom I should recommend to the Hazard of suffering the same causeless Disgrace.

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

Resolved,

Resolved, That the Governor General be desired to write to the Vizir, acquainting him of the new Government having taken place, of Mr. Middleton's Recall from his Court, and of the Appointment of the Commanding Officer of the Brigade in the Interim to treat with him in the Room of Mr. Middleton.

The Governor requested to write to the Vizir.

Warren Hastings.

J. Clavering.

Geo. Monson.

Rich^d Barwell.

P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N^o XXX.

Book 39. Page 613.

Extract of a Consultation of the 2d December 1776.

Fort William, the 2d December 1776.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,

General Clavering,

Richard Barwell,

and

Philip Francis,

Esquires.

Secret Dep.
Monday.

(a) [THE Governor General moves, that Mr. John Bristow be recalled from the Court of the Nabob of Oude, and that Mr. Nathaniel Middleton be restored to the Appointment of Resident at that Court.]

Mr. Francis.—I beg leave to ask the Governor General, whether he means the same Office which Mr. Middleton before held at that Court, which I think the Word restore seems to imply?

Governor General.—I do not, in the Sense in which Mr. Francis seems to understand it. The Court of Directors having expressed their Disapprobation of the Channel through which he was to receive his Instructions, that is no Part of my present Proposal. But, that I may not be misunderstood, I beg leave to correct my Motion, and to propose, which is in Effect only what I meant by the preceding, That Mr. Bristow be recalled from the Court of the Nabob of Oude, and that Mr. Nathaniel Middleton be restored to the Appointment of Resident at that Court, subject to the Orders and Authority of the Governor General and Council.

Mr. Francis.—My Determination to withdraw myself from an unavailing Contest with the present Majority of the Board, does not depend on any Act of theirs; Motives of personal Interest or Animosity did not dictate to me the Line which I have hitherto followed in public Affairs, nor shall they have any Influence over my future Conduct.

Without affecting to conceal my own immediate Sense of the Injustice done to Mr. Bristow, I need look nowhere but to the Measure itself for Arguments to oppose it; a Proposition to remove him from a Station he has filled with distinguished Credit to himself, and Advantage to the Company, and for no other avowed Reason, but to give his Place to another, is open to Objections too serious and important in a public View to be mixed with any Consideration of the personal Concern which I may receive from it. Having already mentioned them at the Board, I shall content myself with giving a Negative to the Question, reserving a more formal Declaration of my Opinion on the whole Subject, for a Dissent to the Resolution, which I take for granted will follow the Motion.

(Signed)

Philip Francis.

Mr. Barwell.—I assent to the Motion because I think it a Justice due to Mr. Middleton, and what the Governor General could not avoid taking the first Opportunity of effecting. I have not the least personal Objection to Mr. Bristow; so very far from it, that did I not conceive it would be prolonging the Injury already done to Mr. Middleton, to keep that Gentleman in the Station to which he was advanced on the Removal of Mr. Middleton, I should have been glad to have had him still employed; but I cannot indulge the Wish I have to serve Mr. Bristow, at the Expence of what I conceive the Rights of another.

General Clavering.—The Motion before the Board comprehends Two Questions, the Removal of Mr. Bristow, and the restoring Mr. Middleton to the Office of Resident to the Vizir's Court: To enable me to give my Opinion on the First, I must beg the Favour of the Governor

General to inform the Board of his Charge against Mr. Bristow, and the Faults which he has committed, that have induced him to make the present Motion for Mr. Bristow's Recall.

Governor General.—I bring no Charge against Mr. Bristow; I do not accuse him of any Faults; I know of no Charge that was produced against Mr. Middleton when he was removed; the Majority of the Board thought it proper at that Time to remove the public Minister at the Court of the Nabob of Oude, who had received his Nomination from me, and to appoint another in his stead, in whom they had a Confidence. Highly as I esteem the Merits of Mr. Middleton, I will not bring them into an invidious Comparison with those of Mr. Bristow, whom, though totally unknown to me but by his public Character, I esteem; I have a greater Confidence in Mr. Middleton, and as the Responsibility of all public Measures has been pointedly thrown upon myself and Mr. Barwell, in the numerous Dissents and Protests which have been recorded during the Course of the Two last Months, I claim the Right belonging to that Responsibility and constitutionally to the Office which I fill, as the Head and executive Member of this Government, to chuse the Means and Instruments by which it may be exercised, and in the most effectual Manner for the Good of the Service and the Credit of those who are invested with the Charge of it.

General Clavering.—I am satisfied with the Answer that the Governor General has given; that he brings no Charge against Mr. Bristow, nor does he accuse him of any Faults. This Declaration will be at least some Consolation to Mr. Bristow and his Friends, and will shew the Court of Directors that he has not exercised the Trust which has been reposed in him, even in the Governor General's Opinion, unworthily. The Governor General is pleased to say, that he knew of no Charge that was produced against Mr. Middleton when he was recalled, but it is impossible that he can have forgot the Reasons that were assigned for it. It appears in the Consultation 26th October 1774, that the Governor General having refused to deliver up the whole of his Correspondence with Mr. Middleton, the Question was proposed and put, That that Gentleman should not be continued at the Nabob's Court any longer, and he was accordingly ordered to withdraw from that Court, and to bring the whole of his Correspondence with him: The Court of Directors have had this Subject very fully before them, and in their Letter 15th December 1775, they were pleased to disapprove of the independent and separate Authority which had been delegated to the Governor General, and afterwards to express their Disapprobation that any Part of Mr. Middleton's Correspondence had been withheld from the Perusal of the Supreme Council. The Board did not consider Mr. Middleton as a public Minister, the Term which the Governor General now gives to him, but his own Agent, as he avowedly was acknowledged both by the Governor General himself, and by Mr. Middleton, on his Return to the Presidency, who, in his Letter recorded the 6th February 1775, declares, that he conceives himself not to be authorised to make any Communication of his Correspondence with the late President, without his express Commands. Such were the Reasons which the late Majority of the Board assigned for the Recall of Mr. Middleton. As no Fault nor Imputation of Fault or Neglect is alledged for the proposed Recall of Mr. Bristow, I cannot but object to it as a most unjust, unwarrantable Proceeding. If the Governor General will think proper to defer his Motion till after the Arrival of the Eagle Packet, which may be now hourly expected, it is more than probable, that we shall have further Lights than have been hitherto given to us, of the Sentiments of the Court of Directors, both on Mr. Middleton's Recall and on Mr. Bristow's Appointment to the Vizir's Court. I would therefore, with the Governor General's Consent, beg leave to propose that the Motion be deferred till after the Arrival of that Ship.

Governor General.—I think it a Duty incumbent on me to adhere to my Motion. I will not take up the Time of the Board by answering the Objections which have been made to it at this Time, having other Questions which I wish to propose immediately for their Determination.

Mr. Francis.—I think General Clavering's Proposal in every Respect reasonable and expedient. If the Instructions which we may receive by the Eagle Packet should make no Alteration in the Circumstances or Measures of this Government, it will always be opened to the Governor General to pursue his present Plan. The Difference of Time cannot be considerable; but, if such Instructions as this Board have some Reason to expect should arrive, they cannot but produce the immediate Reversal of the present Resolution; and in that Case it will have served no Purpose whatsoever either public or private.

Governor General.—I would willingly wait for the Arrival of the Eagle Packet, if I thought it probable that she was on her Road; I have already waited till this Time, in the Expectation of decisive Advices from England, but I repeat, that, charged as I am, pointedly charged, with the Responsibility of public Affairs, it is my Duty to avail myself of such Means as may enable me to conduct them for the public Good and my own Credit. I have Intelligence which convinces me that no public Measure of any Consequence respecting this Government could have taken place in England so late as the Month of June last. This News, though not of official Authority, is come to me sufficiently authenticated for my own internal Conviction: I must therefore object to the General's Motion.

Mr. Barwell.—The Governor General having declined to withdraw his Motion, and the Opinion I have already given being direct to the Governor's Motion, it precludes my saying any Thing to the General.

General Clavering.—I am sorry that a Motion which I have made to prevent the daily Alteration of Measures, which is a Disgrace to all Government, should not have been accepted, particularly when the Object of it was to learn the clear and decisive Opinion of the Court of Directors, as well on the Subject now before the Board, as on many others of the highest Importance to this Government; it is therefore sufficient that I declare my Dissent to the Removal of Mr. Bristow; and I cannot agree to the Appointment of Mr. Nathaniel Middleton till he has acknowledged the Authority of this Government, in submitting to give up the Papers which were before required of him. As this is a positive Order of the Court of Directors, a Refusal from him can no longer be admitted.

Mr. Francis.—I beg leave to ask the Governor General at what time he received his latest Intelligence from England.

Governor General.—About the Middle of August, I believe the 14th of August.

Mr. Francis.—I took the Liberty of asking this Question, because the Governor General has said, that he has waited to this Time in the Expectation of decisive Advices from England: That Expectation must have been founded on the Intelligence which he received on the 14th of August; and as he has not received any Advices since that Period, I do not comprehend what new Motive or Consideration induces him to give up the Expectation of those decisive Advices for which he has hitherto waited. If he has hitherto expected the Arrival of the Eagle Packet, or of Intelligence by any other Channel, there is no apparent Reason why he should not still expect them.

Governor General.—I have not expected the Eagle Packet, and I think the Season is now too far advanced for Intelligence to be received for some Months yet to come by the Route through which I received my last Letters from England, which was by the Post of Suez, and through the Red Sea.

Some Arguments arising respecting the Regularity of the previous Question proposed by General Clavering for suspending the Consideration of the Governor General's Motion;

Governor General.—To bring the General's Motion more regularly before the Board, I desire that the Question may be put, whether my Motion shall be deferred till the Arrival of the Eagle Packet?

Mr. Francis.—The General's Motion cannot be more regularly put than it was by himself. I entirely approve of it.

Mr. Barwell.—I look upon this in the Light of a previous Question, whether the Governor General's Question shall be put or not? I have already acquiesced to its being put, and must therefore put a Negative upon this Motion.

General Clavering agrees to the Motion.

Governor General.—I again object to it.

Resolved, That the Board do not agree to General Clavering's Proposition for deferring the Consideration of the Governor General's Motion until the Arrival of the Eagle Packet.

General Clavering.—The Court of Directors having been pleased, in the 28th Paragraph of their Letter, of the 15th December 1775, to declare that Mr. Nathaniel Middleton's Correspondence with the late President should have been addressed to the President and Council, or speedily and unreservedly laid before them by the President, and to express their Disapprobation that any Part thereof had been withheld from the Perusal of the Supreme Council; I move, that before the Consent of this Board be obtained for the Appointment of Mr. Nathaniel Middleton to the Vizier's Court, that the Orders, or at least the plain and direct Intention, of the Court of Directors be complied with.

Mr. Francis.—If any Respect be due to the Sense of our Superiors, or if we expect Submission to our Authority hereafter, the Propriety of this Motion, I conceive, cannot possibly be disputed. The Court of Directors, and a General Court of Proprietors, have unanimously resolved, that the whole of Mr. Middleton's Correspondence with the Governor General ought to have been laid before the Board; and the Court of Directors express their strongest Disapprobation of the Refusal to communicate such Correspondence entire to us, as long as no Proposition was made for employing Mr. Middleton; and as the Public Service did no longer require that we should receive that Communication for our Guidance, it was needless to renew the Resignation to Mr. Middleton. I would now have it renewed, upon the single Ground of the Obedience he owes to Government; and I should think that the Governor General himself, although he might have Reasons to avoid insisting upon it at that Time, when the Requisition only proceeded from General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and myself, will now see the Necessity of enforcing it as a Duty imposed upon this Board by the whole Authority of the East India Company.

Mr. Barwell.—This is the Second previous Question that has been put upon the Governor General's Motion; it comes indeed in a new Dress, but still it is the previous Question; for if it was not to restore Mr. Middleton to his Rights, and the Governor General did not think it incumbent on him so to do, I apprehend the Motion would not have been made. I acquiesce with Mr. Francis, that there would have been no Necessity for calling upon Mr. Middleton for his Correspondence at this Juncture, if the Governor had not proposed to employ him, as it is evident from the Length of Time that has elapsed since the Receipt of the Company's Letter, and the Call now proposed to be made upon Mr. Middleton, the Company have disapproved of the Governor General's not giving his Correspondence entire, although what he did submit contained the whole

of the public Transactions; but as they throughout cautiously avoid imputing the least Blame to Mr. Middleton, I don't see that the Governor's Conduct can be a Bar to any Appointment that may be proposed for that Gentleman.

I regard the Motion as a second previous Question, and put my Negative upon it.

General Clavering agrees to the Motion.

Governor General.—I object to the Question, upon the single Ground of its being directly contrary to the manifest Intentions both of the Court of Directors and the General Court of Proprietors; neither of these Courts have ordered that Mr. Middleton's Correspondence with me should be laid before the Board. This, together with the Recall of Mr. Middleton, and the Appointment of Mr. Bristow, were the first Subjects which were referred to their Decision. Their Opinions, though solemnly given, express neither Approbation nor Disapprobation of the Recall of Mr. Middleton or the Appointment of Mr. Bristow, but leave those Subjects open to any Change which might afterwards be proposed respecting either.—Upon my Refusal to deliver up Mr. Middleton's Correspondence, the Court of Directors have expressed their Disapprobation, that any Part thereof had been with-held from the Perusal of the Supreme Council; but though it should obviously follow, if such was their Intention, that I should, on Receipt of their Orders, deliver up the Correspondence which I had before improperly with-held, yet no such Order, nor Intimation of such an Order, appears in any Part of the General Letter quoted by the General; and the Court of Proprietors in express Terms confine their Approbation of the Opinion delivered by the Court of Directors to the Time past. They too agree with the Opinion of the Court of Directors, that the whole Correspondence between the Governor General and Mr. Middleton should have been laid before the Members of the Supreme Council, adding, as the Reason, the following Words: "Who ought to have received every Information respecting the Transactions of the Company's Agent at Sujah Dowlah's Court, in order to regulate their Conduct at that critical Period."

Forgetfulness may be imputed to Individuals, but it is impossible to suppose that Twenty Men of known Abilities and Experience in Business, should have omitted so necessary an Order, or left it to be gathered by Implication from an Opinion given upon a Subject past; much less can such an Inadvertency be imputed to the whole Body of the Proprietors. I object to the Motion.

The following Motion of General Clavering's is resolved in the Negative, viz. That before the Consent of this Board be obtained for the Appointment of Mr. Middleton to the Vizier's Court, that the Orders, or at least the plain and direct Intentions, of the Court of Directors be complied with, viz. That Mr. Nathaniel Middleton's Correspondence with the late President should be speedily and unreservedly laid before the Board.

(a) [Resolved, That Mr. John Bristow be recalled to the Presidency from the Court of the Nabob of Owde, and that Mr. Nathaniel Middleton be restored to the Appointment of Resident at that Court, subject to the Orders and Authority of the Governor General and Council, conformably to the Motion of the Governor General.]

Mr. Francis.—I beg leave to enter my Dissent from the Resolution of the Board, for the following Reasons:

1st. Mr. Bristow's Removal is not founded on any Plea of Necessity, or of Advantage to the Public Service, but solely on the particular Confidence which the Governor reposes in Mr. Middleton.

2d. It is not founded on any Plea of Incapacity or Demerit in Mr. Bristow, or even of superior Qualifications in the Person who is to succeed him.

3d. It is in Effect a Disavowal of, and Contradiction to, the unanimous Declarations which the Board have repeatedly made as well to himself as to the Court of Directors, of the high Sense we all entertain of his Services to the Company, and which I am happy to find is not yet diminished in any of us. The following Passages from the Records will shew that, however we might differ as we did on many other Questions, Mr. Bristow's Conduct united every Opinion in his Favour.

In our Letter of the 3d August 1775, we informed the Court of Directors, that Mr. Bristow's Conduct in negotiating, and bringing to a happy Conclusion, the important Business committed to him, notwithstanding the Difficulties which were at first thrown in the Way, was very meritorious, and that, as the signal Service he rendered the Company, in the Acquisition of so great an additional Revenue, afforded us the Means of acknowledging his Services, without any Charge on their ancient Fund, we determined to reward him by a Present of One Lack of Rupees.

While such distinguished Testimonials accompany Mr. Bristow's Dismission, the present Resolution touches nothing but the Honour of the Board, and the Consistency of their Proceedings: Our Letter to Mr. Bristow himself demonstrates still more strongly the Board's unanimous Approbation of his Conduct.

We told him,

We intirely approve of every Article in the Treaty, and of the Negotiation of it.

We said, that in ratifying a Treaty so highly honourable and advantageous to the Company, as that which you have had the Honour of concluding with the Nabob, we cannot, in Justice to your distinguished Zeal and Assiduity in the Course of this important Negotiation, omit ex-

(a) Vide supra, P. 507.

pressing to you the highest Approbation of your Conduct, and returning you our Thanks for the Service you have rendered to the Company. The Terms you have obtained are so complete and satisfactory, that they equal our warmest Expectations and you may be assured, that we shall not fail to represent the whole of your Conduct since your Appointment, to the Honourable Court of Directors, in that favourable Light in which it appears to us, and in which we do not doubt it will be received by the Company.

As a further Mark of Favour and Approbation, we have agreed to order a Bond to be made out in your Favour, for One Lack of Rupees, bearing Interest at 5 per Cent. from the 21st May, being the Date of the Signature of the Treaty, subject however to the final Approval of the Honourable the Court of Directors, to whom we shall recommend it as a just Reward of your Services.

The intended Reward however has not been received by Mr. Bristow; it would not be improper to insert in this Place, a Copy of the whole Treaty of Fyzabad, since there is not a Line of it, that does not in effect arraign the Justice of the present Resolution. I shall however only mention those Two Articles in favour of the Company, which a less faithful Servant, and a less honourable Man, might have used the Latitude allowed him by his Instructions, and easily have compounded for Abatements, yet still have preserved the Credit of having rendered an essential Service to his Employers: I mean the Acquisition of a net Revenue of Twenty-three Lacks, with all the Rights of the Nabob over the Country of Benares, and of Six Lacks a Year in Addition to the Subsidy. The Company, I trust, will long preserve the Possession of these Acquisitions, as well as a grateful Sense of the Ability and Integrity to which they owe it.

4th. At a Time when the Establishment of our Ally the Nabob of Owde is represented to be insecure, and when some extraordinary Measures are recommended for protecting his Dominions against a foreign Invasion, I deem it in the highest Degree hazardous to the Welfare of his Government, and of course to our own, to remove a Man thoroughly acquainted with the Affairs of that Country, and with the political Interests, Views, and Connections of all the Indian Powers that surround it; and that if the Measure were otherwise defensible, many Circumstances which peculiarly belong to the present Conjuncture, ought to have deterred the Board from adopting it.

5th. The present Resolution appears to me an Attack on the Authority of the Company themselves, who are informed of Mr. Bristow's Appointment, who have left it unreversed, and who have expressly adopted and confirmed the Principles on which Mr. Middleton was recalled.

6th. Supposing the present Majority not to be bound by any Obligation of public Duty, to maintain an Uniformity of Councils in the Eyes of the Indian Powers, and to preserve some Appearance of Dignity and Consistency in the Operations of this Government, and supposing that the Governor General and Mr. Barwell have no Rule to consult, but the Extent of their present Power, to direct them in the Use of it; still I affirm that, on any Principles they can possibly avow, the Recall of Mr. Middleton is not a Precedent to justify that of Mr. Bristow. The Records will shew that the Motives on which the late Majority acted, were solely of a Public Nature. We deemed it a Violation of the Constitution of this or any Government, not vested in a single Person, that the chief Member of it, who is no more than First among his Equals, should transact the Affairs of the Government, through the Channel of a private Agent, receiving Instructions from him alone, and answerable to him alone for the Execution of them: The Honourable Court of Directors themselves tell us, "That the Conduct of the late Council in this Respect was very improper. They expressly order that no such independent or separate Authority be ever delegated to any Governor, or Member of Council, or to any other Person whatever; and they declare that Mr. Middleton's Correspondence should have been addressed to them, or speedily and unreservedly laid before them by the President."

If the public Principle on which we professed to act, be now clear and incontrovertible, it will appear from the strongest presumptive Evidence, that we did not assume it to cover any secret unwarrantable Purpose.

The Governor General himself will acquit us of partial Views to the Establishment of any other Person at the Expence of Mr. Middleton. He cannot but recollect that General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and myself, made him a Tender of continuing Mr. Middleton as the Public Resident of the Company, which the Governor thought fit to decline. With respect to Mr. Bristow, I most solemnly declare, that his Name for this Appointment was not, to my Knowledge, in Contemplation with any Member of the Board, till a considerable Time after Mr. Middleton's Arrival in Calcutta. If vindictive Measures were in any Case capable of a Justification, it could only arise from a Comparison with other Measures of the same Temper; but, even on this Principle, the Removal of Mr. Bristow has no Plea to support it.

To Mr. John Bristow.

Sir,

Having thought proper to recall you to the Presidency, and to restore Mr. Nathaniel Middleton to the Station of Resident at the Vizier's Court, we direct that on his Arrival at the said

said Court, you immediately deliver up to him the Charge of that Appointment, and repair to Calcutta.

[At the End]

We are, &c.

[At the End of the Consultation.]

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Richard Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N° XXXI.

Vide Appendix, N° XXX.

A P P E N D I X, N° XXXII.

Book 108. Page 693.

Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Council at Bengal, dated 4th July 1777.

(a) [Par. 11. UPON the most careful Perusal of your Proceedings of the 2d of December 1776, relative to the Recall of Mr. Bristow from the Court of the Nabob of Oude, and the Appointment of Mr. Nathaniel Middleton to that Station, we must declare our strongest Disapprobation of the whole of that Transaction.

12. We observe, that the Governor General's Motion for the Recall of Mr. Bristow, includes that for the Restoration of Mr. Nathaniel Middleton; but as neither of those Measures appear to us necessary, or even justifiable, they cannot receive our Approbation.

13. With respect to Mr. Bristow, we find no Shadow of Charge against him. It appears that he has executed the Orders of the Board to the entire Satisfaction even of those Members of Council who did not concur in his Appointment. You have unanimously recommended him to our Notice; Attention to your Recommendation has induced us to afford him Marks of our Favour, and to re-annex the Emoluments affixed by you to his Appointment, which had been discontinued by our Order. And as we must be of Opinion that a Person of acknowledged Abilities, whose Conduct has thus gained him the Esteem of his Superiors, ought not to be degraded without just Cause, we do not hesitate to interpose in his Behalf, and therefore direct, that Mr. Bristow do forthwith return to his Station of Resident at Oude, from which he has been so improperly removed.]

14. In regard to Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, to whose Conduct we have no other Objection than his refusing to submit his Correspondence to the Perusal of the Governor General and Council, we feel a Concern in being obliged again to express our Disapprobation of such Refusal, and are particularly sorry that the Tenderness with which we treated the Subject in our Letter of the 15th December 1775, should have induced the Governor General to draw Conclusions manifestly contrary to our Intentions, and to the Sentiments expressed in that Letter.

15. In order to obviate every Doubt on this Head, we hereby order and direct, that our Governor General do forthwith deliver in to your Board all such Parts of his Correspondence with Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, from the Day of his Departure from Fort William, as have hitherto been withheld from your Perusal, or withdrawn from the said Correspondence.

16. It is also our express Direction that Mr. Middleton deliver to you without Delay, the whole of his original Correspondence with the Governor General, with Sujah ul Dowlah, and with all and every other Person, on public Business, from the Time of his Departure from Fort William in January 1774, to his Return thither in January 1775, together with his Diary, and all Minutes made by him in such Diary; and that an authenticated Copy of the whole be transmitted to us by the first Opportunity, for our Information.

(a) Vide supra, P. 508.

A P P E N D I X, N^o XXXIII.

Book 79. Page 61.

Extract of a Consultation of the 2d October 1780.

Fort William, 2d October 1780.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,

Philip Francis, } Esquires,
Edward Wheler, }

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B.

Public De-
partment.
Monday.

(a) [M] R. Francis moves, That the 11th, 12th, and 13th Paragraphs of the Company's general Letter of the 18th July 1777, and the 149th Paragraph of the general Letter of the 23d December 1778, be now read.

Read the above-mentioned Paragraphs of the Company's general Letters of 18th July 1777, and 23d December 1778.

Mr. Francis moves, That in Obedience to the Company's Orders, Mr. Bristow be forthwith appointed, and directed to return to his Station of Resident at Oude; and that Mr. Purling be ordered to deliver over Charge of the Office to Mr. Bristow immediately on his Arrival, and return himself forthwith to the Presidency.

Also, That the Governor General be requested to furnish Mr. Bristow with the usual Letter of Credence to the Nabob Vizir.]

The Governor General.

Before the Board enter into the Consideration of this extraordinary Motion, I must beg leave to offer some Observations upon it. Were the most inveterate and determined Adversary of the British Nation to possess, by whatever Means, a Share in the Administration, he could not devise a Measure in itself so pernicious, or time it so effectually for the Ruin of the British Interests in India, as that now introduced to the Board. Mr. Francis alone is conscious of his own Motives and Intentions; I can speak only to their Tendency. We are at this Instant involved in a new War with perhaps the most powerful of all the States in India, which has opened with a Calamity so dreadful, as to require the most immediate and vigorous Exertions of this Government to prevent what must otherwise be the Consequence, the total and speedy Loss of the Carnatic, and of all the British Establishments and Possessions in that Part of India. To ward off this impending Danger we have, besides immediate Preparations of War, resolved to offer a Peace on their own Terms to the Marattas, with whom we have been, during the past Two Years, engaged in a hazardous, though hitherto successful War. At such a Time to proclaim an entire Subversion of the Influence of this Government (for such must be the Effect, whether it be or be not the Intention of the present Question), will be to defeat every End of the Measures on which we have lately resolved to give Encouragement to our Enemies by the Prospect of an inverted, fluctuating, or divided Government, and discourage those to whom the Advances of this Government are made, when they see the Person in whose Name they are offered, and to whom alone they look as the representative Instrument of the British Nation in India, treated at the same Instant with Contempt, and disarmed of the Power of fulfilling the Engagements, and maintaining the Faith of the Treaties offered by him for their Acceptance.

(b) [I will ask who is Mr. Bristow, that a Member of the Administration should at such a Time hold him forth as an Instrument for the Degradation of the first executive Member of this Government. What are the professed Objects of his Appointment? What are the Merits and Services, or what the Qualifications, which entitle him to such an uncommon Distinction? Is it for his superior Integrity, or from his eminent Abilities, that he is to be dignified at such Hazards of every Consideration that ought to influence the Members of this Administration? Of the former I know no Proofs.—I am sure it is not an Evidence of it, that he has been enabled to make himself the Principal in such a Competition; and for the Test of his Abilities, I appeal to the Letter which he has dared to write to this Board, and which I am ashamed to say, we have suffered. I desire that a Copy of it may be inserted in this Day's Proceedings, that it may stand before the Eyes of every Member of the Board, when he shall give his Vote upon a Question for giving their Confidence to a Man, their Servant, who has publicly insulted them, his Masters, and the Members of the Government to whom he owes his Obedience; who, assuming an Association with the Court of Directors, and erecting himself into a Tribunal, has arraigned them for Disobedience of Orders, passed Judgment upon them, and condemned or acquitted them as their Magistrate and Superior. Let the Board consider, whether a Man possessed of so independent a Spirit, who has already shewn such a Contempt of their Authority, who has shewn

(a) Vide supra, P. 508.

(b) Vide supra, P. 508.

himself so wretched an Advocate for his own Cause, and Negociator for his own Interest, is fit to be trusted with the Guardianship of their Honour, the Execution of their Measures, and as their confidential Manager and Negociator with the Princes of India.] As the Motion has been unaccompanied by any Reasons which should induce the Board to pass their Acquiescence in it, I presume that the Motion which preceded it for reading the Orders of the Court of Directors, was intended to serve as an Argument for it, as well as an Introduction to it. The last of those Orders was dictated the 23d December 1778, almost Two Years past; they were dictated at a Time when, I am sorry to say, the Court of Directors were in the Habit of casting Reproach upon my Conduct, and heaping Indignities on my Station; at a Time when their Affairs in every Part of India wore the Aspect of Prosperity; at a Time too when the Renewal of the Company's Charter was in Contemplation, and a new Settlement of Government was required for the Administration of these Provinces. It was certainly their Intention or Expectation that I should be immediately removed from this Government, and some other Person substituted in my Place. To what Causes the Suspension of this Design is to be ascribed I shall not enquire; but since they themselves have thought it proper to continue me in the chief Administration of their Affairs, I shall not offer so gross an Insult to their Understandings, or Impeachment of their Integrity, as to suppose that they could ever think it consistent with the Interests and Security of their Constituents to deprive me of those Authorities and Sources of Influence, which can alone enable me to fulfil the Duties they have assigned me, and on the Foundation of which so heavy a Responsibility rests on me, particularly. The relative Situation of the Governor General, and of the other Members of the Council, has not indeed been defined by the Act of Parliament, which has constituted their collective Authority; but in all Instances in which that Act has been silent, the Powers and Practice of the former Government were declared by the Act itself to subsist unchanged. By the ancient and immemorial Constitution of the Company, the executive Authority of every Presidency was committed to the first Member of it. He was declared the immediate and sole Agent in all Negotiations and Transactions with the Country Powers, and his Name alone was announced to them as the Representative of the Government; as the Government: Let it then be considered, how far the Principles and obvious Design of this Prerogative are generally connected with the Question now before the Board, independently of the peculiar Circumstances which attended it—(a) [The Removal of Mr. Middleton, my Agent at the Court of the Nabob of Oude, was the first Act of a Majority of this Administration in the Year 1774, to proclaim the Annihilation of my Authority; and the Effect most completely answered that Intention, for from that Moment I was considered, both at the Court of Oude, and in every other Court, which had any Connection with this Government, in no other Light than as the constrained Instrument of exercising an Authority which had been established on the Ruins of my own. Such must be the evident Effect of the present Question if it shall be carried against me.] I will not carry this Argument to the further Lengths or Conclusions to which it would warrantably lead me; but I do not * solemnly adjure the other Members of the Board, that, unless they think me totally unqualified to execute the Functions of my Station, they will not give their Sanction to a Measure which must reduce me to the State of a nominal Member of it, which shall take the Reins of Administration from my Hands, to place them in those of Mr. Francis, and which, by subverting the natural Order of the Constitution, must deprive it of its Vigour by whomsoever it may be occasionally held. While they pay that Obedience and Respect which I am as ready as they are to yield to the Orders of the Court of Directors, let them compare the Situation of Things as they stood at the Time when these Orders were issued, with the present, and let them imagine what Orders the Court of Directors would, at such a Period as this, pass on such a Question. If they think, but it is impossible to suppose it, that a Body of Men, so respectable in their Characters and in their Rank of Life, would, at a Time like this, consent to degrade and disarm the first Instrument of their Authority, let them give their Votes for the Question; if not, let them act by their strongest Conviction of what would be the Orders of the Company in the present Case, not what it is, applied to one which it was impossible for the Company to have foreseen; I again call upon them most solemnly to support my Authority, and at the same Time their own Rights and their Reputation, which are connected with it, both in its immediate Effect, and its remoter but inevitable Consequences.

* Sic in Orig.

Mr. Bristow's Letter, alluded to in the foregoing Minute.

Honble. Sir, and Gentlemen,

I beg leave to represent to your Honourable Board, that I arrived at the Presidency on the 16th of February last. Not having yet been put in Possession of the Office of Resident at the Vizier's Court, in which I had the Honour of being reinstated agreeable to the Orders of the Court of Directors, dated the 4th July 1777, and the 23d of December 1778, I think it my Duty to address your Honourable Board with a humble Request to carry the abovesaid Orders into Execution. I make this Application in consequence of my Solicitations to the different Members of the Board to move for my Reinstatement, having been repeatedly refused by every

(a) Vide supra, P. 509.

Member individually; and it being now incumbent on me to make a public Claim of my Right.

In Justification of my Conduct in not having, immediately on my Arrival, requested to be forthwith put in Possession, I humbly represent that I understood my Reinstatement ought to have been moved by a Member of the Board. Under other Circumstances my Conduct might be deemed premature; but situated as I am, after Three Months Solicitation in vain, I hope our Honourable Superiors will do me the Justice to consider the Delay in my Application a Point of Delicacy to your Honourable Board, and no Want of Attachment to them, or Zeal for their Service.

I have never given my Consent to being held out of my Office; and I mean by this Address to efface any bad Impressions that might be entertained of me in thus long suspending a Claim grounded upon the highest Authorities.

I also beg leave to represent, that I was removed from my Office the 2d December 1776, after having, for Two Years successively, received the unanimous Approbation of your Honourable Board. Our Honourable Superiors have since likewise been pleased to favour me with Marks of their Approbation; notwithstanding which I am treated with Neglect by your Honourable Board; and the Members individually have positively refused to do me the Justice I have every Right to claim. In order to discharge my Duty to your Honourable Superiors, I humbly solicit, that it may be recorded upon your Proceedings, I have neither directly nor indirectly consented to my Right having been thus long withheld from me.

In Justice to Sir Eyre Coote, I take the Liberty of mentioning that I have the Honour of a Letter from him, under Date the 3d of last Month, in which he declares his Determination of supporting the Orders of the Court of Directors in my Favour.

I have the Honour, &c.

Fort William, 1st May 1780.

(Signed)

John Bristow.

Mr. Francis.—I believe no Man living will seriously attribute to me the Character of a determined and inveterate Adversary of the British Nation. It is well known to every Man in India, that if Mr. Wheler's Advice, and mine, for these Three Years past had been regarded, or if our unremitted Efforts had availed any Thing, this Government would not have been in the distressing Situation to which it is reduced by a Series of other Measures adopted and pursued in Opposition to our Sentiments: But I have done with Controversy. If the Company's Orders are not binding on this Government—if they convey no positive Right to Mr. Bristow, his Pretensions fall to the Ground. If the contrary be true, the Question is simply, whether the Orders shall be obeyed or not. In the Governor's Minute I see no Connection between the Premises and the Conclusion: I see no Proportion between the Mischiefs supposed to follow from Mr. Bristow's Re-appointment and the Cause which is to produce them. The other Members will judge for themselves; but I foresee many Mischiefs and Dangers of the first Magnitude from this Government contracting a Habit of disobeying the Company's Orders. Their Authority is the only Link by which this Dominion is held by Great Britain. If that Authority be not binding on us, or if we may wave it when we think fit, I know not through what other lawful Medium the superior State can exercise its Jurisdiction over the inferior.

The Question applied personally to Mr. Bristow might with equal Reason and Propriety be applied to Mr. Middleton, Mr. Hosea, Mr. Purling, or any other Gentlemen in the Company's Service. The Paragraphs of the Company's Letters which have been read contain a complete Answer to them; and if they do not, I am not bound to take any Part of such Questions, since I rest my Proposition on the Grounds of the Company's positive and repeated Orders.

Governor General.—I pass Mr. Francis's Minute, availing myself of it only to assert my own Pretensions on the very Ground on which he supports his Question; and on this Occasion Mr. Wheler will pardon me if I address myself in a more particular and pointed Manner to him.

He was my Superior at the Time I held this Government under another System; he was during some Part of that Time the Chairman of the Court of Directors, and on him I venture to call as an Evidence of the implicit and effectual Obedience which I paid to the Commands of the Court of Directors in every Instance in which they thought it proper to put my Fidelity to the Trial; for this my Reputation, my Ambition, my Interest, my private Feelings, were severally taxed; yet in all that Period I never suffered any Consideration to prevail for a Moment in Opposition to my Duty and to the Confidence which they generally reposed in me. In return, I claim from him that Portion at least which he can bestow of the Reward which was due to such Services, performed with such Sacrifices; and as he once did me the Honour to think me deserving of his Applause, I hope that now I shall receive his Support.—He will well remember the Instances to which I allude, and the Belief entertained by many at the Time in which those Orders were issued, that I should either refuse or evade the Execution of them.

Mr. Wheler.—The high Sense which the Court of Directors entertained of the peculiar Merits and Abilities of the Governor General, at the Period alluded to in the foregoing Minute, were more conspicuously marked by their Choice and Appointment of him to the exalted

exalted Station which he now holds, than they can possibly be by any particular Instance at this Time recited by me. A general Compliance with the Company's Orders I am persuaded constituted no small Part of those Merits which at that Time met with the unanimous Reward of the Court of Directors. I am equally desirous to support the Authority of the Governor General at this Period, as I was, when in a different Situation, happy in promoting those Ends which I thought most conducive to his Honour, and to the general Interest of the Company's Affairs; but in the present Contest I cannot effect it without a Sacrifice of that Power from whence I conceive he derives his Authority.

The Orders of the Court of Directors are too pointed and strong to leave me a Choice; I must therefore give my Assent to the Motion in Support of them.

Sir Eyre Coote.—At a Time when I am so engaged in the public Concern, I little expected that any Question of a private Nature would be agitated at this Board that could possibly interrupt the Harmony of it; and that at a Time when that Harmony is so necessary for carrying on the Public Service. The Question to me is of so much Magnitude that I must beg leave to defer giving my Opinion on it till To-morrow.

The Governor General informs the Board, that for the Purpose of concluding this Debate he shall request their Attendance in this Department again To-morrow Morning.

Deferred the further Consideration of Mr. Francis's Motion until To-morrow Morning.

A P P E N D I X, N° XXXIV.

Book 79. Page 86.

Extract of a Consultation of the 3d October 1780.

Fort William, 3d October 1780.

Public Department.
Tuesday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,
Philip Francis, } Esquires,
Edward Wheler, }
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B.

RENEWED the Consideration of Mr. Francis's Minute recorded on Yesterday's Proceedings. Sir Eyre Coote delivers in the following Minute.

Sir Eyre Coote.

After having created the Board the Trouble of a second Meeting on the Question which formed the Subject of Yesterday's Debate, and for which I trust its Importance, my own Situation at this Juncture, and my being without any previous Knowledge until I arrived in Town in the Morning, that such a Business was likely to come before us, will plead Excuse. It is not my Intention to encroach further on their Time by tedious Argument or Discussion.

Whilst I am bound in Honour, by my Opinion recorded on the Proceedings of this Board on a former Occasion, to support all Orders received from the Court of Directors, subsequent to my Arrival in this Country, I nevertheless hold it a Duty equally incumbent upon me as a Member of this Administration, appointed under the Authority of an Act of Parliament, and to which Tribunal of the British Constitution we are ultimately responsible for the due Execution of the important Trust committed to our Charge, the Care of the Interests of the English Nation in India, to judge how far, in following such Orders, I am likely to injure that first Object of our Attention.

The late Requisition made of me by this Board, to take upon me the Command of the Army at Madras, and the Grounds upon which that Requisition was made, render it altogether unnecessary for me to bring forward, on this Occasion, Arguments in Proof of the very critical State of the Interests of the Company and the English Nation in India. Our unanimous Agreement on the Measure, and our subsequent Resolutions to carry it into force, evince its Expediency; and which I flattered myself had been the Result of a disinterested Conviction in the Mind of every Member of this Board, and of a Determination to allow no Objects to interpose which could have a Tendency to obstruct the successful Execution thereof. That the Restoration of Mr. Bristow, at this Time, to the Charge of the Residency at Lucknow, will produce Effects highly prejudicial thereto, I have not a Doubt of; as it will generate in the Minds of every Power of Hindostan, that the Governor General is carrying on Treaties with them which he has not the Power to ratify, and will produce on their Part Consequences destructive to all Negotiation, Indecision and Procrastination. The Necessity of avoiding every Step that can give rise to such Impediments, at the very Time the Governor General is negotiating, under the Sanction of this Board, Terms of Peace with the Marhattas, I am persuaded is too obvious to every Member of it to require Elucidation, and that they see it as a Conduct highly inseparable from the real Purpose of their Resolves, to give him every possible Support, both in Word and Action, for the Accomplishment of a Business in which the Interests of the Public are so essentially concerned.

In short, although my former Declarations, added to the Rule I had laid down for my Conduct in all Cases where I could have the Orders of the Court of Directors for my Guide, obliges me to give my Voice in favour of Mr. Francis's Motion, I nevertheless see, and am so thoroughly convinced of the great Necessity there is in the present critical Conjunction of our Affairs in India, of supporting the Governor General as the first Instrument of our Administration, that I here declare, I will most heartily join with him in any Measure he can devise, whereby the ill Effects of the Change at Lucknow may be obviated, and the World in general be convinced, that he is still in Possession of that Authority in the Administration of the Public Business, so absolutely requisite for the Support of our Government.

In urging these Sentiments, I am naturally led to reflect on what may be my own Situation in the Execution of that Duty which I am on the Eve of undertaking, the Operations of which may be materially injured by any Measure which * in the least impede the Negotiations set on foot by the Marattas. I therefore, as a Duty I owe myself and the public Welfare, call upon every Member of this Board to give me such Testimony of their Determination to support me in the Prosecution of a Service so important in itself, and in its Consequences, as that, when once entered on *, I may not be exposed to the Apprehension of Failure, from a Doubt of not receiving that ample Assistance from them which the Nature of the Undertaking renders so indispensably necessary, and which they alone can afford. * Sic in Orig.

(Signed) Eyre Coote. * Sic in Orig.

Mr. Francis's Motion carried in the Affirmative.

Mr. Francis.—If the Commander in Chief will state on what specific Points he wishes to obtain from me a Testimony of my Determination to support him in the Prosecution of the Service which he is going to undertake, I dare say I shall be able, as I am sure I am desirous, to give him every Satisfaction he can desire. If the Request be left generally, I can only answer it by a general Assurance to him, that it is my Determination to support him.

The Reinforcement of Men, and the great Supply of Money which he will carry with him, will empower him to act for a considerable Time at least; and if there be any Thing else he wishes for, I only beg it may be stated.

Mr. Wheler.—I have already given my feeble Support to all the Measures that have yet been proposed for the Restoration of our Affairs in the Carnatic by the Governor General, with the Concurrence of the Commander in Chief. I am ready to go yet further, and to remove every Interruption to the General's Measures, in a Quarter where I apprehend they might possibly be opposed. I doubt not but I am understood.

The Governor General.—It is unnecessary for me to give Assurances to the General of my particular Support, after having been the Mover of the Measures which so essentially require his personal Execution of them, and of the Request made to him so urgently by this Board, to undertake the Conduct of them. I regard the Interest, and eventually perhaps the Existence, of this Government, to be dependent on the Success of his Operations; and declare, I will at all Hazards make this my first and invariable Object.



(a) [The Governor General delivers in the following Minute.

I cannot, consistently with what I consider due to the Dignity and Authority of my public Station, and to my own Character and Feelings as a Man, consent to affix my Signature to the Letters of Credence or Instructions of Mr. Bristow, as Resident at the Court of Oude. The Court of Directors, after having, in their first Instructions to this Government, expressly enjoined every Member of the Board not only to be guided by the Voice of the Majority, but also to subscribe to all Letters, Orders, Acts, and Measures resulting from the Decisions of such Majority, have since thought proper to compliment General Clavering and Mr. Francis upon their Departure from this Rule in Instances where their Sentiments have not accorded with those of the other Members of the Board. This will be a Justification to me in the Resolution I have taken; for whatever Law is binding on One Member of the Administration, must certainly be so to the whole; and although it is a Latitude I neither approve, or should in general wish to avail myself of, yet in this very particular Instance, I trust I shall stand acquitted not only to my Employers, but to the whole World. I must therefore desire that the Board will devise some other Means of notifying Mr. Bristow's Appointment to the Vizier, and as they have thought it incumbent on them, as a Point of official Duty, to receive and put in force an antiquated Order of the Court of Directors in favour of Mr. Bristow, which, for the Reasons assigned in my Minute of Yesterday, will necessarily be considered by all the Country Powers as a Supercession of my Authority, I am yet willing to hope that the Board will not only listen to, but afford me their Support in a Motion which I shall beg leave to make, with a View to repair the Injury which I conceive my public Station has sustained, and avert, in some Degree, the prejudicial Effects which this Measure cannot fail to produce on our Affairs.

I propose that Mr. Bristow's Appointment be limited solely to the Conduct of such political Negotiations, Correspondence, and Transactions, as this Government may now, or at any future Period, be engaged in with the Vizier, and in no Shape whatever to interfere in any

(a) Vide supra, P. 509.

[R]

Matters

Matters respecting our pecuniary Engagements with his Excellency. That a separate Agent be appointed by us to that Trust, whose Duty it shall be to receive, collect, and manage the Tuncaws, or Assignments, which have been, or may hereafter be granted by the Nabob, for the Liquidation of the Claims of this Government upon him. That he be entrusted with the Adjustment of all Accounts relative to these Claims with the Nabob and his Ministers, with all Disbursements to the Paymasters of the Company's Troops stationed in the Dominions of the Vizier, as also to his Excellency's own Military Establishment under British Officers, &c.; remitting the Residue of his Collections immediately to us, and that he be directly amenable to our Authority and Orders, and in no Respect whatever dependent on or connected with the Office of the Resident. And as Mr. Purling cannot continue with a diminished Commission, and as it now becomes more than ever necessary that I should have a Person in Station in those Provinces, not only in whom I can confide, but who is publicly known to be attached to me, I propose Mr. Middleton for the above Office, hoping to meet with the Concurrence and Support of the Board.

Debates.

Sir Eyre Coote.—I agree to the Governor General's Proposal of the Appointment of Mr. Middleton to the Office mentioned, not because Mr. Purling may not continue at Lucknow with a diminished Commission, but because Mr. Nathaniel Middleton is a Person publicly known to be attached to the Governor General. The Necessity of the Times requires an Appearance of that Kind.

Mr. Wheler.—I object to the Question.

Mr. Francis.—The Office described in the Motion is the same which Mr. Bristow had before, and which has been held since by Mr. Middleton and Mr. Purling. I know no Reason why it should be diminished, and so materially altered, when it is given to Mr. Bristow. I therefore cannot consent to the Proposition:—At the same Time it is a Matter of Indifference to me by whom the Duties proposed to be vested in Mr. Middleton are exercised.

The Governor General's Motion carried in the Affirmative.

Resolved accordingly, That Mr. Bristow's Appointment be limited solely to the Conduct of such political Negotiations, Correspondence, and Transactions, as this Government may now, or at any future Period be engaged in with the Vizier; and that he in no Shape whatever interfere in any Matters respecting our pecuniary Engagements with his Excellency.

Resolved, That Mr. Nathaniel Middleton be appointed Agent on the Part of this Government, for receiving, collecting, and managing the Tuncaws or Assignments, which have been, or may hereafter be granted by the Nabob, for the Liquidation of the Claims of this Government upon him: That he be entrusted with the Adjustment of all Accounts relative to these Claims with the Nabob and his Ministers, with all Disbursements to the Paymasters of the Company's Troops stationed in the Dominions of the Vizier, as also to his Excellency's own Military Establishment under British Officers, &c.; remitting the Residue of his Collections immediately to us; and that he be directly amenable to our Authority and Orders, and in no Respect whatever dependent on or connected with the Office of Resident.

Mr. Francis moves, That as the Governor General declines signing the Letter of Credence for Mr. Bristow, Mr. Bristow's Appointment may be communicated to Mr. Purling by the Board, with Directions to make it known to the Vizier.

Agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Charles Purling be directed to deliver over Charge of all the Papers of the Office hitherto held by him, which have a Relation to the Office to which Mr. Bristow has been appointed, to Mr. Bristow; and that he be directed to deliver over Charge to Mr. Nathaniel Middleton of all the Papers and Accounts of the Office hitherto held by him, which have a Relation to the Office to which Mr. Middleton is appointed, together with the Balance of Cash in his Hands.]

Agreed, That the following Letter be written to Mr. Purling:

Sir,

Having, in consequence of the Commands of the Honourable Court of Directors, thought proper to appoint Mr. John Bristow Resident at his Excellency the Vizier's Court, we direct, that on Receipt of these Orders you make the same known to the Vizier; and that on Mr. Bristow's Arrival at Lucknow, you deliver over Charge to him of all Public Papers in your Possession, relative to the Management and Conduct of the political Negotiations, Correspondence, and Transactions between this Government and his Excellency. And having been pleased to appoint Mr. Nathaniel Middleton our Agent, to receive, collect, and manage the Tuncaws or Assignments, which have been, or may hereafter be granted by the Nabob, for the Liquidation of the Claims of this Government upon him; to adjust all Accounts relative to these Claims with the Nabob and his Ministers, and to make the requisite Disbursements to the Paymasters of the Company's Troops stationed in the Vizier's Dominions, as also to his Excellency's own Military Establishment under British Officers, &c. We direct, that on Mr. Middleton's Arrival at Lucknow, you deliver over Charge to him of such Papers in your Possession as relate to these Offices; and after the Execution of these Orders, we require that you forthwith return to the Presidency.

Fort William, 3d October 1780.

We are, &c.

A P P E N-

A P P E N D I X, N^o XXXV.

Book 35. Page 1305.

Extract of a Consultation of the 21st May 1781.

Fort William, 21st May 1781.

Secret Dep.
Monday.

At a Council; Present;

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,
And Edward Wheler, Esq.Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. absent on Command at the Presidency
of Fort St. George.

(a) [THE Governor General finds himself under the disagreeable Necessity of reviving the Subject of Mr. Bristow's Appointment of Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Oude, and of moving that he may be recalled. His general Reasons for this Motion have been recorded very fully in various Parts of the Consultations, and particularly in those of the 2d and 3d of October and the 14th January last. To these a recent Motive is added, in the Necessity of removing every Circumstance which may contribute to lessen his Influence on the Effect of any Negotiation in which he may be engaged in the Prosecution of his intended Visit to Lucknow, and in the accompanying Letters just received from the Nabob Vizier to the Governor General, and to his Minister Raja Govendram.

Agreed to the Governor General's Motion, and ordered accordingly.]

From the Nabob Vizier to the Governor General. Received the 20th May.

I have frequently written to you that I cannot submit to the Authority of Two Gentlemen; and desiring that you would recall Mr. John Bristow, and engage by Writing to continue Mr. Middleton for ever with me, because from the Beginning to this Time I have never deviated from the Friendship of the Company and you. I have been for a long Time hopeful, that from the encreased Friendship I shall be in Peace, and relieved from all Difficulties, and particularly at this Time, when, agreeable to my Wishes, you have by the Blessing of God the Power. You have frequently promised in Answer to my Request, that you would send for me, but as yet you have never done it. The Particulars of Mr. Bristow are as follow: He openly and publicly declares, that he is in Expectation of Orders from Europe, giving him entire Authority over the Affairs of this Quarter; and that he has such Connection and Interest with the Gentlemen in Europe that Orders for his Authority will most certainly be sent; and that he will not give up the Point for Ten, Fifteen, or Twenty Years; that he now remains silent, but will at last receive full Powers, and will then call me to an Account for my Behaviour to him. These Expressions there can be no Doubt of, as they are publicly spoken. As such Declarations and Threats made use of by him are an Insult to you, and an Injury to the Administration of Affairs here; I am therefore certain you will not consent to my suffering such Distresses. For God's sake do not be unfavourable in this Matter, but recall Mr. John Bristow from hence, and grant me a written Agreement, specifying that Mr. Middleton shall be continued for ever with me; and to prevent his applying to Europe, send me, if you think proper, the Drafts of Letters which I may write to the King, the Vizier, and the Chiefs of the Company; and do you also write. From your Favour and Kindness, let this be done without Delay.

A true Translation.

(Signed) Edward Colebrook,
Persian Translator.

To the Nabob Vizier, written 21st May.

I have received your Two Letters; the one advising me to quit Calcutta during the present unhealthy Air of it, which has caused the Death of several Persons; and the other acquainting me that you cannot submit to the Orders of Two Gentlemen, and desiring that I will recall Mr. Bristow, who publicly declares that he is in Expectation of Orders from Europe, giving him the sole Authority in this Country, &c. &c. with many other Particulars which I fully understand, and which gave me great Pleasure.

In obedience to Orders from the Court of Directors, as at that Time there was a different Object and System, Mr. Bristow was sent to your Province, and his continuing with you was thought the same Thing as if I was there, and although you frequently wrote to me desiring his Removal, and I knew it could easily be done, yet I would not do it. At this Time, however, that you have written to Rajah Govind Ram, that any Delay in his Recall will be attended with Disgrace; and as you have written to me likewise fully in the same Words, I

(a) Vide supra, P. 510.

therefore,

therefore, to shew nothing is further from my Wish than your Dishonour, immediately on the Receipt of your Letter sent to Mr. Bristow to return to Calcutta.

It is nearly Three Years since Rajah Govind Ram, who is a faithful Servant of your Government, has been desirous of effecting an Interview between your Highness and myself, and you yourself have repeatedly written to me, that if I have no Leisure you will come to this Quarter; and this you likewise mention in your Hand-writing, in a Letter from the Nabob Monier Uddowlah, which was delivered to me by Mr. Vansittart. As I consider that this would be putting your Highness to great Inconvenience, and as I myself had no Leisure from the Weight of Public Affairs, I promised you that as soon as I could find the smallest Opportunity I would have the Honour of an Interview with your Highness. At this Time that you mentioned in your Letter to the Rajah that you will come to Calcutta in Person, without the Knowledge or Permission of any one; in order to prevent you from taking that Trouble, I have resolved, now that I have a little Leisure, to go to your Quarter; but as it will require One Month for Preparations, I shall be detained for a little Time, after which, by the Blessing of God, I shall leave this Place, and arriving with you, shall, by the Blessing of God, have an Interview with your Highness, which is the greatest Wish of my Heart. But I request that you will never take the Trouble of coming.

I have already, agreeable to your first Directions, dismissed Bahar Ally Khan; the Particulars of which you will learn from Rajah Gobind Ram.

A true Copy.

(Signed) Edward Colebrooke.

Copy of a Letter from the Nabob Vizier to Rajah Gobind Ram.

I have frequently written to the Nabob Amaud ud Dowlah about the Recall of Mr. John Bristow, and the Nabob promised he would soon do it; but to this Time he has not had an Opportunity of doing it. In the mean while, Mr. Bristow resides here, and has come twice to pay a Visit, but I have not yet returned it, nor will I return it. He is now expecting Orders from Europe, which, he says, will give him sole and entire Authority. Represent this to the Nabob in private. By the Blessing of God, you are wise, and acquainted with all Matters. This long Delay, after Mr. Bristow has been told that he will be recalled to Calcutta, is a Disgrace to both Sides. I imagine the Nabob is acting prudently, so as to prevent Mr. Bristow's Attempt from reaching Europe; otherwise how could the Orders from Calcutta have been so delayed? By the Blessing of God, at this Time the Nabob, conformable to the Wishes of his Friends, has got the Power; it is therefore necessary for him to attend to the Concerns of his Friends, and to recall Mr. Bristow from hence, and grant a Sunnud, in the Nature of an Engagement, for Mr. Middleton to remain here for ever. If it is proper, I will write to the King, the Vizier, and the Chief of the Company, in such Manner as he shall direct, and in the Words which he shall order, that Mr. Bristow's Views may be thwarted there. A long Time has passed in anxious Expectation; let him now be favourable to me, and recall Mr. Bristow without Delay. Should any further Delay happen in this Matter, or no Answer be returned to my Letters, being remediless, I will, without the Permission or Knowledge of the Nabob, leave this Place and go to the Nabob's Presence. Why is Bahar Ally Khan still in that Quarter? Do you mention it to the Nabob, and procure his Dismission from thence, that he may come to Fizeabad; and let the Nabob write to my Mother, that when he comes in Person to this Quarter he will do whatever the Nature of Affairs shall require.

A true Translation.

(Signed) Edward Colebrooke,
Persian Translator.

A P P E N D I X, N° XXXVI.

Book 62. Page 57.

Extract of a Consultation of 23d September 1782.

Fort William, 23d September 1782.

At a Council; Present,
Edward Wheler,
and
John Macpherson, } Esquires,
The Governor General indisposed.

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote absent on Command at Fort St. George.

RECEIVED the following Letter from the Governor General.

Gentlemen,

A few Days before my present Indisposition commenced, I informed you that I was sorry to find that the Resident at the Vizier's Court had evidently failed in his Duty to this Government,

Public Dep.
Monday.

Gov. Gen.
22d Sept.
1782.

ment, in not having carried into Execution the Conditions and Spirit of the late Treaty with the Vizier. I had further the Mortification to be obliged to inform you, that neither the Resident, nor his Deputy in his Absence, had communicated to me the Confusions which had arisen in the Vizier's Dominions, from a Neglect or Violation of the Treaty. The Letters which I wrote, in consequence of such Mismanagement, to the Resident and the acting Minister of the Vizier, were laid before you and approved.

(a) [Upon the same Occasion I observed to you, that the Obstacle which opposed itself to the Nomination of Mr. Bristow to the Residency at Oude no longer existed: It was removed by my having vindicated what must ever be esteemed one of the necessary Privileges of this Government. I had the Pleasure of finding, upon the most impartial Inquiry, that the Conduct of Mr. Bristow, during his former Residence at the Court of the Vizier, had been proper and attentive. I accordingly wished to recommend him to succeed the present Resident, provided the Vizier had no reasonable Objections to his Appointment.]

I have now great Satisfaction in informing you, that my Letter to the acting Minister of the Vizier has had the happiest Effect in realizing the heavy Balances due to the Company from Oude; and it is said that the present Resident and his Deputy are brought to a proper Sense of their Duty to the Company.

But as in every Act of my Administration of the Affairs of the Company, I never had an Object in view but their permanent Interest, as far as my Judgment could direct me, and as Prejudices in favour of those in whom I have confided, or against those who opposed me, vanish in my Mind, when the Good of the Service requires it, I now wish you to recall Mr. Middleton from the Court of the Vizier, and to appoint Mr. Bristow in his Room.

My weak State of Health obliges me to dictate this Letter from my Bed; yet I cannot but add, that your Instructions to Mr. Bristow should be strong and positive upon these Points—First, That he should always shew every possible Respect to the Vizier and his Family. Secondly, That he should take the most effectual Steps for securing all that may remain unpaid of the Company's Balances. Thirdly, That the Security and internal Peace of the Vizier's Dominions, and the Happiness of the People, should be continually in his View; and that he should communicate fully and freely with this Government upon those Subjects.

The State of my Health requires my proceeding further up the River; and I shall communicate to Mr. Bristow, with your Approbation, any more particular Instructions that may occur to me, and that I may be able to send them.

I am, with Esteem and Regard,

Upon the Ganges,
near Soohsagar,
22d September 1782.

Gentlemen,

Yours, &c.

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

The Board, in conformity to the Governor General's Recommendation, and sensible of the Propriety of the Measure,

Resolve to recall Mr. Middleton immediately from the Vizier's Court.

The Board further resolve, That Mr. Bristow be appointed to succeed Mr. Middleton, and ordered to proceed with the utmost Dispatch to Lucknow, to take charge of that Office.

The following Letters are accordingly written.

To Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, &c.

Sir,

To Mr. Middleton.

Having thought fit to recall you to the Presidency, and to appoint Mr. John Bristow to succeed to your Station, we hereby direct, that on Mr. Bristow's Arrival at Lucknow, you immediately deliver over Charge to him of the Office of Resident, with all the Treasure, Accounts, Papers, Documents, and Dependencies thereunto belonging, and make the best of your Way to Calcutta; for which Place you will then set out without further Delay.

Fort William,
23d September 1782.

We are, &c.

To Mr. John Bristow.

Sir,

To Mr. Bristow.

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor General and Council to inform you, that they have been pleased to appoint you Resident at the Court of the Vizier Asoph ul Dowla, in the Room of Mr. Nathaniel Middleton removed. You will therefore proceed to Lucknow with all possible Dispatch, and receive Charge of that Station, with all the Treasure, Accounts, Papers, Documents, and Dependencies thereunto belonging, from Mr. Middleton. Instructions and Credentials will be immediately prepared for you.

Fort William,
the 23d September 1782.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

P. Auriol, Secretary.

(a) Vide supra, P. 511.

[S]

Mr.

Mr. Macpherson.

Mr. Macpherson.—I cannot but express great Satisfaction at the Governor General's Recommendation of Mr. Bristow to succeed to the Residency at the Vizier's Court, an Office to which he was named by the Company, and to which his Abilities and Experience are understood to render him very equal.

The Conduct of Mr. Middleton, in various Instances, appears to me highly reprehensible. His Negligence, in not informing the Government of the Confusions, if not general Rebellion, in the Vizier's Country, and his Dilatoriness in realizing the heavy Debt due by the Vizier to the Company, appear to me, in the present Crisis of public Affairs, as Crimes against the State; and that as such they should be rigidly investigated.

* Sic in Orig. Mr. Johnston's Conduct, as acting Resident, appears to me to be subject to a similar * Impeachment; but as I should be equally sorry to condemn the Conduct of any Servant of this Government, before he has every fair Power for Vindication given him, as I would be rigid in enforcing a just Punishment after Condemnation, so I shall move, upon the Return of Messrs. Middleton and Johnston to the Presidency, that they may be called upon to account for their Mismanagement at Oude, and that the Complaints made of their Conduct, both by the Vizier and his acting Minister, be taken into Consideration. If ever there was a Period in the Distress of any Government when Neglect of Duty, or Corruption of Servants in high Station, is superiorly criminal, it is the present Crisis of the Company's Distresses*, and critical Situation with its few Allies and numerous Enemies.

* Sic in Orig.

John Macpherson.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

John Macpherson.

A P P E N D I X, N° XXXVII.

Vide Appendix, N° LVI.

A P P E N D I X, N° XXXVIII.

Book 82. Page 49.

Extract of a Consultation of 12th June 1783, and Appendix to the same.

Secret Dep.
Thursday.

Fort William, 12th June 1783.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,

Edward Wheler,
John Macpherson, } Esquires.
John Stables,

THE Secretary having, in consequence of the Resolution of the Board of the 21st April last, received from the Governor General the Letters from Mr. Middleton and Mr. Johnson to him, in order to draw up the Charges against those Gentlemen, and having accordingly prepared the Charges in conformity to the Board's Orders, and circulated them, with the Letters above mentioned, they are now recorded as follows, and ordered to be immediately sent to Messrs. Middleton and Johnson respectively, that they may reply to them.

Charges against Mr. Nathaniel Middleton.

1st. For leaving unexecuted the several Articles of the Governor General's peremptory Orders and Instructions to you, dated at Chunar, the 20th September 1781, notwithstanding those Instructions enjoined and commanded your strictest Obedience, and were, both by the Vizier's formal Agreement, on which they were founded, and by the Tenor of them, intended to be carried into immediate Effect, the Object of them being the Reduction of the Vizier's Debt to the Company, which was in a constant State of Accumulation, and a Consciousness of it seemed implied in your First Letter from Lucknow, dated 4th October 1781, which contained the following Words: "We have not yet been able to enter on any Business of Moment, but you may rest assured no Time shall be unnecessarily consumed;" and in your Letter of the 12th October, where you write in the most pressing Terms for the Recall of the late temporary Brigade, as being a Part of the Reform. Notwithstanding the Governor General, on the 26th of December following, finding that you had not to that Time taken any Steps towards accomplishing the Treaty, in the Points in which the Vizier had engaged the Interference of our Government, wrote to you,

you, "that the Reformation of the Vizier's Army, and the new Settlement of his Revenues, were Points of immediate Concern, and ought to be immediately concluded;" and added, "I now demand and require you most solemnly to answer me, Are you confident in your own Ability to accomplish all these Purposes, and the other Points of my Instructions? If you reply that you are, I will depart with a quiet and assured Mind to the Presidency, but leave you a dreadful Responsibility if you disappoint me. If you tell me that you cannot rely on your Power, and the other Means which you possess, for performing these Services, I will free you from the Charge: I will proceed myself to Lucknow, and I will myself undertake them." To which you returned for Answer, "I confidently reply, that I am fully competent to undertake and effect the Completion of the Reform, upon the Grounds stated in my Answer to the 4th Paragraph, and therefore again repeat that your coming here is unnecessary." Your Answer to the 4th Paragraph admits, that you have erred in supposing that the Reform was not meant to take place that Year; and adds, that "the Instant the Fyzabad Business is finished, which cannot take more than One Fortnight from the Day of marching there, I shall take such Steps, as the Means in my Power will admit of, towards procuring from the Nabob Orders to each Aumil to pay his gross Revenues to the Ministers, and to receive the Pay of their Troops, being reduced into regular mustered Establishments, from the General Treasury; and should he refuse, I will issue my own, together with those of the Ministers, to that Purpose."—And further, that "these Three Points complete the Heads of your (the Governor General's) Recommendation to the Nabob." Upon the Strength of these Assurances, the Governor General desisted from his Intention to visit Lucknow, as he hoped it would be unnecessary, and returned immediately to the Presidency, leaving upon you the Responsibility he had denounced.

Letter to the
Governor
General,
30th Dec.
1781.

2dly. For giving not only precipitate and unwarranted Assurances, as above quoted, but contradictory Information of Facts; for by your Letters of the 11th February 1782 to the Governor General, you say you inclose one from the Vizir, "informing him of his Compliance with the only Points that remained unfinished of his Part of the late Agreements," &c. and add, "I have, in confirmation of the above-mentioned Letter, received one from the Minister, informing me of the Accomplishment of this Reform, from which, with the total Resumption of all Jagheers, which is now perfectly completed, I have every Reason to hope for the most beneficial Result, and that every Part of this Government will now be in a State of Regularity and Tranquillity scarcely ever before experienced."

"I also trust, that you will now deem every Wish, expressed in your Instructions to me, fully performed."—Again, in your Letter to the Governor of the 10th March following, you say, "Having succeeded in the Impression which I wished to make on the Ministers, and the Reduction which has been made in the Nabob's Mooteyana Troops strengthening the Ground I had argued on, I availed myself of this Opportunity to propose an Establishment of the Company's Troops."—In your Letter to him of the 20th of that Month, you say, "In order to complete the Check you have directed over the Mooteyana and their Payment, I have been necessitated to appoint an Aumeen to receive and remit to me the Collections of Litaput, Ally Cawn's Jaidads, &c."—And in your Letter of the 25th March 1782, addressed to the Governor General, you defined the particular Manner in which the several Parts of your Instructions had been carried into Execution; but by your Letter of the 17th September 1782, addressed to the Board, you only then declare, that you had stationed an Agent of your own in each Aumildarry throughout those Provinces, as Muster Master of the Mooteyana Troops, and say, that you "could not with Propriety have taken so decisive a Line in this Business at an earlier Period, as the Nabob and Ministers returning to the Capital so late as the Month of October found themselves obliged to continue the Aumils already in Employ in their respective Trusts, or risk by new Appointments at that advanced Season the Loss of the whole Collections on the Kierreeff or first Crop, amounting to Two Fifths of the Annual Revenue, and the same Circumstances involved the Necessity of leaving their Agreements nearly in the Form in which they stood in the preceding Year. Hence it became difficult and dangerous to take any immediate Steps for the Introduction of the Governor General's Arrangements, beyond laying the Foundations of a future Reform, which was duly attended to; and these I can now securely build upon, as, by availing myself of this early Period, every Aumil is apprized of the Terms on which he embarks, and left without Excuse for any Failure in his Engagements."—And thus deferring till September 1782, what you thought it too late in the Season to carry into Execution in October 1781, although you had urgent and positive Orders for doing it immediately, and although you had reported the actual Performance thereof to have passed in your Letters above quoted.

3dly. For these and other Contradictions and Inconsistencies, particularly pointed out to you in the Governor General's Letters, dated 1st and 3d of January 1782.

4th. For not reporting to the Governor General, or to the Board, the Progress which you had made from Time to Time in your Endeavours to comply with his Instructions; and if you met with any Impediments in the Execution of them, for omitting to state those Impediments, and to apply for fresh Orders upon them.

5th. For Disobedience to the Governor General's peremptory Orders of the 26th December 1781, contained in the following Words:—"I approve the Nabob's Resolution to deprive the Begums

" Begums of the ill-employed Treasures. In both Services it must be your Care to prevent an Abuse of the Power given to those that are employed in them. You yourself ought to be personally present—You must not allow any Negotiation or Forbearance, but must prosecute both Services until the Begums are at the entire Mercy of the Nabob, &c."—Whereas, by a Letter from Major Naylor to the Governor General, dated at Camp Killa Fyzabad, 14th January 1782, it is declared as follows:—" After my Arrival, a Couple of Days passed in Negotiation, but without Effect, and the Party in the Town collecting and hourly gaining Strength, at length, after mature Deliberation, it was resolved that I should, with my Regiment and Four Guns, storm the Town; which I effected the 12th in the Morning."—And by this Disobedience of the Order which forbade any Negotiation or Forbearance, you allowed Time for Opposition, which evidently had been meditated, to take its full Effect, and for the Concealment of the Wealth which was in the Begum's Possession, as is acknowledged by your Letter of the 18th January to the Governor General. Your Letter of the 5th February is not a sufficient Exculpation from this Charge, as the Forbearance alluded to was before the Attack of the Killa, and not " after the Begums were to be considered as entirely at the Mercy of the Nabob," which is the Time it alludes to.—It might be good Policy, after they were so reduced, to observe a temporizing Conduct, because the Treasure was then concealed, and none but the Accessories to its Concealment were acquainted with the Places where it was deposited.

6th. For neglecting to realize the whole of the Vizier's Debt to the Company at the End of the Year 1189, Fully, notwithstanding your repeated Assurances that it should be completely liquidated by that Time, and in particular, the Assurances contained in your Letter to the Governor General, dated 6th December 1781, " that from the Begums alone you had no Doubt of the complete Liquidation of the Company's Balance."

7th. For neglecting to secure the Means of liquidating this Debt, by only taking Tunkaws or Assignments upon the Country for the Sum of Rupees 76,37,458, when you must have known that the Demand on the Vizir for that Year (1189) would amount to more than double that Sum.

8th. For omitting, according to annual Custom, and the positive Orders of the Board, to send down to them a regular Account of the Demands upon the Vizir for the Year 1189, and of the Assignments taken to satisfy those Demands; and for accepting the Assignments without the Authority of the Board.

9th. For omitting to take any Notice of the additional Balance of R¹ 26,48,571. 3. 8. stated by the Accountant General to be due from the Vizir to the Company on the 30th April 1780, and not charged to him by the Resident, although such a formal Intimation of it from the Accountant General, as you received, was at least a sufficient Authority to have induced you to apply for the Board's Orders concerning it, had you been otherwise dubious about admitting it; and although it arose from positive Charges and Demands upon the Vizir, which ought to have been carried immediately to his Account, and could not be in the least affected by any counter Claims of the Vizir; which if allowed to be just, he might equally receive Credit for, in Account, at any future Time after they had been so allowed.

10th. For anticipating the Revenues of the Vizir's Country, and burthening them with an enormous Load of Interest, by mortgaging Assignments upon them to the Shroffs, at the Usury of 2 per Cent. per Menssem, in order to accomplish a Remittance of the above additional Balance to the Presidency, by the Means of their Bills, within the Year 1189, after having omitted to include the said Balance in the regular Assignments.

11th. For loading the Vizir's Revenues in like Manner with the further usurious Charge of 2 per Cent. per Menssem, in order to anticipate the Liquidation of the Excess of Disbursements beyond the Amount which you had received Assignments for at the Beginning of the Year 1189, by mortgaging to the Shroffs the Balances of the Assignments uncollected at the End of the said Year 1189.

12th. For endeavouring to conceal from us the Knowledge of the Rebellion of Almas Ally Cawn, the Vizir's principal Renter, by studiously avoiding the Mention of his Disobedience and Flight, which, from the Treasures and Forces he carried with him, threatened to involve the Vizir's Country in a State of Warfare.

13th. For afterwards pursuing Measures to encrease the Power of Almas Ally Cawn (already too formidable for a Subject) by procuring for him, on his Return to Lucknow, a Grant of additional Districts, on the Condition of his becoming bound to the Shroffs for the Payment of their Tunkaws or Assignments in their Favour, and thereby releasing your own Security to them for the Liquidation of those Tunkaws.

14th. For neglecting to advise us of the Disturbance at Daranagur, when Two of the Vizir's Battalions were attacked and dispersed by a Body of Fyzoola Cawn's Horse; and the Consequences might have been more serious from this Effect, although it appears to have proceeded from a private Fray, and was unauthorized and unknown by Fyzoola Cawn.

15th. For neglecting on every other Occasion of Disaffection or Disturbance in the Vizir's Aumils, to report them to the Board, although considerable Detachments were made from the Brigade to quell such Disturbances, by your own Requisition, or that of your Assistant, Mr. Richard Johnson.

16th.

16th. For concealing from us a Knowledge of the State of the Vizir's Dominions, and when you knew them to be under such precarious Dependence as to require the constant Awe of a Military Force to prevent a Civil War, from the Machinations of rebellious Zemindars; when you knew likewise that we were surrounded by Enemies (the Peace with the Marattas not having then been ratified at Poona); for endeavouring at such a Crisis to increase the Number of our Enemies, and consequently our Difficulties, by recommending an Expedition, in concert with the Vizir, to deprive Fyzoola Cawn of his Zemindarry; although you acknowledge, in the same Letter, "that the Possessions of Fyzoola Cawn are so situated, that there is no Possibility of cutting off his Retreat, whenever he might choose to attempt it."—And again, that "there can be no Doubt but Zabit-a-Cawn, with whom he is closely connected, and "keeps up a constant Intercourse, would seize any Opening which might yield him the faintest Hopes of recovering his hereditary Possessions in Rohilcund."

Mr. Middleton's Letter, 17th Sept. 1782.

Charges against Mr. Richard Johnson.

1st. For assuming an unlicensed Authority in Prejudice of the Vizir's Government; and interfering in the Management of his Country, in opposition to his Will, and to the Endeavours and Remonstrances of his Minister. The particular Instances alledged are, "by appointing Aumils of your own Choice, and in such a Manner that no one either attended the Presence of the Nabob, or visited his Minister."

Consultation, 7th Sept. 1782. Hyder Beg's Letter.

2dly. "By exacting Sunnuds, and Orders from the Presence, at your own Pleasure, and issuing the Sunnuds on your own Part, as if his Duty had been held independent of the Vizir's Authority."

Ditto.

3dly. For sending repeatedly to the Vizir, and to his Minister Hyder Beg Cawn, to advise them against transferring the Ten Lacks of Rupees, intended as a Present to the Governor General, to the Company's Account, as it would be a Precedent for further Demands, which, if the Vizir did not resist in the first Instance, this Government would never cease to harass him for Money.

Consultation, 7th Sept. 1782. Major Palmer's Letter.

4thly. For Neglect of Duty, in not having communicated to this Government any Measures which the State of Affairs in the Vizir's Country might render it necessary for you to adopt, if such Necessity prevailed.

5thly. For further Neglect of Duty, in not having written a single Letter to this Government during the Absence of Mr. Middleton from his Station at Lucknow, to report the State of the Upper Provinces, or of the Vizir's Dominions, or to mention any one Occurrence of those Parts, notwithstanding the important Events which took place during that Interval from the Contentions which ensued upon the Decease of Nudziff Cawn, and the Disturbances in the Vizir's Country from the Defection and Flight of Almas Ally Cawn, one of his principal Zemindars, with a considerable Treasure and Force; from the Refractoriness and Disobedience of other Zemindars, and from other Causes, which the Board have since been informed of; and for not mentioning the Disaster which happened to Two Battalions of the Vizir's Troops at Daranagur; all which the Board obtained no Knowledge of but from private Information.

6thly. For applying on different Occasions to Colonel Morgan, commanding the Brigade at Cawnpore, for military Aid to enforce the Orders of Government, and quell Disturbances in different Parts of the Vizir's Dominions, without any Reference, or even Information, given to the Board of such Applications, or the Occasion for them.

7thly. But particularly for detaching, by the Means of your Application to the Commanding Officer at Cawnpore, One Regiment from that Brigade, to enforce the Vizir's Demands upon the Nabob of Furruckabad, notwithstanding the positive Prohibition of any Interference from the Resident in the Vizir's Claims upon that Nabob, and notwithstanding the further positive Prohibition of Detachments being required from the Brigade, except in Cases of extreme Necessity; and on all these important Occasions, for neglecting to make any Communications to this Board.

Governor General's Orders to the Resident.

Ordered, That the Letters from Mr. Middleton and from Mr. Johnson be entered after the Consultation.

Appendix to Consultation, 12th June 1783.

My dear Sir,

Lucknow, 4th October 1781.

I have the Pleasure to inform you that I arrived here, by forced Marches, on the 2d Instant, having parted with the Nabob, who took Fayzabad in his Way, at Hussapore*.—* Sic in Orig. As his Excellency will not be at Lucknow till Saturday next, and the Ministers arrived only To-day, we have not yet been able to enter upon any Business of Moment; but you may rest assured no Time shall be unnecessarily consumed.

[T]

On

On my Arrival here, I was extremely concerned to find, from Colonel Hannay's Letters to my Brother, that his Situation was far more critical and dangerous than I could have had any Reason to suppose; in short, the Safety of himself and Detachment appeared to depend solely upon his obtaining immediate Assistance from this Place; my Brother therefore, previous to my Arrival, had sent Major Naylor's Regiment, which in consequence of your Orders had been detached to Lucknow, to the Colonel's Relief, and I am hopeful it will be the Means of extricating him from his apparent Difficulties. Major John M'Pherson, with One Battalion of his Regiment, arrived here Yesterday, which enables us to spare Major Naylor's, otherwise I am convinced it would not have been by any Means safe to detach it from Lucknow, as Disturbances prevail almost universally around us, and some daring Designs have been meditated, though happily detected before they were ripe for Execution, against the Tranquillity of this Town. I shall address you on these Subjects at large in a Day or Two, and I trust be able to leave you without any Apprehensions for this Quarter, whatever Dangers there may have been.

The enclosed Letter from Colonel Hannay will exhibit to you an unpleasant, but I fear too true a Picture of his Situation, and evince to you the Necessity there was for sending him the Assistance we have done.

My dear Sir,

The Honble. Warren Hastings.

Your, &c. &c.

Nath. Middleton.

To Mr. J. C. Middleton.

(Copy.)

Sakrora, Oct. 2d, 1781.

I have just received your Two Notes of the 30th: My Destruction is infallible, unless Two Regiments, or at least One, arrive to my Assistance, without a Moment's Delay.—I am surrounded on Three Sides by incredible Numbers of Insurgents, and I shall not be able to keep the Road open to Byramgaut above another Day. My Sepoys, the Remains of Seven broken Companies, desert so fast, that I shall soon be without any; most of my Horse have made their Terms with the Rebels, and I am helpless. I have heard nothing more of Meer Ahmed Ally, and his Refaula.—I have no hope but in Assistance from Lucknow: For these Three Days I have written to you, in the most pressing Terms, for Aid; but I am afraid my Letters have not got to you: Without immediate Assistance we are lost.

(Signed)

A. H.

A true Copy,

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton.

My dear Sir,

Lucknow, 12th October 1781.

Inclosed I take the Liberty of transmitting Copies of the several Papers you signed previous to my Departure from Chunar. The original Agreement between you and the Nabob I am afraid to trust to the present Uncertainty of the Dawks; it shall however be forwarded the Moment you desire it, and an authentic Copy may in the mean Time answer your immediate Purpose. These Papers I have put under a sealed Cover, that you may not have them opened and entered before you wish them to become public.

Permit me on this Occasion, my dear Sir, to suggest to you the Necessity there is of the preparatory Steps being immediately taken towards accomplishing the Point stipulated and agreed upon between you and the Nabob, by issuing the General Orders under which the temporary Brigade is to prepare to move out of the Vizir's Dominions, and the English Officers commanding Corps in his Excellency's Service to return to their respective Stations in the Company's Service.

Two Months from the Date of the Agreement were to be allowed (which will expire in the ensuing Month) for the Purpose of enabling the Troops at remote Stations to march down or disband by Degrees, so as that what remains of them may pass the Nabob's Boundaries by the Time stipulated. If Orders to this Effect are not now issued, the Time allowed will elapse without Avail, and its intended Purpose be defeated. If you have not already fixed or issued your Orders and Arrangements for this Purpose, I venture to intrude the Proposal of the following Mode, which I entreat you will receive merely as it is intended, to save, or assist in saving, you any Trouble this Subject might give you, at a Time that your Mind and Attention must be so wholly occupied by the great Object more immediately under your Consideration.

First, A General Order, that all Officers now employed in the interior Service of the Vizir do immediately repair with their Commands to Lucknow, and there completely pay off their Troops, and settle their Accounts with the Paymaster General of the Vizir's Establishment under British Officers, so that they (the Officers) may join their respective Brigades before the End of next Month, or at least quit the Vizir's Provinces by that Period.

Secondly, An Order that the Second, or such other Brigade as may be intended to occupy the Frontier Station, do march to Etawah, and canton there, excepting One complete Regiment of Sepoys, which is always to remain with the Resident at Lucknow, and to be relieved every Three Months without Deviation.

Thirdly,

Thirdly, An Order, signifying, that as it had been stipulated with the Nabob Vizir that the temporary Brigade and Cavalry shall no longer be at his Charge after the 30th November next, the Officers of that Brigade are to furnish Drafts to the 2d Brigade to complete their Regiments to the Number newly regulated, and to march down their remaining Men to complete in like Manner the Regiments of the 1st and 3d Brigades, previously delivering over the Ordnance, Arms, &c. received from the Nabob Vizier—the Intention of this being, that the whole of the Futty Ghur and Daranagur Detachments, after being drafted for the 2d Brigade, do pass the Nabob's Boundaries on or before the 30th November next. The Paymaster to settle all Accounts with the Resident to that Time.

Fourthly, An Order to direct the Paymaster of Colonel Muir's Detachment, that he do not send in his Estimates for that Detachment to the Resident, for the Pay and Allowances of any Period after the 30th November next, but from thenceforward to make his Drafts upon the Military Paymaster General, or the Resident and Collector of Benares, and to close whatever Accounts he may have with the Resident at Lucknow, to the Period above mentioned.

This last Order seems more urgently necessary than any of the foregoing, on account of the remote Situation of that Detachment, which might render any Disappointment in its Supplies of the most serious Consequence.

A Fifth Order, to stop the temporary Brigade from recruiting, might be of great Use, if immediately issued, as I understand that Officers are now employed in different Parts of the Vizier's Country on that Service.—In short, my dear Sir, if it be true, as I have heard it lately reported, that you mean to re-establish the Golundaz Corps, and to have an additional Military Establishment at Benares, the Men required for these Two Objects, together with the Drafts sufficient to complete the 3d Brigade, will preclude all Difficulty in disposing of the Officers and Men which now compose the temporary Brigade and the Cavalry, whether you chuse to allot One Regiment to each Brigade, or fix the whole at Benares.

It is also to be observed, that it is not indispensably necessary, by the new Agreement with the Nabob, that the Troops are to leave his Dominions on a fixed Day; it is sufficient that he is exonerated from the Charge of maintaining them, and that the Company find Funds for their Pay from the Period stipulated: But if the Orders above suggested, or some others to a similar Effect, be not immediately issued, the sudden Expiration of the stipulated Time must create much Confusion and Difficulty, as the effectual Accomplishment of this Arrangement, in all its Branches, will necessarily require Time, and the Provision of new Funds and Resources must become an Object of your early Consideration.

Excuse, my dear Sir, the Freedom with which I have suggested the above Points, as Preparatives to the final Execution of your Engagements with the Vizier; and do me the Justice to believe that I am actuated by no other Motive than a sincere Desire to save you Embarrassment.

Major Naylor's complete Defeat of the Rebels in the Goruckpore Country has left Colonel Hannay without any Apprehensions of Danger to himself or Detachment; but the Country is yet in a very unsettled, disaffected State, and will I fear remain so, until some severe Examples have been made of the leading Insurgents, which the Circumstances of their local Situation, their Resources, and inaccessible Retreats, may render both a difficult and a tedious Operation.

I am, most respectfully, &c. &c.

The Honble. Warren Hastings.

(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

My dear Sir,

Lucknow, the 16th October 1781.

I have been duly honoured with the Receipt of your Letter of the 7th Instant, to which the usual and unavoidable Delays of the Vizier's Office prevented my giving you an earlier Reply.

Inclosed I now do myself the Pleasure to transmit you an Address from his Excellency, assenting to the Request I made to him on your Behalf, in regard to the Farm of Khyra Ghur, and a Shocka to Raja Meyhipnarain on the same Subject; the necessary Orders having also been forwarded to the Fougedar of Allahabad, it remains only for the Raja to depute an Officer to receive Charge of the Pergunnah, which will be made over to him immediately on his Arrival.

From the Difficulties which the Nabob's Ministers have heretofore experienced in realizing the Rents of this Farm, owing to the Want of any effectual Controul or Authority over Cheit Sing, his Excellency was secretly very averse to continuing it to his Successor, and had, I have Reason to believe, expedited the Resumption of it on that Account; but I must do him the Justice to declare, he did not suffer this Objection to have any Weight in Competition with your Inclinations.

The Nabob's Shocka to Meyhipnarain, is left open for your Perusal.

I am, &c.

(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

The Honble. Warren Hastings.

To

To Mr. Middleton.

Chunar, 21st November 1781.

I know not how to account for the little Attention which you shew to my Orders, especially on a Point which you know to be the most important to my Reputation. Before you left this Place, I gave you a List of Papers which I should want, both to explain and justify the Engagements which I had concluded with the Nabob Vizier, and you promised to send them on your Arrival at Lucknow. You obliged me to write pressingly, and I believe repeatedly for them. You then sent me Accounts, which, had you but looked at their Titles, you would have known could be of no Use, being the Accounts of Establishments, not of actual Expenditures, and of Establishments of the Year 1778, which are either obsolete or much changed; and the Account which I most wanted you have not sent, which was the Account of the Nabob's present Debt to the Company. I have been prevented by your Neglect of me from sending to the Board the Report of this Transaction, which of course will go Home only in private, and of course not the most favourable Accounts of it.

I now once more desire that you will instantly send me the following Accounts:

1. An Account of the Sums due to the End of the last Month of the Fussulee Computation from the Nabob Vizier to the Company, on account of each separate Charge.
2. An Account of the Disbursements made and due for the last Fussulee Year for every different Department paid by Mr. Wombwell, viz. The temporary Brigade, Major Martin's Arsenal, Colonel Hannay's Corps, Body Guard, Pensions and Salaries, and the actual Expence of Captain Osborne's Corps for the last Year of his Command.

To these I must add another equally necessary with the foregoing, which I desire you to give me, as you can, but not to delay the foregoing for it; viz. An Account of the nominal Value of each Jagheer; and opposed to it, its real Produce or its estimated Value.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

My dear Sir,

Lucknow, the 1st December 1781.

The Account of the Jagheers, in the Manner you desire it in your Letter of the 21st Ultimo, is by no means easy to make, with any Degree of Certainty, while they remain separated and distinct from the Mahls of the Sircar, as every Jagheerdar finds it too much his Interest to conceal any Excess of Collections above the Amount for which the Lands are granted to him, to suffer an exact Valuation to be taken, so long as he has the Means of preventing it; but as the Jagheers will now either be re-annexed to the Khalsa Lands, or made a separate Aumildarry, under the Direction of a Person of my own Recommendation, it will not be difficult for me to obtain the Informations you require, as their Produce, whatever it may be, will be brought into the Treasury, from whence those who are entitled to the Mediation of the Company will receive their Proportions in Ready Money. I have this Day signified to the Minister my Expectation that the whole of the Jagheers be resumed, and their Revenue, after paying to such of the Proprietors as have a Right to claim the Mediation of our Government, the Amount of their Jagheers, be applied to the Liquidation of the Nabob's Debt to the Honourable Company. I shall be very glad if his Excellency consents to make this Measure an Act of his own, as I conceive it would be more agreeable to you, and more consistent with those Appearances which it may be thought expedient to preserve with his Excellency; but if he declines it, as is by no means improbable, I shall think myself justified by your Instructions in insisting on its being done even without his Concurrence.

I expect to be informed of his Excellency's Determination on this Subject To-morrow, and shall lose no Time in taking my Measures accordingly, and informing you thereof.

The Minister informs me that Meyhipnarain has not yet sent an Aumil to Khyragur, which causes great Confusion in that Pergunnah; may I therefore, my dear Sir, beg to be informed whether it is your Intention to continue the Farm under Meyhipnarain, or restore it to the Authority of the Vizier?

I am, &c.

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton.

The Honourable Warren Hastings.

My dear Sir,

It is with the greatest Concern that I have to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the 21st, as you appear to be much hurt at the Neglect you accuse me with towards you.

I really thought that I had sent you every Account which you had asked me for at Chunar. The Establishments of the Troops under British Officers which I transmitted, although made, as you observe, in the Year 1778, are the same by which the Payments are at this Moment made, excepting any extra Disbursement and Contingency which cannot be provided for, and which but rarely occur in the Service.

And the Revenue Accounts were of the very last Year that had then been drawn out. The Accounts of the new Year are not yet settled or delivered in; and what have been transcribed has been since my sending the Accounts to you.

However,

However, the Accounts, as you now desire them, are transcribing, and shall be sent you without a Moment's Loss of Time. The Receipts and Disbursements of the last Year will not be quite complete, as the Accounts of Gurruchpore and Furruckabad have not yet been closed.

Sir Elijah Impey leaves us on Wednesday Morning, after which, I dare venture to assure you, you will have much less Cause to tax me with want of Punctuality. I have, and must necessarily continue to be constant in my personal Attendance upon him, which I trust you will admit as some Excuse for me.

I am, &c.

Lucknow,
25th Nov^r 1781.

Nath. Middleton.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings.

My dear Sir,

Lucknow, the 2d Dec^r 1781.

I had Yesterday the Honour of informing you of the Message I sent to the Nabob through the Minister, respecting the Jagheers, to which his Excellency this Morning returned me a Reply, purporting, that if the Measure proposed was intended to procure the Payment of his Balance due to the Company, he could better and more expeditiously effect that Object, by taking from his Mother what she is very able to spare, and what he has an undoubted Right, as he conceives, to exact from her. The present Debt to the Company, as he with Truth observes, is a great Part handed down from his Father; and the Funds from which he might have been enabled to liquidate it, it is notorious, were withheld from him by the Begum, on the late Nabob's Death. That according to the Laws of the Koran, and the invariable Custom of the Country, he is justly entitled to the whole Estate and Treasures of his Father, and could legally demand their being put in his Possession; but that the Sum he desires to take from his Mother (about Sixty Lacks) bears no Sort of Proportion to the immense Wealth which fell into her Hands on the Death of his Father, nor would it bear at all hard upon her, as he knows how much her Treasures exceed that Sum. All therefore that he asks, is not to be interrupted in recovering a Part of his hereditary Right, by which he will be enabled to discharge immediately the whole of his Debt to the Company.

This, my dear Sir, is a flattering Proposition; and as to the Point of Right, admitting it to be less clear and defined than the Nabob chuses to consider it, you may possibly be of Opinion that the Conduct of the Begums, on the late Disturbances at Benares, as set forth in the several Testimonies laid before you, has forfeited any Claim they might originally have had to the Protection and Mediation of the Company; and further, that it may not be political, or yet perfectly safe, to trust them any longer with such powerful Means of promoting an Opposition to our Interests.

For my own Part, I am so well persuaded of the Disaffection of the Begums, particularly the present Nabob's Mother, to our Cause, and of their Promptitude to unite in any Measure to distress us, that I could very easily reconcile it to my Conscience to assist the Nabob, instead of obstructing him, in wresting from them every Benefit they enjoy beyond a decent Maintenance; however, this is only my own Opinion, and by no means meant to influence yours. The Nabob writes you himself on this Subject, and you have his Letter inclosed. Neither he nor I expect that you should give a formal Sanction to the Measure proposed: It will be sufficient that you but hint your Opinion upon it, and enable me to inform his Excellency whether you would or would not oppose his Design. Let me therefore entreat you, my dear Sir, to favour me with a Line by the Return of the Dak; and if your Sentiments should happen to accord with my own, I doubt not but I should be able to congratulate you, in a very short Space of Time, upon the Remittance of a handsome Sum to the Presidency.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton.

P. S. Whatever may be your Resolution upon the Subject of this Letter, it will be expedient to keep it secret. The Resumption of the Jagheers it is necessary to suspend, until I have your Sentiments on this Letter.

The Honourable Warren Hastings.

My dear Sir,

Lucknow, the 5th December 1781.

The inclosed Letter from the Nabob, stating his Situation relative to his Claims to Furruckabad, I have had some Days by me, waiting till I should learn your final Determination upon this Point from Sir Elijah Impey; and having now received this, I shall look to nothing but the Enforcement of your Wishes, by bringing the Nabob to expect the Recovery of his Dues from Furruckabad from your Interference alone. In the mean Time I forward his Letter, that you may be fully acquainted with his former Situation in that Respect.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton.

[U]

The

The Honourable Warren Hastings.

My dear Sir,

Lucknow, the 6th Dec^r 1781.

I understand, from a Letter I have received from Sir Elijah Impey, that you are not yet satisfied with the Statement transmitted to you of the Nabob's Debt to the Company, which induces me to trouble you with a few further Remarks.

In the Nabob's Account Current, dated and forwarded to you the 30th ultimo, I purposely particularized, as far as my Judgment could point out, any Division or Detail in it. The Sum of Rupees 32,78,613. 11. after deducting 10,000 R^r for an Error, was the Balance of the Year 1187, agreeably to Mr. Purling's Account, arising from short Payments of the Claims made upon the Nabob for that Year, and occasioned by the total Collections of the Country not having proved adequate to the Nabob's own Wants and our annual Claims; and upon these Considerations I found myself obliged, upon my Adjustment with his Excellency for the Year 1188, to take a Bond for that Amount, of which I duly informed the Honourable Board. The Army Donation, R^r 10,50,000, was under the same Circumstances; as the unavoidable Claims for the immediate Pay of the established Troops, and other indispensable Disbursements, fully engrossed all the Funds that could be set apart from the Nabob's absolute Wants, after deducting the usual Charges of Collection. For this, therefore, I was obliged to accept a Bond, the Honourable Board being informed of it, and sanctifying it by their Concurrence. Both these Bonds I separately particularized at the Foot of the Nabob's Account for 1188, and added the actual Balance of R^r 12,09,876. 9. 8. for which new Assignments were receiving.

Believe me, my dear Sir, if this Explanation does not answer your Purpose, it is not owing to the Want of Inclination to take any Pains to afford you complete Satisfaction, but to my Ignorance of any clearer Mode of stating it, or any other Elucidation of which the Account is susceptible; I must therefore entreat you will do me the Favour to inform me, what Question, unanswered by my Explanation, can be asked upon it, and I will instantly do my utmost to make it more clear and explicit.

I understand also from Sir Elijah's Letter, 'that you approve of a Subsidy from Fayzula Cawn, and the Troops to be raised upon it to be stationed at Cawnpore or Allahabad, but not higher.'

The Troops Fayzula Cawn offered through Mr. Johnson to hold in Readiness upon his Interpretation of the Treaty, were 2,000 Cavalry, and 1,000 Infantry. If Money instead of these be required, he will probably propose his own Rates of paying them, which are from 14 to 17 Rupees per Month for each Horseman, with his Arms, Accoutrements, and Horse, and 4 R^r each for the Infantry; which would only amount together to little above 4 Lacks per Annum—say 5 Lacks, including Oadadars or Officers; a Sum which I imagine you would consider scarcely worth the Company's Acceptance, and at the Rates of our own Service, the same Number of Troops would exceed Twelve Lacks, which I suppose is considerably beyond what he will voluntarily pay. However, if it is your Wish that the Claim should be made, I am ready to take it up, and you may be assured, nothing within my Power shall be left undone to carry it through. The Toseer or Excess of Fayzula Cawn's Collections above the Valuation of his Grant, is said to be equal to the last-mentioned Sum. I wait only your Orders to proceed in this Business.

Finding the Nabob wavering in his Determination about the Resumption of the Jagheers, I this Day, in Presence of, and with the Minister's Concurrence, ordered the necessary Perwannahs to be written to the several Aumils for that Purpose, and it was my firm Resolution to have dispatched them this Evening, with proper People to see them punctually and implicitly carried into Execution; but before they were all transcribed, I received a Message from the Nabob, who had been informed by the Minister of the Resolution I had taken, intreating that I would withhold the Perwannahs until To-morrow Morning, when he would attend me, and afford me Satisfaction on this Point. As the Loss of a few Hours in the Dispatch of the Perwannahs appeared of little Moment, and as it is possible the Nabob, seeing that the Business will at all Events be done, may make it an Act of his own, I have consented to indulge him in his Request; but, be the Result of our Interview whatever it may, nothing shall prevent the Orders being issued To-morrow, either by him or myself, with the Concurrence of the Ministers. Your Pleasure respecting the Begums I have learnt from Sir Elijah; and the Measure heretofore proposed will soon follow the Resumption of the Jagheers. From both, or indeed from the former alone, I have no Doubt of the complete Liquidation of the Company's Balance.

I am, &c.

Nath. Middleton.

The Honourable Warren Hastings.

My dear Sir,

Lucknow, the 7th December 1781.

I had the Honour to address you Yesterday, informing you of the Steps I had taken in regard to the Resumption of the Jagheers. This Morning the Vizier came to me according to his Agreement, but seemingly without any Intention or Desire to yield me Satisfaction on the Subject under Discussion; for after a great deal of Conversation, consisting on his Part of trifling Evasion and puerile Excuses for withholding his Assent to the Measure, though at the same Time professing

professing the most implicit Submission to your Wishes, I found myself without any other Resource than the one of employing that exclusive Authority with which I consider your Instructions to vest me : I therefore declared to the Nabob, in Presence of the Minister and Mr. Johnson, who I desired might bear witness of the Conversation, that I construed his Rejection of the Measure proposed as a Breach of his solemn Promise to you, and an Unwillingness to yield that Assistance which was evidently in his Power towards liquidating his heavy accumulating Debt to the Company, and that I must in consequence determine, in my own Justification, to issue immediately the Perwannahs, which had only been withheld in the sanguine Hope that he would be prevailed upon to make that his own Act, which nothing but the most urgent Necessity could force me to make mine. He left me without any Reply, but afterwards sent for his Minister, and authorized him to give me Hopes that my Requisition would be complied with ; on which I expressed my Satisfaction, but declared that I could admit of no further Delays, and unless I received his Excellency's formal Acquiescence before the Evening, I should then most assuredly issue my Perwannahs ; which I have accordingly done, not having had any Assurances from his Excellency that could justify a further Suspension. I shall, as soon as possible, inform you of the Effect of the Perwannahs, which, in many Parts, I am apprehensive it will be found necessary to enforce with Military Aid ; I am not, however, entirely without Hopes that the Nabob, when he sees the Inefficacy of further Opposition, may alter his Conduct, and prevent the Confusion and disagreeable Consequences which would be too likely to result from the Prosecution of a Measure of such Importance, without his Concurrence. His Excellency talks of going to Fayzabad, for the Purpose heretofore mentioned, in Three or Four Days : I wish he may be serious in this Intention, and you may rest assured I shall spare no Pains to keep him to it.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton.

The Honourable W. Hastings.

My dear Sir,

Lucknow, the 9th December 1781.

I had the Honour to address you on the 7th Instant, informing you of the Conversation which had passed between the Nabob and me on the Subject of resuming the Jagheers, and the Step I had taken in consequence.—His Excellency appeared to be very much hurt and incensed at the Measure, and loudly complains of the Treachery of his Ministers; First, in giving you any Hopes that such a Measure would be adopted; and, Secondly, in their promising me their whole Support in carrying it through : But, as I apprehended, rather than suffer it to appear that the Point had been carried in opposition to his Will, he at length yielded a nominal Acquiescence, and has this Day issued his own Perwannahs to that Effect; declaring however, at the same Time, both to me and his Ministers, that it is an Act of Compulsion.—I hope to be able, in a few Days, in consequence of this Measure, to transmit you an Account of the actual Value and Produce of the Jagheers, opposed to the nominal Amount at which they stand rated on the Books of the Sircar.

I have the Pleasure to inform you, the Nabob still adheres to his Resolution of proceeding immediately to Fayzabad, for the Purposes already mentioned to you, and will, I believe, depart in Three Days from this Date. I entertain the most flattering and sanguine Expectations from his Journey; and we shall not be kept long in Suspense concerning the Result, as he is convinced of the Danger and Impropriety of Delay.

Sir Elijah Impey has signified to me your final Commands respecting the Nabob of Furruckabad, and Ishmael Beg; in both which Instances rest assured they shall be implicitly obeyed. I wait only the arrival of Suftulla Cawn, whom Sir Elijah informed me you had dispatched to me, to withdraw every Shadow of Interference in the Government of Furruckabad. Ishmael Beg's Accounts with the Nabob shall be investigated in the Manner you direct, and full Information transmitted you the Moment I can spare Time from the Two important Objects to which you have directed my first Attention.

Under this Date I have dispatched to you, at the Nabob's Desire, Two Elephants, with an Ambarry and Howdah, Four Horses, a Palenquin, a Maulah Seerpeach, and Caulgah, appertaining to the Dress, &c. you did him the Honour to accept at Chunar.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton.

The Honourable Warren Hastings.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

The Nabob Vizier having appointed an Aumil to take charge of the Begum's Jaguirs, she has, it appears, prepared a large Body of Troops, with a supposed Design to resist him. A violent and threatening Letter, which I have just received from the Begum, would seem to leave no Doubt of her Intentions to support the already-declared Licentiousness of her Servants, in opposing the Nabob's Orders; I have therefore been obliged to join my Solicitation to the Vizier's, for obtaining a Regiment from Colonel Morgan, to support the Aumil in the Execution of his Excellency's Commands; and I may add, that unless my Judgment far misleads me, we shall be in want

want of still farther Aid, before the Measure of resuming the Jaguirs shall become fully established, and the Country restored to that State of Tranquillity and Subordination which it enjoyed before the Contagion spread by Chyte Sing's Machinations.

I enclose Copy of my Letter to Colonel Morgan, and have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Lucknow,
the 19th December 1781.

Nath. Middleton,
Ref^t at the Court of the Vizier.

(Copy.)

To Colonel Charles Morgan, commanding at Cawnpore.

Sir,

Inclosed I have the Honour to transmit you a Letter from the Nabob Vizier, requesting a Regiment of Native Troops to assist the Aumil of Selon, &c. in establishing his Authority, which is threatened to be violently disputed by an armed Force. I must join my Request to that of his Excellency's, as I am but too well assured of the great Necessity there will be for a Military Force to re-establish a regular Obedience to Government in many Parts of this Country; if you will therefore please to order a Regiment here, I will take care to procure proper Instructions for the Commanding Officer.

I have the Honour, &c.

Lucknow,
the 19th December 1781.

Nath. Middleton,
Ref^t at the Vizier's Court.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c.

Sir,

I have been honoured with the Receipt of your Letter of the 19th Instant; and in obedience to your Commands shall forward to you, by the first safe Opportunity, your Agreement with the Nabob Vizier, together with such other authentic Papers as are connected with it; and have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

Sir,

Lucknow,
the 22d December 1781.

Your most obedient, &c. &c.
(Signed)

Nath. Middleton,
Ref^t at the Vizier's Court.

To Mr. Middleton.

Sir,

Benares, 26th December 1781.

My Mind has been for some Days suspended between Two opposite Impulses; one arising from the Necessity of my Return to Calcutta; the other from the Apprehension of my Presence being more necessary and more urgently wanted at Lucknow. Your Answer to this shall decide my Choice.

I have waited thus long in the Hopes of hearing that some Progress had been made in the Execution of the Plan which I concluded with the Nabob in September last. I do not find that any Step towards it has been yet taken, though Three Months are elapsed, and little more than that Period did appear to me requisite to have accomplished the most essential Parts of it, and to have brought the whole into Train. This Tardiness, and the Opposition prepared to the only decided Act yet undertaken, have a bad Appearance. I approve the Nabob's Resolutions to deprive the Begums of their ill-employed Treasures. In both Services it must be your Care to prevent an Abuse of the Powers given to those that are employed in them. You yourself ought to be personally present. You must not allow any Negotiations or Forbearance, but must prosecute both Services until the Begums are at the entire Mercy of the Nabob, their Jagheers in the quiet Possession of his Aumils, and their Wealth in such Charge as may secure it against private Embezzlement. You will have a Force more than sufficient to effect both these Purposes.

The Reformation of his Army, and the new Settlement of his Revenues, are also Points of immediate Concern, and ought to be immediately concluded. Has any Thing been done in either?

I now demand and require you most solemnly to answer me. Are you confident in your own Ability to accomplish all these Purposes, and the other Points of my Instructions? If you reply that you are, I will depart with a quiet and assured Mind to the Presidency, but leave you a dreadful Responsibility if you disappoint me. If you tell me that you cannot rely upon your Power, and the other Means which you possess, for performing these Services, I will free you from the Charge; I will proceed myself to Lucknow, and I will myself undertake them; and in that Case I desire that you will immediately order Bearers to be stationed, for myself and Two other Gentlemen, between Lucknow and Illahabad, and I will set out from hence in Three Days after the Receipt of your Letter.

I am sorry that I am under the Necessity of writing in this pressing Manner; I trust implicitly to your Integrity: I am certain of your Attachment to myself, and I know that your Capacity is equal to any Service; but I must express my Doubts of your Firmness and Activity, and above all, of your Recollection of my Instructions, and of their Importance. My Conduct in the late

Arrange-

Arrangements will be arraigned with all the Rancor of disappointed Rapacity, and my Reputation and Influence will suffer a mortal Wound from the Failure of them. They have already failed in a Degree, since no Part of them has yet taken place, but the Removal of our Forces from the Douab and Rohilcund, and of the British Officers and Pensioners from the Service of the Nabob; and the Expences of the former thrown, without any Compensation, on the Company.

I expect a Supply of Money equal to the Discharge of all the Nabob's Arrears, and am much disappointed and mortified that I am not now able to return with it.

Give me an immediate Answer to the Question which I have herein proposed, that I may lose no more Time in fruitless Inaction.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

My dear Sir,

Lucknow, the 26th Decr 1781.

I have long been waiting, with very great Impatience, for the Arrival of Suftulla Cawn, who Sir Elijah Impey informed me you had dispatched to Lucknow, to adjust with me the Account between the Vizier and Muzuffer Jung, and settle the future Mode of Payment of what might appear due from that Chief to his Excellency; but having heard of Suftulla's Arrival at Furruckabad, and of his having, as he reports, by your Authority, declared Muzuffer Jung exempted from all Sort of Dependence on the Vizier, I was unwilling to delay any longer the Execution of your Commands, and therefore pressed upon his Excellency and the Ministers the Necessity of an immediate Compliance with your Requisition for the Recall of Almas Ally Cawn from Furruckabad, which has accordingly been done; and I have now the Honour to inclose you Translate of a Letter addressed to me by his Excellency on the Subject.

Permit me, my dear Sir, in this Place, to suggest to you the Necessity of your writing in very peremptory Terms to the Nabob Muzuffer Jung, respecting the Payment of his Dues to this Government, which I am more particularly anxious about, as the Amount unavoidably has become a Part of the Funds assigned to the Liquidation of the public annual Claim upon the Vizier. As yet no Security whatever has been offered for any Part of the Demand, nor any Thing paid, although Four Months of the Year are elapsed; and as neither his Excellency or myself have now any Means of exacting Payment, I am very apprehensive that, without the immediate and vigorous Exertion of your Authority, very little, if any Thing, will be got from Muzuffer Jung. On this Point, as the Claim is considerable, and the Nabob, at your Requisition, has given up the Means he formerly had of enforcing it, I could wish, on your Authority, to give him some satisfactory Assurance, which I hope you will enable me to do.

As I understand you interested yourself in the Welfare of a Person by the Name of Hadjee Mahmood Caudry, who some Time ago visited this Court in his Way to Delhy, I beg leave to inclose you an Article of curious Intelligence concerning him, which has been transmitted by Luttarefut Ally Cawn. I have not heard what has been, or is likely to be, the Consequence of the Hadjee's Manceuvre.

I shall, To-morrow, do myself the Honour of addressing you officially respecting the Bhow Begum, whose Conduct, on the intended Resumption of her Jagheer, has removed the Veil by which her real Dispositions have long been covered, and seems to render what I should before have recommended as a Measure of Prudence, at present an Act of indispensable Necessity—I mean depriving her of the Power of doing Mischief.

I am, &c.

The Honourable W. Hastings.

Nath. Middleton.

From Lataufut Ally Khan to Nazir Collah Beg Khan, his Vakeel.

I have received the Letters from the Nabob and Mr. Middleton respecting Hadjee Shaw Mahmood Kaudrie; also one from yourself, mentioning the same Person. On his Arrival, I lodged him at my House, furnishing him with every Thing necessary, and introduced him to the King and Nabob Nezif Khan; also obtained for him a Grant of Two Lacks of Rupees. On his taking his leave, I secured to him the Compliment of a Doshawlah and Shawl Handkerchief from the King; likewise from Nabob Nezif Khan Five Trays, in which were Two Pair of Doshawlahs, Four Pieces of Shawls, One Piece of Kumbkaub, and Two Shawl Handkerchiefs; notwithstanding which, he has been guilty of the Fraudulency of making out Sunnuds for the Countries of Arcot and Hydernaig, in the Name of Mahmud Ally Khan, under forged Seals, promising to give the forged Seal-cutter a thousand Rupees, of which he paid only Two hundred, withholding the Balance, and proceeded to Desnah, distant from Dhelly Sixteen Cofs. There were Four Accomplices in the Forgery, One of whom was the Seal-cutter, and received the Two hundred Rupees. One out of the Four has turned Informer, and made the Nabob Nezif Khan acquainted with the whole, who seized the Three other People, and sent them to the King. There were Three of the King's Kismutgars on whom the forged Seals were found. The King tried the Seals with his own Hands on Paper, when there was not to be perceived the smallest Deviation on comparing with his own. The People are now in Confinement. They say that the Hadjee promised them, that if they would make out the Sunnud for Arcot, and give it him, he would pay them

[X]

them [Ten thousand Rupees; that, induced by this promised Reward, and the Hadjee's Persuasion, they have been guilty of this Fraud. The King has directed Nazif Khan to apprehend the Hadjee, and take from him the forged Sunnud. In compliance therewith Nazif Khan has sent to Dornah.—Explain the whole of this Affair to the Nabob Hyder Beg Khan and Mr. Middleton.

From the Nabob Vizier to the Resident.

I have received the Governor's Letter, directing me to withdraw my Naib from Nabob Mozuffer Jung, leaving the Bundebust to be settled by him; I have accordingly been waiting for a responsible Person on the Part of Mozuffer Jung, to attend and account with you for the Company's Assignments, that I might then recall my Servant from thence, and after that address the Governor respecting my Humiliation. Hitherto no one from Mozuffer Jung has appeared for that Purpose. Mozuffer Jung, on Receipt of the Governor's Letter, sent a Copy of it to Almas Ally Khan, which I now enclose you. It being my Wish to give Satisfaction in all Respects to the Governor, I relinquish all Interference with Mozuffer Jung's Dominions. The Particulars respecting Mozuffer Jung, from the Beginning, are these:—On the Death of Ahmud Khan, the Brothers and Family of Mozuffer Jung attempted to deprive him of the Musnud, when my Father sent his Troops to support him, who engaged with the Patans of Mhow, &c. who were in Opposition, and established Mozuffer Jung in his Accession. Since this, I have protected him against his Brothers, Meerbhaun Khan, &c. Household Slaves, allotting, at my own Charge, One thousand Troops and Artillery for his Guard; the Truth of which enquire of others: You will know in what Manner he has made good, during these Five Years, the Tribute promised for these Services. From the Beginning, when every Thing was in his own Power, by his Indolence, and the Knavery of his Servants, nothing was received; I therefore was reduced to the Necessity of appointing a responsible Man; and, in the same Manner as I settled the Collections of my own Country, causing Engagements or Bonds to be written by my Aumils for the Company's Assignments, and Payment of the same, to you; so Mozuffer Jung took Engagements on Bonds from his Aumils, to secure the Payment of the Company's Assignments to him; but from the Ignorance of Mozuffer Jung, and Knavery of his Servants, the Assignments have not been paid, which will appear from the Balance accumulated during the Collectorship of Mr. Shee. Thus circumstanced, I appointed Almas Ally Khan, that having adjusted every Matter respecting Mozuffer Jung to his Satisfaction, he might effectually settle the Bundebust of the Country.—Now the Governor writes me, not to have any one there.—His Pleasure is the Line of my Conduct. There is due to me from Nabob Mozuffer Jung, to the End of the Year, Rupees 1,58,456;—this I will assign to the Company towards the Payment of my Debt to them, which, if satisfactory to be received from Mozuffer Jung, you will give me Credit for the same in Part Payment of the Company's Claim on me, and I shall recall my Servant from thence, not meaning to offer any Excuse. This being settled, I shall address to the Governor on the Subject of my present and future Humiliation. If I hesitate, the Governor may deem it an Opposition to his Will: If I recall my Aumil, it will be considered by Mozuffer Jung as a Relinquishment of my Claim. Do you therefore, my Friend, take immediate satisfactory Steps for the Recovery of the Debt, that I may withdraw my Aumil in Obedience to the Governor's Orders. It is notorious that his Friendship and Connexion with me exceeds that of any other Prince of Hindostan; and in Return for which, my Life and Fortune are devoted to him. The particular and declared Object of my Application for the Removal of Mr. Shee, was to obtain the uncontroled Management of Furruckabad, which was granted me accordingly, and made an Article of my last Agreement. What has led the Governor to alter his Sentiments on this Point, I am at a Loss to conceive. My Humiliation will reach Dehly. When you shall have taken the necessary Steps for securing Payment of the Claims from thence, let me know, and I will recall the Aumil, and then I will write the Governor.—My Elevation or Disgrace remains in his Breast.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c.

Sir,

The very great Inconvenience, Loss, and Indignities to which the Vizier has long been subject, from the Authority and Dominion assumed and exercised by the Jagheerdars with the Support of armed Force, and the Impossibility of striking out any Medium by which these Evils could effectually be remedied, have induced his Excellency to resume all the Jagheer and Marofee Lands throughout his Country, promising to such Persons as have just or equitable Claims to his Bounty, or those guaranteed by the Company for the Amount of their Jagheers, Allowances in Ready Money equal to the Net Sum they shall appear to have annually realized from their Jagheers.

This Measure, the Utility, and I may say the absolute Necessity, whereof will not be disputed by any one who has had an Opportunity of observing the Conduct of the Jagheerdars in general, and particularly some whose Incomes enabled them to maintain Armies not only superior to those of the Aumils of the Country, who should properly be a Check upon them, but even sufficient to resist the Force of the State itself, has met with violent Opposition from the Bhow Begum, who falls particularly under the last Description, and whose Power is rendered the more pernicious and dangerous, First, From its being wholly delegated to her

Servants,

Servants, who have their own Views of Ambition and Interest to answer, and in the next Place from the Reluctance with which the Ministers, and even the Nabob himself, interfere with any Concerns of the Begum.

From these Two Circumstances, strengthened by the immense Wealth in her Possession, also intrusted to her Two Chief Eunuchs, Bahar and Jowar Ally Cawn, and her unreasonable Expectations of Support from the English Government, of all which she and her Servants avail themselves to the utmost, she is become One of the most serious internal Evils that, among others, seems to bid fair to give great Disturbance to this Country.

The great Awe in which the Nabob, and of course every one under him, stands of her Displeasure, leaves without Bounds or Restraint the Effects of her uncommonly violent Temper. Death and Destruction is the least * me Menace she denounces, upon the most trifling Opposition to her Caprice. * Sic in Orig.

By her own Conduct, and that of all her Agents and Dependants during the Benares Troubles, it may with Truth and Justice be affirmed, she forfeited every Claim she had to the Protection of the English Government, as she evidently, and it is confidently said avowedly, espoused the Cause of Rajah Cheyt Sing, and united in the Idea and Plan of a general Extirpation of their Race and Power in Hindostan.

Her Agent at Taunda, who is the Cheyla and adopted Son of Bahr Ally Cawn, her principal Minister, treacherously turned his Guns upon Lieut. Gordon's Detachment, and was by that Gentleman's Account the sole Cause of the Loss of it. She gave every Encouragement in her Power to the Adherents of Cheyt Sing by her Agents; assisted them in raising Troops in the Town of Fyzabad; promised, and as is generally believed, actually advanced Money to the rebellious Rajahs of the Vizier's Country; raised Troops to support them, and issued Perwannahs for their Operations against the Forts garrisoned by the Nabob's Troops under the Command of British Officers; all which is fully stated in the Depositions made by Colonel Hannay and the Gentlemen of his Corps. Notwithstanding all these Facts, upon the general Resumption of the Jagheers I made the Rents of her Lands payable to me; under an Engagement of making the Amount good to her by such Installments as she might direct, in Return for which I have received Letters from her, containing the most gross Abuse and the wildest Threats that can be transcribed, Copies of which I have the Honour to enclose.

Her chief Agent, Bahar Ally Cawn, has marched a considerable Force into Nabob Gunge, One of her Jagheers, declaring that if any Attempt is made to resume it, he will lay the whole Country of Goonda waste. These declared and repeated Acts of Rebellion are surely more than sufficient to forfeit all Claim whatever to the Interference in her Behalf from our Government; and if some Stop is not immediately put to it, it appears but too certain that she will light a Flame throughout these Provinces, which if not difficult to extinguish will at least put a heavy Bar to the Company's Collections here. I cannot therefore avoid making these Representations to you, or doubt but you will approve of the Vizier's immediately taking those Steps which may be necessary for effectually establishing his Government and Authority, and depriving the Begum of those great Resources which she has shewn it would be extremely impolitic and unsafe to trust longer in her Hands. On this Subject the Nabob has communicated to me his Sentiments in a long Letter, Copy whereof I have the Honour to enclose you, in which you will observe he signifies his Intention of prosecuting his legal Claims upon her for the Public Treasure and Effects belonging to his Inheritance from his Father, which she detains from him, and squanders in such destructive Purposes, while he is overwhelmed by Public Debts, principally incurred by his Predecessor, and on account of his Inability to discharge which the Company have indispensably been driven to take upon themselves the Burthen of a large Military Establishment hitherto entertained for their Service at the Charge of the Nabob.

On this Head I think it unnecessary to offer any Remark, since a Reference to the established Laws and Customs of the Country will sufficiently prove his Excellency's inherent Right to claim the Property of his Predecessor.

I must also take the Liberty to add my Opinion, that unless Fyzullah Cawn, remotely situated as he is, out of reach of Interruption, in the Centre of his own Tribe and Country, connected uninterruptedly with the other Two remaining Patan Powers, becomes included in this general Reform of the Jagheer, or some effectual Check imposed upon him, the whole may prove abortive, while, if fully enforced, may save this Country, and with it possibly much of our own Blood and Treasure.

I have the Honour to be,

Lucknow,
the 27th Dec^r 1781.

&c. &c.

(Signed)

Nathaniel Middleton,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

From the Bhowe Begum to the Resident.

The underwritten Particulars have just come to my Knowledge—That the Nabob's Orders to Meer Mahboob Ally are arrived, directing the Resumption of Nabob Gunge on the other Side of the River, and Bene Gunge my Jagheer, and for him to take charge thereof; also that

that the Charge of Purgunnah Salone, my Jagheer, is given to Meer Nazir Ally; every Thing respecting myself is specified in your Caulnama. Hitherto no Interference has taken place by any one; I am at a Loss to account for the present Measure. On what Plea has the Nabob resumed my Jagheer, or what are his Intentions? While you are Resident can such Proceedings be admitted? Express your Disapprobation, that it may not be carried into Effect. Before, Application was made through Molvie Fuzzle Azeem Khan to me, for Lowanah Talook, my Jagheer, when I wrote to Hussein Reza Khan, and Hyder Beg Khan, on the Subject, who silenced Molvie Fuzzle Azeem Khan—but now the Resumption of my Jagheer is resolved on.

The Jagheer is not the Grant of the Nabob, that he should resume it—let those who granted resume it. The Nabob has nothing to do with me. Let me have a speedy Answer, Countermand the Order to Meer Nazir Ally for the Resumption of my Jagheer. The present State of Matters is trifling, but the Consequences shall be great.

From the Resident to the Bhowe Begum.

I have received your Letter—recapitulated the Contents—The Nabob has thought proper, on account of the Inconveniences, Loss, and Indignities he sustains from the Authority exercised by the Jagheerdars throughout the Country, to resume all the Jagheers in his Dominions, in which yours is necessarily included; but as the Amount of your Jagheer is confirmed to you by a written Agreement between you and the Nabob, and guaranteed by Mr. Bristow in behalf of the Governor General and Council, it will be made good to you in Ready Money. If you will therefore be pleased to transmit me an accurate Account of the Amount you realized from your several Jagheers, Gunges, Bazars, &c. as specified in the Caulnama, after deducting the Expences of Collection, Sebundee, and all other Charges, I will pledge myself that the said Sum shall be regularly remitted to you at such stated Times, and in such Proportions, as you shall prescribe:—As to any Thing farther, his Excellency is Master.

From the Bhowe Begum to Hussein Reza Khan.

I find that Meer Nazir Ally has been vested with Charge of Purgunnah Salone, my Jagheer, which to me is unaccountable. From whence proceeds his Excellency's Interference with my Jagheer? The Jagheer is not from his Grant, that he should resume it; what his Intentions may be, I am at a Loss to form an Idea of.—Note this, that if my Jagheer falls, the Country shall not stand: Remember this, and make the Nabob acquainted with it. It is not well that for a trifling Matter much Trouble should be occasioned.—Recall the Aumil, to whom the Charge of the Jagheer of Salone has been given; if not, it will not be well done. Hitherto I have been silent and patient, but I cannot continue so longer. Whence this Resolution for the Resumption of my Jagheer? Let me have your Answer speedily.

From the Bhowe Begum to the Resident.

The Particulars I have written you, respecting my Jagheers, having arrived, will be read by you. The Nabob has sent Aumils to take charge of them. The Caulnama under your Seal is in my Possession, in which all Interference with my Jagheers is disclaimed, as well as all Demands on me for Money. Now the Engagements of the Nabob are disregarded, although the English are at hand. I shall in Ten Days, the Mohrum being over, proceed to Lucknow, where, having fully explained and adjusted Affairs, I shall repair to wherever my Will may direct. Your being at Lucknow will expedite the clearing and closing the Affair. Let there be no Interference with my Jagheer previous to my Arrival at Lucknow, neither vexatiously interfere with my People. I am repairing to Lucknow; wherefore this Precipitation? You are Guarantee for the Caulnama. Should the Country be lost to me, it shall be lost to all. I give you this Intimation—Note it.

From the Bhowe Begum to the Resident.

Having written to you particularly respecting my Jagheers, you are now acquainted therewith. Now the Nabob's Order to Meer Maboob Ally is arrived, directing the Resumption of my Jagheers, Nabob Gunge, on the other Side of the River, and Bene Gunge, and their Amount Collections, to be paid into the Treasury.—Whence this Measure? You are acquainted with the Purport of the Caulnama, disclaiming all Interference with my Jagheers, and by the Blessing of God are at hand for my Benefit. Yet am I astonished with this Proceeding. The Jagheers are not granted by the Nabob, that he should resume them. What has he resolved against me? The Consequences shall be Extremities. There has been a Friendship of long Date subsisting between the English Government and me. I understand Aumils for other of my Jagheers are in Agitation. Interpose, and put a stop to such Proceeding. Application was made before by Molvie Fuzzle Azeem Khan, for Lowanah Talook, my Jagheer; on which I wrote to Hussein Reza Khan, and Hyder Beg Cawn, who explained the Matter to the Molvie, and caused the Matter to be dropped. Hussein Reza Khan and Hyder Beg Khan are my professed Friends. The Business I write to them on is effected. With them I am perfectly satisfied. I am now convinced this Trouble is caused by

by Molvie Fuzzle Azeem Khan. Make known to him your Displeasure at it, that this Affair may be relinquished, forbidding him ever to enter on the Subject of my Jagheers, to prevent any further Interference of this Kind therewith.

From the Resident to the Bhowe Begum.

I had the Honour to reply to your former Letter Yesterday; to the Contents of which I must beg leave to refer you, as far as relates to securing to you the actual Income of your Jagheers, Gungees, Bazars, &c. as set forth in the Caulnâma subsisting between you and his Excellency the Nabob. I certainly am bound in Duty to interfere, because the Faith of the Governor General and Council, my Masters, has been pledged to you for it; and I am ready, as I before informed you, to settle that Point to your Satisfaction; but as to continuing the Lands, &c. in the Form you have hitherto held them, his Excellency the Nabob is the Master, and I cannot oppose his Pleasure. It behoves you to reflect well on this Matter. I am equally the Friend of you and your Son the Nabob, and can have no Prejudices in favour of one or the other. His Excellency declares, and I have myself seen too many Proofs to doubt it, that the Authority and Dominion exercised by the Jagheerdars is extremely prejudicial to his Revenue and Government. A Medium, therefore, being proposed, by which you lose nothing, and his Excellency gains so much, I should * you would not continue to reject it, since it is unquestionably the same to you, whether you receive the Income of your Jagheer through the Channel of an Aumil appointed under the Nabob's Authority, or from the Hands of your own immediate Agent. For the regular Remittance of whatever Net Income you may heretofore have received from your Jagheers, I willingly make myself responsible; but I again repeat, that in all other Respects the Nabob is Master.—
What more shall I say?

* Sicin Orig.

From the Bhowe Begum to the Resident.

I understand, from Hussein Reza Khan, that he has spoke to you concerning my Jagheers, and that you in Reply should say that the Nabob's sending Aumils into my Jagheers was not of any Consequence or Prejudice. If these are your Sentiments, I cannot but be much astonished. Had any other Person expressed such, I should not have felt it, but imputed them to his Ignorance. Since I heard that you should have declared such as the above, I have been in Despair, as I cannot think the Country any longer proper for my remaining in it, as those who bound themselves by Engagements, now disregard them. After the Mohrum is past, I shall repair to Lucknow, and take my Leave of it to sojourn elsewhere, as necessitated by the Gentlemen at Lucknow, and as my Inclinations once led me; and is now God's Decree; though, should I be necessitated to quit the Country, God grant that no Soul may be able to remain in it in Peace. The Power of Existence rests not with you, but God. You are a Ruler of the Country, and can take to yourself the Jagheers of others. Many are involved in Distress. Pride is not commendable; it is not countenanced by God. How long is to be the Period of your Reign? Infamy is your due. The Countries of Puttaghur, Owde, &c. yield Four Crore of Rupees; if they are not sufficient to satisfy you, what can my Jagheers contribute towards it? And why, without my Knowledge, should Aumils be sent into them? If you mean to proceed in this Mode, send Aumils into Nezif Khan's Country, &c. and try the Consequences. While I do remain in the Country, recall the Aumils from my Jagheers. Why so precipitate? Be assured I shall with Expedition take my Departure.

From the Resident to the Bhowe Begum.

A Person assuming your Name has just arrived here, with a Letter under your Seal, addressed to me; but as I cannot believe, either from the Subject Matter or the Stile, that it can have been dictated by you, or written with your Knowledge, I enclose a Copy of it, that you may detect the Forgery, and inflict a proper exemplary Punishment on the Person who shall have dared thus to abuse your Confidence, and insult me.

From the Nabob Vizier to the Resident.

I have received your Letter, covering Copies of Letters from my Mother to yourself—recapitulated* the Contents.—She says her Jagheers were not granted by me. At the Time of the late Nabob's Death, these Mahls were under the Charge of Jowaur Ally Khan, on the Footing of other Aumils, inasmuch that the Accounts, &c. were lodged in the Dewan's Office; these Accounts, as they were delivered into the Dewan's Office to the Date of the Nabob's Death, are forthcoming. After his Death, I, as a dutiful Son, made over these Mahls to her in Jagheer, that it could not be said I left my Mother unprovided. The Business and Mahls of the Khalsa suffer considerably, and are much prejudiced by the Authority and Conduct of the Aumils of these Jagheers, Mahls, as also from the Insolence of the Household Khajahs; witness the Conduct of Bhar Ally Khan's Naibat Tondah. My Life, Estate, and Dominions originate from the Friendship of the English Government. Yet what Knavery have not these Household Khajahs been guilty of. As therefore it is not prudent that these Mahls should be continued in the Charge of my

* Sicin Orig.

[Y]

Mother,

Mother, or Household Khajahs, I have appointed my own Aumils—receive the Amount arising from these Mahls, and pay it to my Mother, after deducting the Charges of Collections, &c. absolute Charges. I am ready to acquiesce in any Thing for my Mother. As for the other Parts of her Letters, I trust in God they are dictated by the Household Khajahs; and that I have not caused Shame to myself from my Conduct to God or my Mother. After the Death of my Father, whatever was due from him to the Company, also to the Troops, I took upon myself; but whatever Effects there were remained with my Mother. Some Time since she gave some Part to me, but it went no Way in the Discharge of the Claims of the Company or Troops. For these many Years I have endured much Inconvenience and Trouble for the Discharge of these; yet Half is not made good, and I am in daily Anxiety on this Account, from a Desire to discharge all just Dues to the Company. It is my Intention to proceed to Fyzabad in Ten Days, the Mohrum being over, when I mean to request of my Mother the whole of my Father's Estate, to enable me to pay off all Debts to the Company. Agreeable to the Laws of God, all my Father's Effects are my Right, that I may make good all Claims on him. If my Mother, from Affection, consents, I shall be happy; if not, in whatever Manner she may render it, I shall pay it towards the Adjustment of the Balance due to the Company. With respect to the Household Khajahs, I shall confine and punish them, for the Knavery and Means they have used towards effecting a Breach between my Mother and myself. You will in Friendship cause this Letter to be translated into English, and send it immediately to the Governor, desiring him not to listen to any one, or what my Mother may write, neither adopt her Opinion, but direct me to receive Money from her, towards the Payment of the Company's Demands. I am ready to defray and allow her for her Expences—with respect to the Amount Collections of her Jagheers, after deducting all necessary Charges of Collection; you may receive and transmit it to her.

My dear Sir,

Lucknow, the 28th Decem^r 1781.

I am this Day honoured with your public Letter of the 24th Instant; and I do not lose a Moment in informing you, that without a total Seizure of the Country, it is not possible to collect this Year a larger Sum than the Nabob has already granted, which altogether exceeds that of any other Year, at a Time when his Collections have been greatly diminished by the Misconduct of Raja Bowanny Sing, late Aumil of Bycewarrah, the Insurrections across the Gogra, and in other Parts of his Country, and lastly the heavy Remissions he has been obliged to allow on the present Year's Rents, for the Losses by Drought and Hail, which fell upon the Close of the last Harvest. Hence, my dear Sir, you will be able to judge how far it would be in his Power to grant further Jaidads.

If your new Demand is to be insisted upon, which your Letter seems to portend, I must beg your precise Orders upon it; as, from the Difficulties I have within these few Days experienced, in carrying the Points you had enjoined with the Nabob, I have the best Grounds for believing that he would consider it a direct Breach of the late Agreement, and totally reject the Proposal as such; and I must own to you, that, in his present fermented State of Mind, I could expect nothing less than Despair, and a declared Rupture.

He has by no means been yet able to furnish me with Means of paying off the Arrears due to the temporary Brigade, to the stipulated Term of its Continuance in his Service. The Funds necessary for paying off and discharging his own Military Establishment under British Officers, and his Pension List, have been raised on the private Credit of Mr. Johnson and myself, from the Shroffs of this Place, to whom we are at this Moment pledged for many Lacks of Rupees; and without such Aid, which I freely and at all Hazards yielded, because I conceived it was your anxious Desire to relieve the Nabob, as soon as possible, of this heavy Burden, the Establishment must have been at his Charge to this Time, and probably for Months to come, while his Resources were strained to the utmost to furnish Jaidads for its Maintenance to this Period. I therefore hesitate not to declare it utterly impossible for him, under any Circumstances whatever, to provide Funds for the Payment of the Troops you now propose to send him.

The wresting Furruckabad, Kyrague, and Fyzula Cawn's Country from his Government (for in that Light, my dear Sir, I can faithfully assure you he views the Measures adopted in respect to those Countries), together with the Resumption of all the Jagheers, so much against his Inclination, have already brought the Nabob to a Persuasion, that nothing less than his Destruction, or the Annihilation of every Shadow of his Power, is meant; and all my Labours to convince him to the contrary have proved abortive. A settled Melancholy has seized him, and his Health reduced beyond Conception; and I do most solemnly believe, that the March of Four Regiments of Sepoys towards Lucknow, under whatever Circumstances it might be represented, would be considered by him as a Force ultimately to be used in securing his Person. In short, my dear Sir, it is a Matter of such immediate Moment, and involving apparently such very serious and important Consequences, that I have not only taken upon me to suspend the Communication of it to the Nabob, until I should be honoured with your further Commands, but have also ventured to write the inclosed Letter to Colonel Morgan—Liberties which I confidently trust you will excuse, when you consider that I can be actuated by no other Motive than a Zeal for the Public Service; and that if, after all, you determine that the Measure shall be insisted on, it will be only the Loss of Six, or at most Eight Days, in proposing it. But, in the last Event, I earnestly

entreat,

entreat your Orders may be explicit and positive, that I may clearly know what Lengths you would wish me to proceed, in carrying them into Execution. I again declare it as my firm Belief, and assure yourself, my dear Mr. Hastings, I am not influenced in this Declaration by any Considerations but my public Duty, and my personal Attachment to you, that the enforcing the Measure you have proposed would be productive of an open Rupture between us and the Nabob; nay, that the first necessary Step towards carrying it into Effect, must be on our Part a Declaration of Hostility.

There can, I apprehend, be no Doubt but such an Extremity would end in the Ruin of the Nabob, and I think he would have Sense enough to see it; but, under the Circumstances I have mentioned, and encouraged as he would be by all the Malecontents of his Court, I am persuaded, as far as my own Reason and Judgment enable me to predict, that he would disregard all future Consequences.

I entreat you will excuse the Freedom with which I have addressed you on this Subject. I have been obliged to write in great Haste, to save the Day, and consequently not so connectedly or fully as I could wish; but be assured I have given you the genuine Sentiments of my Heart; and as such I am persuaded you will receive them with Indulgence.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

To Colonel James Morgan, commanding in the Field.

Sir,

(Copy.)

I was last Night honoured with your Letter, informing me that you had Orders from the Governor General to furnish me with more Troops, should I want them.

I have this Day received Information from the Governor, that he has ordered a large Force to repair to Lucknow. If you have received such an Order, I must beg you will suspend the Order until I have received the Governor's Reply to the Representation I have made to him upon this Subject, as such a Movement at this Juncture might be productive of the most serious Consequences. While I make this Application to you, I do not know how far it is in your Power to comply; yet I deem it my Duty to make the Representation, whatever the Result may be.

Lucknow,
28th December 1781.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

My dear Sir,

Lucknow, 28th December 81.

I do myself the Honour to inclose you Letters from Koman and Goxnan Sing, brought to me by one of my Servants, who was in those Quarters.—They conceive, or affect to conceive, that you have some Designs upon Bundeebund, and volunteer themselves to act in Conjunction, offering to join with a large Body of Cavalry, in Hopes of benefiting by any such Expedition, or at least saving their own Shares of that Country: I do not know whether you will think them deserving of any Answer.

(a) [Your Letter of the 24th is just arrived, ordering the temporary Brigade to be again put on the Vizier's List, which the late Treaty had just eased him of. Nothing less than Blows can effect this; for he is not even able to pay off the Arrears still due to it for the last Year, which, with the 2½ Months stipulated by the Treaty, amount to Nine Lacks, by Mr. Day's Statement. Upwards of Twelve Lacks have been paid to Mr. Wombwell, besides Remittances made to the Second Brigade and Colonel Muir, and scarce Six Lacks have yet been collected: A hard Strain of private Credit alone has made these large extra Payments,—and total Ruin must inevitably be the Consequence of any Interruption in the Recovery of the Money advanced. However, this is merely a private Consideration, and therefore cannot weigh in public Measures; but in a public Light, the Troops being all in Arrears, and no Possibility of present Payment, so large a Body assembled here, without any Means in Hand to check or controul them, nothing but Disorder could follow. As one Proof that the Nabob is as badly off for Funds as we are, I may inform you that his Cavalry rose this Day upon him, and went all armed to the Palace, to demand from 13 to 18 Months Arrears due to them, and* with great Difficulty persuaded to retire, which was probably more effected by a Body of Troops getting under Arms to go against them, than any other Consideration.] Without troubling you with Detail of Arguments, I may venture to pledge myself to you, that the additional Demand you propose making cannot this Year be obtained without a total Reform of his Government, which, if brought about by a Campaign against him (by which alone it can be done), would, at the same Time, stop at once all Resources of Collections; so that, admitting Success, our Situation, in point of Finance, would be worse than before. As I feel confident of your full Credit to this Assertion, I shall add nothing further upon the Subject, excepting, that the Troops hitherto called for by the Vizier have been solicited under that Article of the late Treaty which authorizes him to remove the Subsidiary Brigade where he pleases, with the Concurrence of the Resident; which Power is still more fully explained in the Letter of Instructions:—Both Papers can only allude to the Troops which they stipulate to remain within the Vizier's Dominions. Whenever you no longer may chuse to permit his detaching the Brigade,

* Sic in Orig.

(a) Vide supra, P. 551.

he must then of course conduct his Measures by his own Sebundy, or be driven to make new Proposals from himself for the Aid and Pay of our Regiments.

As I have made use of the Name of the temporary Brigade in the First Part of my Letter, it may be necessary to remind you that One additional Regiment is already paid by the Nabob, to which add 4 Regiments, and a Train of Artillery, now proposed, makes Ten Battalions of 500 Men each, which is equal to Seven Battalions of 780 Men, which formed the temporary Brigade, as stipulated to be paid by the Nabob.

I sincerely hope, though I scarcely expect, to avoid displeasing you by the Freedom of this Representation. But, as it is impossible that you should possess Facts without their being plainly stated, and as you cannot act upon any other Grounds, while aiming, as I know you do, to do that which is best, I must run the Risque, or serve you unfaithfully, which would contradict what I shall ever endeavour to prove, that I am, upon all Occasions, your truly devoted, &c. &c.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings,
Governor General, &c. &c.

R. Johnson.

Benaras.

My dear Sir,

Upon re-perusing the Translate of the Nabob's Letter to me, respecting the Furruckabad Business, I find a capital Mistake was made in the Statement of the Sum due from Muzuffer Jung. I beg leave therefore to inclose you a Memorandum to rectify it.

Lucknow,

I am, &c. &c.

29th Decem^r 1781.

(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

The Honourable Warren Hastings.

Memorandum:

The Sum of 1,58,456 Rupees, mentioned in the Translate of a Letter from the Nabob Vizier to the Resident, as due from Mozuffer Jung, should have been 7,58,456. This Mistake was made in copying fair from the Translate.

(a) [To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c.]

Sir,

The solemn Call you have made upon me, in your Commands of the 26th Instant, with which I was honoured Yesterday, demands from me the most unreserved and decided Reply; and that I might not advance any Thing hastily, I took all Yesterday to deliberate upon my Reply: For the sake of Perspicuity, I have thought it best to recapitulate the several Paragraphs of your Letter, and arrange my Answers to them respectively in the same Order.

1st. My Mind has been for some Days suspended between Two opposite Impulses; One arising from the Necessity of my Return to Calcutta, the other from the Apprehension of my Presence being more immediately and more urgently wanted at Lucknow; your Answer to this shall decide my Choice.

To this Paragraph I freely answer, That your Presence is in no Shape necessary here, but, on the contrary, could not fail of being of considerable Retardment to the Collections; because in these Countries the Motions of Governors are looked upon to imply great intended Exertions, and with them great Changes; consequently all Agents in public Stations, from the highest to the meanest, put an immediate Stop to all their Avocations, and gaze motionless for the Result. This is the Height of the Khareeff Collection, and any Impediments now thrown in the Way loses * the Produce of the Crop. The enclosed Statement shews what I have received and what I have disbursed; it will at First Sight evince the Importance of realizing every immediate Resource. The current Disbursements of the 2d Brigade have not been made good, and the Arrears due from the Nabob to the late temporary Brigade and Cavalry, agreeably to Stipulation, have not yet been liquidated.

2d. I have waited thus long, in Hopes of hearing that some Progress has been made in the Execution of the Plan which I concluded with the Nabob in September last; I do not find that any Step towards it has yet been taken, though Three Months are elapsed, and little more than that Period did appear to me requisite to have accomplished the most essential Parts of it, and to have brought the whole into Train.

In Reply to the Second Paragraph, I beg leave to refer you to my former Letters, stating the turbulent State of the Country. Three Months is a Period in which the Changes you allude to probably might have been effected in Times of perfect Tranquillity; but when all the Districts across the Gogra were in Arms, and all the Jagheerdars (a very numerous and powerful Body) were very little short of the same State in every District, and for the regulating and Reduction of whom the Aumils were principally

* Sic in Orig.

(a) Vide supra, P. 529.

Train. This Tardiness, and the Opposition prepared to the only decided Act yet undertaken, have a bad Appearance.

pally to be applied to—could a general Change or Attack upon those Aumils with Ease have been undertaken? I think not; but I put this Argument of the Practicability or Impracticability out of the Question, as it was not that Consideration which prevented me from enforcing the Measures recommended by you to the Nabob in the Treaty;—the Fact is this: I did not understand, at the Period of executing the Agreement between you and the Vizier, that your Intention was, that the whole of the Reform proposed was in its fullest Extent to take place this Year, nor indeed at all, if the Company's Debt became liquidated; I conceived your Interference in the Nabob's Government tended solely to establish the Means of the most speedy Payment possible of the Company's Debt; and that whenever this should be accomplished, every Shadow of Interference was to be desisted from, which I stated to the Nabob and the Ministers, and I believe upon the Faith of that Assurance principally was his Excellency's Acquiescence obtained. For the Prosecution of these Measures, I looked to the occasional Assistance of the Regiments of the subsidiary Brigade, as permitted in the Treaty, and your subsequent Instructions, and intended employing the Aumils and their Sebundy in the First Instance for the Reduction of the Jagheerdars, that I might not have the whole Country to attack at once. This Mode of proceeding threatened no Interruption to the Collections, but an immediate Increase of Means in hand to defray the Charges of the Troops, without which previous Point even our own Army must be useless. The Measure of resuming the Jagheers involved many and some very powerful Interests, subject to such Odium, from the Disappointment of the Parties, deprived of their Means of Subsistence, and in such extensive Dominions, under a Government so irregular in its Constitution, and so shaken as this is, it could not be effectually accomplished in a Day.—However, it is now effected nearly throughout with the Nabob's Sanction (which at the Point of Execution there was the most alarming Difficulty to obtain), and in a very few Days I trust it will be completely enforced; and, bad as the Appearance of Opposition may be, I trust to be able to execute the whole Reform, without Delay, upon the Grounds I shall state in my Answer to your Paragraphs successively.

3d. I approve the Nabob's Resolution to deprive the Begums of their ill-employed Treasures. In both Services it must be your Care to prevent an Abuse of the Powers given to those that are employed in them. You yourself ought to be personally present.—You must not allow any Negotiation or Forbearance, but must prosecute both Services until the Begums are at the entire Mercy of the Nabob, their Jagheers in the quiet Possession of his Aumils, and their Wealth in such Charge as may secure it against private Embezzlement.—You will have a Force more than sufficient to effect both these Purposes.

4th. The Reformation of his Army, and the new Settlement of his Revenues, are also Points of immediate Concern, and ought to be immediately concluded. Has any Thing been done in either?

To the 3d Paragraph I shall only say, That I march To-morrow with the Nabob to enforce both the Services you exact in it; and if I succeed, as I have the strongest Reasons to hope, in obtaining large Ready Money Resources towards liquidating the Arrears to the Troops, which form a large Proportion of the Debt to the Company, I have not a Doubt of accomplishing every End you have now declared you look to the instant Performance of; but as Troops alone can do it, their Assistance cannot be depended upon without previous Pay, or the Possession of certain Means in hand for that Purpose; as it follows, that an immediate Stop to all Collections must ensue from any general Military Exertion.

To the 4th I answer, That nothing has been done, for the Reasons assigned in my Answer to the Second Paragraph. If I erred in the Judgment I had formed of your Intentions, I can say no more, as it is passed, than that the Instant the Fyzabad Business is finished
[Z] successfully,

5th. I now demand, and require you most solemnly to answer me: Are you confident in your own Ability to accomplish all these Purposes, and the other Points of my Instructions? If you reply that you are, I will depart with a quiet and assured Mind to the Presidency, but leave you a dreadful Responsibility if you disappoint me.—If you tell me that you cannot rely upon your Power, and the other Means which you possess, for performing these Services, I will free you from the Charge, I will proceed myself to Lucknow, and I will myself undertake them; and in that Case I desire that you will immediately order Bearers to be stationed for myself and Two other Gentlemen between Lucknow and Illahabad, and I will set out from hence in Three Days after the Receipt of your Letters.

6th. I am sorry that I am under the Necessity of writing in this pressing Manner. I trust implicitly to your Integrity, I am certain of your Attachment to myself, and I know that your Capacity is equal to any Service; but I must express my Doubts of your Firmness and Activity, and above all of your Recollection of my Instructions, and of their Importance.

7th. My Conduct in the late Arrangements will be arraigned with all the Rancor of Disappointment, Rapacity, and my Reputation and Influence will suffer a mortal Wound from the Failure of them. They have already failed in a Degree, since no Part of them has yet taken place, but the Removal of our Forces from the Doaub and Rohilchund, and of British Officers and Pensioners from the Service of the Nabob; and the Expence of the former thrown without any Compensation on the Company.

successfully, which cannot take more than One Fortnight from the Day of marching there, I shall take such Steps as the Means in my Power will admit of towards procuring from the Nabob the Orders to each Aumil to pay his Gross Revenues to the Ministers, and to receive the Pay of their Troops, being reduced into regular mustered Establishments, from the general Treasury; and should he refuse, I will issue my own, together with those of the Ministers, to that Purpose, as I did in a former Instance when the Nabob refused his Perwannahs for the Resumption of the Jagheers; and shall further enforce the Execution against each disobeying Aumil by marching against him, and displacing him. These Three Points complete the Heads of your Recommendations to the Nabob, the Fourth Article, which was the Separation and Limitation of his own Disbursements to the Medium of his Receipts for the last Three Years, having already taken place; and then no Assignments will remain upon the Country, but those of the Company, as expressed in the Treaty.

To the 5th I confidently reply, That I am fully competent to undertake and effect the Completion of the Reform, upon the Grounds stated in my Answer to the 4th Paragraph; and therefore again repeat, that your coming here is unnecessary; and that, as far as regards the Duties of my Station towards the Execution of your Orders, you may depart, in Conviction that neither Activity or Firmness shall be wanting in the Exertion of every Means within my Power: And those Means I can foresee no Deficiency in, upon the Permission I have of calling upon Colonel Morgan for Aid, and the Receipt of Assets at Fyzabad.—For these Reasons, therefore, I have not thought it necessary to lay the Bearers that you conditionally ordered.

In Reply to the 6th Paragraph, nothing need be offered by me but my Acknowledgments for the Justice you do to my Sentiments towards your Person and Government.

To the 7th. If your Conduct should be arraigned, as you suspect, I can at all Times testify, that upon the Plan of the foregoing Years, the Receipts from the Nabob were only a Deception, and not an Advantage, but even an Injury to the Company; for by the accumulating Encrease of the Demands upon him, and the proportionate Decrease of his Means, only his Debt to the Company encreased, with a Diminution of Prospect of its Liquidation; while the Company's actual Money or Assets went to the Payment of the Troops supposed to be maintained solely at the Vizier's Expence. In Proof of this, it will suffice to remark that the annual Net Remittances to the Presidency should have been the Difference

ence of the Subsidy, and the real Expences of the
Brigade; say, — — — 12,00,000

The Money paid from the Treasury at
Calcutta, to Abdulrahman Khan — 3,30,000

And the Payment made in like Manner
to Mirza Sadit Ally — — — 3,00,000

Besides the full Payment of such Stores
as the Company occasionally issued to
the Nabob

Sun^t Rup^t — 18,30,000

or about 20,00,000 of Current, which never yet
has been the Case from the Annual Jaidads, or Cur-
rent Collections—consequently the Plan was a Fal-
lacy; for the Difference between this Amount and
the Remittances to the Presidency was an actual
Loss that the Company annually sustained, in-
stead of a supposed Advantage of a Brigade of In-
fantry and Cavalry being totally defrayed by the
Nabob; from this therefore I may safely conclude,
that the Remission to the Nabob of this insufferable
Burthen was a Profit to the Company whenever the
extra Troops paid by the Nabob shall be disbanded
or quartered upon other Neighbours, who are pro-
tected by our Power, and the Debt put into a pro-
bable State of speedy Liquidation.

To the 8th Paragraph. If the Supply expected
at Fyzabad shall prove adequate to the Discharge of
all Arrears due to the Troops, and afford an adequate
Fund for a Liquidation of the Company's Debt, it
will remain at your Option to employ it as a Remit-
tance to the Presidency, or the future Payment of the
Troops you may still think necessary to keep up, to
regulate the Nabob's internal Government, in regard
to which I shall hope for your Determination, when
I can inform you of what Means I possess.

To the last Paragraph. I trust you will find all
my Answers as explicit and decisive as you could wish
them, and that they will enable you to determine up-
on yielding with Confidence to the Impulse arising
from the Necessity of your Presence at the Presi-
dency.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton,

Res^t at the Vizier's Court.]

Lucknow,

the 30th December 1781.

(a) [My dear Sir,

Lucknow, the 30th December 1781.

I have this Day answered your public Letter, in the Form you seemed to expect. I hope there
is nothing in it that may to you appear too pointed. If you wish the Matter to be otherwise
understood than I have taken up and stated it, I need not say I shall be ready to conform to
whatever you may prescribe, and to take upon myself any Share of the Blame of the (hitherto)
Non-performance of the Stipulations made on behalf of the Nabob; though I do assure you, I
myself represented to his Excellency and the Ministers, conceiving it to be your Desire, that the
apparent Assumption of the Reins of his Government (for in that Light he undoubtedly considered
it at the First View), as specified in the Agreement executed by him, was not meant to be fully
and literally enforced, but that it was necessary you should have something to shew on your Side,
as the Company were deprived of a Benefit without a Requit; and upon the Faith of this As-
surance alone, I believe I may safely affirm his Excellency's Objections to signing the Treaty were
given up. If I have understood the Matter wrong, or misconceived your Design, I am truly
sorry for it; however, it is not too late to correct the Error; and I am ready to undertake, and,
God willing, to carry through, whatever you may, on Receipt of my public Letter, tell me is
your final Resolve.

If you determine at all Events, that the Measure of reducing the Nabob's Army, &c. shall be
immediately undertaken, I shall take it as a particular Favour if you will indulge me with a Line
at Fyzabad, that I may make the necessary previous Arrangements with respect to the Disposal of
my Family, which I would not wish to retain here in the Event either of a Rupture with the Na-

bob, or the Necessity of employing our Forces in the Reduction of his Aumils and Troops; this done, I can begin the Work in Three Days after my Return from Fyzabad.

I am, &c. &c.

The Honourable Warren Hastings.

Nath. Middleton.]

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c.

Sir,

I have herewith the Honour to submit to you an Account of my current Claims, for the present Year, upon the Nabob Vizier, amounting to R^{70,99,882}, for which Amount I have received Assignments, as per the enclosed List, for R^{76,38,114}, in which I have been necessitated to include the Nabob's Demand for the current Year upon Furruckabad; and as his Excellency has now totally withdrawn his Sizawal from the Collection of it, as well as every Interference whatever, I beg I may be honoured with your Instructions, whether Muzuffer Jung is to pay the Amount at the Presidency, or, as usual, to me: Khyragur is in the same Predicament, the Vizier having no Authority over the present Aumil.

The rest I have little Doubt of receiving, for the large Balance now due from the Nabob I am given strong Hopes of receiving Assets from the Funds expected by the Recovery of the Nabob's paternal Estate, hitherto withheld by his Mother, but which he has now demanded. The Result is yet in Suspense; as soon as any Certainty of the Grounds of this Expectation can be determined, and may come to my Knowledge, I shall not fail to impart it to you.

The new Regulation, of resuming the Jagheers, is carrying into Execution in every Part of these extensive Provinces, and, when effected, will afford a very material Encrease in the Nabob's Revenues.

The Order of 7 Lacks upon them could not be encreased this Year, as, before the Seizure can be completed, the Collections upon the First Crop will be over; besides which, many of the Jagheerdars having strong Family Claims upon the Nabob, he has been obliged to assign ready Money Payment in lieu of the Rents of the Lands.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Lucknow,
the 31st Dec^r 1781.

Nath. Middleton,

Ref^t at the Court of the Vizier.

ASSIGNMENTS received for the Year 1189, on the following Districts.

Rohilcund	—	—	—	—	31,00,000
Corah, Doaub, &c.	—	—	—	—	12,00,000
Furruckabad	—	—	—	—	7,58,114
Jagheers	—	—	—	—	7,00,000
Bahrach and Gorruckpore	—	—	—	—	6,50,000
Goonda	—	—	—	—	3,50,000
Allahabad	—	—	—	—	4,35,000
Kyragur	—	—	—	—	1,95,000
Azimgur	—	—	—	—	1,30,000
Sundula Milliabad	—	—	—	—	1,20,000
					<u>76,38,114</u>

Nath. Middleton,

Ref^t at the Court of the Vizier.

LIST of current Claims upon the Nabob, for the Year 1189.

Balances due to the Paymasters, as per their respective Statements for 1188	—	14,88,304
Two Months Pay (as per Stipulation) to Mr. Wombwell's Office	—	3,00,000
Two and Half Months Pay to the temporary Brigade and Cavalry	—	7,50,000
Subsidy	—	31,20,000
Extra Regiment, as per Agreement, at 25,000 R ^s per Month, for Ten Months	—	2,50,000
Abdulreheman Khan	—	3,30,000
Sadit Ally	—	3,00,000
Rohillas	—	61,578
Claims of Mr. Frazer, Mr. Marfack, &c.	—	5,00,000
		<u>70,99,882</u>

Nath. Middleton,

Ref^t at the Court of the Vizier.

To

To Nathaniel Middleton, Esq^r.

Sir,

Benares, 1st January 1782.

I have been deceived, I know not yet by whom. The Agreement which I concluded with the Vizier has yet served only to gratify Revenge, or some concealed Interest, and to make me odious to my own Countrymen.

The temporary Brigade is withdrawn, and its Expence thrown on the Company, without any Equivalent.

The English Officers and Pensioners dismissed.

The English Resident withdrawn from Furruckabad, to give place to a worse Tyranny, and the Nabob afflicted and offended at my Opposition to the latter.

The Nabob afflicted and desponding because I oppose his invading Fyzoolla Cawn, when he is confessedly unable to suppress the Sedition of his own Subjects.

The Resumption of the Jagheers, withheld for Three Months, now attempted against the Nabob's Consent, although originally solicited by himself; a Regiment of Sepoys required for its Execution, which you declare to be insufficient; and when I ordered a competent Force, you countermand it, because the Nabob will not approve it.

It was stipulated, that a complete Brigade should be stationed at Cawnpore, for the Protection of the Nabob's paternal Dominions; but that if he wanted a further Aid, he should pay for it. He wants a further Aid; I require that it shall be charged to his Account; you tell me, that though it is wanted, you dare not let it come; and Mr. Johnson calls it 'ordering the temporary Brigade to be again put on the Vizier's List.'

I cannot wait your Answer to my Letter; but have written a Letter to the Nabob, which I desire you to present to him, and tell him, that if he suspects the Motive of my Interference, I will withdraw it altogether, both the Resident and the Army; but he must first pay the Balance of his Debts to the Company.—I will not hazard the Company's Arms in scanty Detachments, for Services to which they are declared to be unequal; nor will I break the Strength of the Brigade while the Marrattas are yet on his Borders, and the Peace with them imperfectly concluded.

I agreed to the Nabob's Requisitions from a Desire to relieve him from a State of Distress, and to enable him to discharge his Debt to the Company. You know these were my only Objects: Have either of these been attained; or has any Step been yet taken to attain them? If you say they have, let me know what has been done, or what attempted.

I must desire, that your Letters, upon all official and public Subjects, may be official. I cannot receive any, or avail myself of them, as private; and my Reputation and Character have been too far committed to admit of an Intercourse which I cannot use as Authority.

You will be cautious that the Nabob does not misconceive my Letters as bearing any Expression of Displeasure towards him. I think him too deceived. I wish him to regard me as his Friend, and to confide both in my Faith and Attachment. I am willing to give him undoubted Proofs of both. I will do nothing for the Preservation of his Interests against his Will; but I will not hazard the Safety and Honour of our Arms, nor sacrifice the Company's Interest and Rights to the Caprice of his Advisers.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

To Mr. Middleton.

Sir,

Benares, 2d January 1782.

I have received your Letters of the 30th December, and shall reply to them fully. It has afforded some Relief to the Anxiety which I have felt. If you have not already declared to the Nabob the Explanation which I desired you to give him, of the Sentiments expressed in my Letter, I desire you to defer it till you hear further from me. In the mean Time you may assure him that whatever is written in the Agreement concluded between us at Chunar shall be literally and firmly observed on my Part. I shall immediately compare it, for that Purpose, with the Measures now under Consideration.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

To Nathaniel Middleton, Esquire.

Sir,

Benares, 3d Jan^y 1782.

I have already acknowledged the Receipt of your Letter of the 30th, and am determined, by the Assurances and Promise made to me in it, to return to Calcutta, and shall leave to you the Charge and Execution of the Measures necessary to the Execution of the Agreement concluded between the Nabob Vizier and myself in September last.

Willing as I am to trust to your Declarations, I cannot avoid yielding to the Doubts suggested by the Inconsistencies of your Representations of their Grounds. You, in a former Letter, told me that the Nabob had required the Assistance of a Regiment of Sepoys to enforce the Resumption of the Jagheers, but that it was your Opinion that a much larger Force would

[A a]

be

be required for it, as a powerful Opposition was prepared against it: I in consequence ordered a strong Detachment to perform this Service; you then wrote that the Nabob would not allow it, that you durst not communicate it to him, that you knew he would even oppose it by Force, and that the Payment of the Detachment would be a Breach of Treaty; and now you write, that the Nabob's Sebundy alone are equal to this Service, and that it will be but a Fortnight's Work to accomplish it. These are absolute Contradictions.

But I am most affected by your declaring, that you did not understand it to have been my Intention that the Reformation of the Nabob's Military Establishment should take place this Year; and that nothing has been done in the new Settlement of the Revenue, for the same Reason.

These are fresh Instances of what I have had too frequent Cause to complain of, your total Inattention to my Instructions. The like Inattention is manifested in a former Letter, in which you tell me that you did not know that I expected a present Supply to the Company's Treasury.

* Sicin Orig. In my Instructions I premise, as a Matter well known * to yourself, "that the chief Object of my Negotiation has been to induce and assist the Nabob to bring this Government and
† Sicin Orig. "Finances into Regularity, † as to prevent his Alliance being a Clog to the Company, and to enable him to discharge his Debt to the Company in the shortest Time possible."

It adds, "I shall expect that the whole of the Excess (of the Jagheers beyond the estimated Amount) be appropriated to the Discharge of the Nabob's Debt to the Company."

The Order in which the Measures necessary to the Execution of the Agreement shall be taken is prescribed in the following Words:

"After settling the Amount of the personal Disbursements of the Nabob Vizier and his Household, the next Point that will require your Exertions, towards the general Arrangements of the public Charges, is the Reform of the established and Muttaiena Troops, &c. &c."

The only Point which is left for future Adjustment, is the Establishment of the Courts of Justice.

The Reformation of the Nabob's Troops, I considered as a Point which neither required nor admitted Delay—that his Muttaiena Troops were almost wholly fictitious, and his regular Establishment scanty in Numbers, and in long Arrears. And I considered and stated this Reformation as One of the Means of reducing the Nabob's Expences, and enabling him to pay his Debts to the Company.

I have clearly explained my Intention to be, that the First Receipt of the current Revenue should furnish the stipulated Amount of the Nabob's private Expences; that his Assignments for the Company's Debt, and other Charges defrayed by them, should remain as usual; and that the whole of the Excesses of the Jagheers should be appropriated to the same Account: I require no more; nor can I add either Explanation or Comment on the Instructions which have been originally given to you, that can be more clearly express, or more fully, than the Words of the original Text.

I have carefully perused the Agreement itself, and the former Treaties existing with the Nabob Vizier, but can find no Clause in any of them which either expressly, or by Implication, gives him a Right to employ the Company's Forces, except those of the Subsidiary Brigade, without indemnifying the Company for their Expences. The Brigade itself is expressly declared to be for the Defence of his Dominions, and therefore has always been stationed on the Frontier nearest to Invasion. It was never intended that its Strength should be dissipated in little Detachments, and its Discipline ruined by employing it to suppress the Insurrections of his Reiats, and to enforce the Payment of the Collections, although a discretionary Power has been given to you, in Cases of great Emergency, to call for the Aid of Detachments from it for the former Service. And you know, that had our other Exigencies permitted it, it was intended to remand the whole of Sir John Cumming's Detachment to Bengal, and to leave no more than the Subsidiary Brigade, and the Regiment appointed for Lucknow, in the Vizier's Dominions. If the Opposition proposed by the Begum is so formidable as you represented it when you first intimated it to me, your Employment of the Nabob's Sebundy to suppress it would only serve to make it a serious and protracted War; which my Order was intended to prevent, by suppressing all Attempts instantaneously. I shall now revoke my Orders; but I must positively forbid you to employ the Aid of the Regiment, which has been required and sent, on any Service to which you shall judge it not fully equal. This is no Part of the Agreement.

I meet with a captious Expression in your Letter, which, as it is not warranted by any in mine, I deem unbecoming.

Alluding to Sir John Cumming's Detachment, you desire "my Determination on the future Payment of the Troops, which I may still think necessary to keep up to regulate the Nabob's internal Government"

It is not my Intention, nor ever was, to keep up Troops to regulate the Nabob's internal Government, but solely to defend his Country against Invaders, unless he should require occasional and temporary Aids to restore internal Peace and Order to it, to enable him to acquit himself of

of his Debt to the Company, and thereby recover the whole and unparticipated Regulation of his internal Government. If he conceives my Design to be any other than this, it is now your Duty to undeceive him.

I now refer you back to the Agreement concluded by me with the Nabob, and my Instructions delivered in consequence of it. These are to be your sole Guide; nor do I mean by any Thing which I have since written, whether in this or any former Letter, to revoke or change a Tittle of what is written in them. On these I ground the whole of your present Responsibility, except what I have written concerning the additional Claims made on the Begums, and which I consider a virtual Part of my formal Instructions.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c.

Sir,

I have the Honour to inform you, that the Nabob marched to Fayzabad on the 1st Instant, and that I follow him, conformably to your Orders, To-morrow Morning, having Yesterday ordered away the 8th Regiment to be ready to arrive with me on the 6th Instant at Fayzabad. The 20th Regiment, under the Command of Major Martin Gilpin, which was detached some Days ago from Cawnpore to enforce the Vizier's Order for the Resumption of the Begum's Jagheer, I have thought it necessary to station at Lucknow, in lieu of the 8th Regiment, until my Return from Fayzabad, when I shall be better able to judge how far, and what Force it may be necessary to employ against the Agents of the Begum, who I understand have all received the most positive Injunctions to oppose, by every Means in their Power, the Execution of the Vizier's Orders respecting the Jagheers.

I have the Honour, &c. &c.

Lucknow,
the 3^d Jan^y 1782.

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton,
Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c.

Sir,

I arrived with the Nabob at Fayzabad Two Days ago, and his Excellency has made his Demand upon the Bhow Begum; but nothing final or decisive having yet taken place, I defer writing fully or entering on the Subject until To-morrow, when I hope to be able to do it with some Certainty as to the Result.

(a) [I was honoured with your Letter of the 1st Instant on the Road, as also your subsequent Commands of the 2^d and 3^d, to which I shall pay the most submissive Obedience; and at present trouble you with no other Observations on the Points they contain, excepting a Paragraph in the First, to which it is indispensably incumbent on me immediately to reply, lest an Accusation it implies, though not absolutely applied, nor, I am persuaded, meant to be imputed to me, should, by any Misrepresentation or Misconstruction, be attempted to be forced upon you against me.

I do not know that any other Gentlemen than Mr. Johnson and myself were employed between you and the Nabob in the Agreement you concluded with his Excellency at Chunar; we therefore jointly subscribe to the following Attestation, which we shall be ready at any Time to confirm by a more formal Oath if desired.

"We do most solemnly declare before God, and upon our Honours, that we never have, either of us, in Fact or Idea, received, or been tendered or promised, directly or indirectly, any Benefit whatsoever, by any Person living, in consideration of any one or the whole of the Articles specified or contained in the Agreement concluded between you and the Nabob Vizier of the 19th September last."

Nath. Middleton,
R. Johnson.

If the above solemn Affelevation can have Effect in counteracting any Misrepresentations which it is possible may have been made or suggested to you on this Subject, we cheerfully and voluntarily offer it.

I have the Honour, &c. &c.

Fayzabad,
the 10th Jan^y 1782.

Nath. Middleton,

Res^t at the Court of the Vizier.

P. S. Your Letter of the 31st Ultimo, through your Military Secretary, I can return no Answer to, as I am utterly unable to express what I feel and have felt upon it. I enclose a Copy of it, still willing to indulge a flattering Hope, that, upon Re-perusal, it may appear to you more severe than my Conscience tells me my Conduct in the Instance alluded to has merited.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Nath. Middleton.]

(a) Vide supra, P. 555.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c.

Sir,

I was this Day honoured with your Commands of the 10th Instant, informing me of the Military Station you have established at Juanpore, with the Liberty you grant the Nabob Vizier of claiming their Aid to quell any Disturbances in the adjacent Parts of his Provinces. I have accordingly communicated it to his Excellency, who with great Justice was highly pleased with the Disposition, as in Truth the Districts bordering upon the Zemindary of Benares have for a long Period of Time been of all others the most turbulent and disaffected, and nothing less than the Arrangement you have now formed could effectually secure the Peace and Tranquillity in that Neighbourhood, so essential to the Prosperity of the Nabob's Government and Revenues.

* Sic in Orig. With respect to the Business here, I have the Honour to inform you, that Yesterday finding that the temporizing and indecisive Conduct of the Nabob seemed to promise an Issue very different, * very different from that expected in your Commands of the 26th December last; and that the only Use the Two leading Eunuchs under the Bhow Begum made of the Delay was, to assemble and call in armed Men from all Quarters, which when united with the large Force already in the Town under their Direction, would in all Probability have brought the Matter to a much more severe and arduous Test than it at present could admit of. I found myself necessitated to take the most immediate and decisive Interference which the Force with me was capable of; and accordingly, having the Nabob's written Requisition, marched the 23d Regiment, under the Command of Major Naylor, with a Detachment of his Excellency's own Troops, against the Kella, and had the Happiness to succeed in putting the Nabob's Party in Possession of it without any Effusion of Blood; the armed Men retiring from it on the Approach of our Troops, and drawing up with their Guns in a large broad Street before the House of the old Begum, to which the Bhow Begum and her Two principal Eunuchs had retired the preceding Evening. This effected, the Nabob issued his peremptory Orders for the immediate Departure of all armed Men, excepting his own Troops, beyond the Precincts of the Town, threatening them with an instant Attack if they disobeyed. This Order, after many Evasions, was promised to be complied with; and the Two Eunuchs, Bahr and Jowar Ally Cawn, at the same Time coming in, and delivering themselves into the Nabob's Custody, the armed Men, amounting to between Three and Four thousand, evacuated the Town and dispersed. I have since learnt, that had the Nabob's Troops alone attempted the Seizure of the Kella, a very desperate Resistance was resolved upon, which appeared very probable, from the State in which the armed Men were found, being the preceding Evening furnished with a large Store of Ammunition, and now drawn up in regular Order, with loaded Pieces, and their Matches lighted; but they were prudent enough to think themselves unequal to the united Efforts of his Excellency's Troops, supported by an English Regiment, and by this Conviction much Mischief has happily been prevented.

To-morrow I hope to be able to inform you of the Effect of the present advantageous Situation, and in the mean Time have the Honour to remain, &c. &c.

Fayzabad,
the 13th Jan^r 1782.

Nath. Middleton,
Resid^t at the Court of the Vizier.

P. S. I have the Honour to enclose you a Letter from the Vizier, in reply to your last to his Excellency.

Honourable Sir,

Camp, Kella, Fyzabad, Jan^r 14th, 1782.

* Sic in Orig. Some Business of Importance, which the Resident had to settle at Fyzabad, occasioned my suddenly joining him there. After my Arrival, a Couple of Days passed in Negotiation, but without Effect; and the Party in the Town collecting, and hourly gaining Strength, at length, after mature Deliberation, it was resolved that I should, with my Regiment, and Four Guns, storm the Town, which I effected the 12th in the Morning. I very soon got Possession of the Kella, in which is the Palace and Zenanah; and as there were not only several Gates, but Openings in the Walls, as I entered on one Side they escaped at the other; but shortly after the Party returned again, headed by the Two principal Eunuchs, Bahr Ally Cawn and Jewar Ally Cawn, and drew up opposite and within Sixty Yards of One of my Posts, with Three Guns, and added the most aggravated* Behaviour; however, as they did not fire, or offer any other Acts of Hostility, and when I reflected on the Consequence that would attend a contested Dispute in the Streets of the Town; of the Zenanah, &c. being subject to be plundered even by themselves, which would have been attributed to me; and being so situated for the Safety of the Female Part of the Family on one Hand, who were under the most dreadful Apprehension, and for the Support of his Excellency's Authority on the other, who was waiting the Result on the Outside of the Town, I was for a short Time doubtful how to decide; however, as I had Mahomed Affrein Cawn along with me, a Person in high Favour with the Nabob, and well acquainted with both Parties, I desired to circulate lenient Advice, pointing out how fatal an Attack would be to them, and inevitable Ruin to those they appeared so zealous

to support. It had the Effect; the Two Eunuchs immediately surrendered, their People instantly left the Town, and I ordered their Guns to be dragged away.

As soon as the tumultuous Noise was over, and I had posted Guards for the Safety of the Palace, &c. I directly sent a Chubdar to the Begum, and offered every Assistance she might want, and at the same Time consistent with my Instructions, which she accepted; and now I have the Satisfaction to inform you the Shops are all open, and Peace and Tranquillity prevails through the Town.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

T. Naylor.

To the Honourable W. Hastings, &c.

(a) [To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c.]

Sir,

I was duly honoured with your Commands of the 12th and 22d December last; the former respecting a Seizure which has been made by Choja Bahr Ally Cawn of some Cloths, manufactured at Tanda, on Account of Gualdafs and Bolanaut, Merchants of Benares, under Pretext of their being the Property of Ram Laulla, whom he had confined on a Charge of Debt; and the latter recommending Gopaul Dofs in particular Terms for his Services to our Government, and the Punctuality with which he has acquitted himself of all his Engagements and Transactions with it. To this, Sir, be assured, I shall pay the most attentive Regard, and always give his House that Preference to which it has so just a Claim, in all Remittances which may pass through my Office.

I immediately, on my Arrival at Fayzabad, made a strict Enquiry into the Complaint of the above-mentioned Seizure; and finding, from a Variety of Evidence, the Fact precisely as it had been stated to you, I caused the Cloths to be released, and delivered over to the Gumastah of Gualdafs and Bolanaut, who attended here for that Purpose.

It having also been intimated to me, that Ram Laulla, a Shroft, and Relation of Gopaul Dofs, had been imprisoned by Bahr Ally Cawn, on Pretences equally vague and unjust, which I had Reason to believe was the Case, from my having failed in my Endeavours to procure his Enlargement near a Twelvemonth ago, although solicited on an Offer of the Security of Gopaul Dofs, and my own, if desired, for the Payment of whatever Sum should appear due from him on an Adjustment of their Accounts, I determined also to take this Opportunity of enquiring into that Matter, and procuring the Man Justice; for which Purpose I applied to Bahr Ally Cawn to send him to me, and repeated the Offer of Security which I had before made; he however thought proper to decline, or rather evade, Compliance with my Demand, and, to testify his Resentment at the Application made for my Interference, he instantly doubled the Guard on his Prisoner, dispatched an Escort to bring his Family from Tanda, and by every Means in his Power increased the Rigor of his Confinement. In this Situation he remained until the Day after the Seizure of Bahr and Jowar Ally Cawn, when he was brought to me by my own People, loaded with Irons; which I had immediately taken off, and, setting him at large, have desired him to deliver me a Statement of his Account with Bahr Ally Cawn, which I shall take care to see equitably adjusted.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Nath. Middleton.

Fayzabad,
the 15th January 1782.

Ref^d at the Court of the Vizier.]

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

I have been honoured with your Commands of the 18th and 14th Instant; and in Reply to the First, have to inform you, that having represented to the Nabob the improper Treatment which Dewanjee Punt met with from the Officers of Government at Allahabad, on his Way to you, strict Orders have been issued to the Phougedar of that Province to prevent any Impediment or Molestation to him on his Return to the Deekan; and I also, in obedience to your Commands, signified to the Nabob's Ministers your Sentiments and Disapprobation of a Conduct which reflected so much Disgrace on his Excellency's Government. Their Reply was, That the Washing Duties, or Tax levied upon all Persons coming to bathe at the Conflux of the Rivers Ganges and Jumma, has long been an established Thing, and at present forms a considerable Article of Revenue in the Tohud of the Farmer of Allahabad; that it shall be their Care to prevent, as much as possible, any Abuse of this Privilege during the Remainder of the current Year, and at the Period of the new annual Settlement to abolish it altogether, if it is your Wish that it should not exist.

I had the Honour to address you under Date the 13th Instant, inclosing you the Letter from his Excellency the Vizier, for which you inform me you are waiting, and acquainting you with the Measures which had been taken here towards accomplishing the Object of your Commands. I have hitherto withheld any farther Communication, in the Expectation of shortly being able to inform you, with Certainty, what would be the Issue of our Proceedings; a Subject on which I have been extremely unwilling to touch, until I could do it on such Grounds

(a) Vide supra, P. 576.

as could not mislead your Hopes or Expectations: Until Yesterday the Business was in no Form that could enable me to pronounce, or even conjecture, what would be the Result.

It very early appeared, that the Begum, with the Assistance of her Cojahs, had disposed of and secreted her Wealth in such a Manner as to elude almost the Possibility of obtaining Possession of it by mere Force of Arms; and whatever rigorous Measures it might be proper for the Nabob ultimately to adopt, it seemed, at all Events, in the first Instance highly expedient that we should pursue the Course which promised, with the greatest Certainty, the Accomplishment of his First Object, in which the Interests of the Company, and your Desires, were too much concerned for me to hesitate a Moment in giving my Concurrence to a temporary Forbearance, which I had reason to believe was the most adviseable, and, if it did not succeed, could be attended in the Issue with no worse Effect than a few Days Delay in closing the Business.

Your Letter to the Begum, which I had the Honour to receive and forward to her Yesterday, having destroyed a Reliance, which, notwithstanding the Part I have avowed and acted with respect to her, she probably placed in the Support and Mediation of our Government, has given a very favourable Turn to the Business, and afforded me a well-grounded Hope that in One or Two Days more I shall be able to inform you of a satisfactory Conclusion of it.

I have the Honour, &c. &c.

Fayzabad,
the 18th January 1782.

Nath. Middleton,
Ref^t at the Court of the Vizier.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c.

Sir,

The Begum having finally agreed to surrender to the Nabob the Treasures of his late Father the Nabob Shujah ul Dowlah, which she had hitherto retained in her Possession, his Excellency desired me to withdraw the Troops from the Kella, that the Begum might return into it in order to deliver the Treasure—to this I consented, as also to the Re-delivery to the Nabob of the Two Eunuchs Bhar and Jowar Ally Cawn, without whose Presence and Assistance nothing could be effected, as they were the only Agents employed by the Begum in the secreting and depositing it; they previously pledging themselves to be present, when called upon, to answer to the Accusation which I have informed them was laid against them. In the mean while, the Begum has delivered over her Chelah, Shumsheen Khan, who was Phousdar of Tanda when Captain Gordon arrived there.—So that I now hope the whole Business upon which I came here is in the most favourable Train.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Fayzabad,
the 20th January 1782.

Nath. Middleton,
Ref^t at the Vizier's Court.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c.

Sir,

I had the Honour to address you, under Date the 25th Instant, acquainting you of the Vizier's having, from the Treasure delivered up to him by the Bhow Begum, commenced on the Payment of his Debt to the Honourable Company. I have now the Pleasure to inform you, that I am this Day in Possession of a Sum equal to the Liquidation of his Bond for the Balance of 1187; and he further gives me Hopes, that he shall be able shortly to begin Payment of the 12 Lacks due for the Balance of 1188, of which I shall in due Course give you Information.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Fayzabad,
the 27th January 1782.

Nath. Middleton,
Ref^t at the Court of the Vizier.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

I have had this Day the Honour to receive your Commands of the 25th Ultimo, and am extremely concerned that the Mode of conducting the Fayzabad Business, as set forth in my Address of the 18th January, did not meet your entire Approbation. Permit me to assure you, Sir, it is with the greatest Reluctance I ever venture to deviate from the express Letter of your Instructions; and I cannot accuse myself of having done it on any Occasion, where it did not appear to my Judgment that the Object and Spirit of them rendered it adviseable, and that the apparent Necessity would justify such Latitude.

In the present Instance, it was more in Appearance and Expression, than in Fact, that any Deviation was made from your Orders of the 26th December; for although I was constrained, from my strict Regard to the Accomplishment of what I considered the First Object of this Undertaking, to admit of a temporary Forbearance, for the Reasons assigned in my Address of the 18th Ultimo, the Begums were at that Time to be considered as entirely at the Mercy of the Nabob, their Jagheers were in the Possession of his Aumils, their Troops dispersed, and the Kella of Fayzabad, which included also the Bhow Begum's own Habitation, under the Guard of his Excellency's and our Troops.

It remained only to get possession of her Wealth; and, to effect this, it was then, and is still, my firm and unalterable Opinion, that it was indispensably necessary to employ temporizing Expedients, and to work upon the Hopes and Fears of the Begum herself, and more especially upon those of her principal Agents, through whose Means alone there appeared any probable Chance of our getting Access to the hidden Treasures of the late Vizier; and when I acquaint you that by far the greatest Part of the Treasure which has been delivered to the Nabob was taken from the most secret Recesses in the Houses of the Two Eunuchs, whence of course it could not have been extracted without the Adoption of those Means which could induce the Discovery, I shall hope for your Approbation of what I did. I must also observe, that no further Rigour than that which I exerted could have been used against Females in this Country, to whom there can be no Access. The Nabob and Salar Jung were the only Two who could enter the Zenanah: The First was a Son, who was to address a Parent, and of course could use no Language or Action but that of earnest and reiterated Solicitation; and the other was in all Appearance a Traitor to our Cause: Where Force could be employed, it was not spared. The Troops of the Begum were driven away and dispersed, their Guns taken, her Fort, and the outward Walls of her House, seized, and occupied by our Troops, at the Nabob's Requisition, and her chief Agents imprisoned and put in Irons. No further Step was left. And in this Situation they still remain, and are to continue (excepting only a Remission of the Irons) until the final Liquidation of the Payment; and if then you deem it proper, no possible Means of Offence being left in her Hands or those of her Agents, all her Lands and Property having been taken, I mean, with your Sanction, to restore her House and Servants to her; and hope to be favoured with your early Reply, as I expect that a few Days will complete the final Surrender of all that is further expected from the Begum.

Lucknow,
the 5th February 1782.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Nath. Middleton,
Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

I had the Honour to address you Yesterday; and this Morning I was favoured with your Commands of the 27th Ultimo.

You are already apprized, by my Address of Yesterday, and my preceding Letters, of the promised Issue of the Business at Fayzabad, as well as of the State in which I left it; both which I hope will be satisfactory, as they seem to leave the Matter in that State of Suspense which you wish it to remain, until the Board or yourself should have been advised of the Amount of the Treasure recovered from the Begums, and signified your further Pleasure.

The Nabob has concluded no Settlement whatever with the Begums; but left Fayzabad some Hours before me, without taking leave of them, upon their Agents having agreed to complete the 55 Lacks, which appeared due to the Company upon the closing of my Accounts for the last Year, and the Begums declaring that this was the Extent of all their Possessions, including down to their Table Utensils, which they have, and are still delivering, and no Proof has yet been obtained of their having more. I shall, as you direct, use my Influence to dissuade his Excellency from concluding any Settlement until I have your further Commands.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Lucknow,
the 6th February 1782.

Nath. Middleton,
Res^t at the Court of the Vizier.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

I had the Honour to address you, under Date the 6th Instant, informing you of the State in which I had left the Business at Fayzabad, and the Hopes I entertained of a speedy Completion of it; permit me now to acquaint you, that, of the remaining Balance engaged to be made good by the Two Eunuchs Bahr and Jowar Ally Cawn, I have this Day had Advice of the Receipt of between Five and Six Lacks, which is now on the Way to Lucknow; and the Residue I have every Reason to believe will be realized before this Letter reaches your Hands: So that I have now to repeat my Request, that I may as soon as possible be honoured with your final Commands respecting the Conduct it is your Wish should be pursued with the Begum and her Eunuchs.

The Services of Major Naylor's Regiment being required to the Eastward of the River Gogra, as well to support the Authority of the Nabob's Government in that Quarter, as to be ready to join in the Plan of Operations which may be determined on, in Obedience to your Commands, against Futty Saw, I have sent One Battalion of Major Gilpin's Regiment to relieve Major Naylor at Fayzabad; which I hope you will approve.

I have the Pleasure to inform you, that the 8th Regiment, which I left to escort the Treasure from Fayzabad, arrived this Day, and safely delivered its Charge. Upon its Arrival, I immediately dispatched to Colonel Muir the Sum requisite for the Payment of the Arrears due to his Detachment; I am now forwarding to Colonels Morgan and Sir John Cummings,

the

the Amount upon which they have called upon me, after which I shall lose not a Moment in remitting the Residue to the Presidency.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Lucknow,
the 8th February 1783.

(Signed) Nath. Middleton,
Ref^t at the Court of the Vizier.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

I have had the Honour to receive your Commands of the 22d Ultimo, through your Military Secretary, informing me of your Instructions given to Mr. Charters for the Seizure of Futty Saw, and your Directions, that I should apply to the Vizier to give the most positive Injunctions to the Aumils, and other Officers of his Government, to afford no Shelter or Retreat to this Rebel, but in general to give every Assistance they can to the Detachment acting against him. I beg leave to acquaint you, that, in obedience to your Commands, I have applied for, and obtained his Excellency's Instructions, and have further written to Major Thomas Naylor, whose Regiment is employed on Service in the Gorruckpore Country, to co-operate with the Detachment under the Direction of Mr. Charters, and to use every Means in his Power to promote the Success of the Expedition.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Lucknow,
the 10th February 1782.

(Signed) Nath. Middleton,
Ref^t at the Court of the Vizier.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

Inclosed I have the Honour to forward your Addresses from his Excellency the Vizier and his Ministers.

In Justice to the latter, it is incumbent upon me to inform you, that during the Progress of the Business at Fayzabad, I received from them the most willing and zealous Support; and that to their Exertions I consider myself greatly indebted for the complete Success which attended that Business, as well as for the Fruits of it being solely applied to the Liquidation of the Nabob's Debts to the Honourable Company.

Under these Circumstances, it would afford me great Satisfaction, and, I conceive, tend to promote the public Service, were they honoured with some Testimony of your Approbation and Favour, which would be particularly acceptable to them at this Period, as their Conduct in the Transactions at Fayzabad, and in the Resumption of the Jagheers, has excited the inveterate Resentment of the Begum, and many Persons of the first Consequence about the Court, whose Interests have been affected by the latter Measure, and created a far more powerful Combination against them, than they have ever before had to oppose. In short, Sir, they are considered, not only by this Party, but by the Nabob himself, as the actual Dependants of the English Government; which they certainly are, and it is by its declared and most obvious Support alone, that they can maintain the Authority and Influence, which is indispensably necessary to enable them to discharge the Trust reposed in them, either with Credit to themselves or Advantage to the Public.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Lucknow,
the 11th Febr'y. 1782.

(Signed) Nath. Middleton,
Ref^t at the Vizier's Court.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

I have the Honour herewith to transmit a Letter addressed to you by the Nabob Vizier, informing you of his Compliance with the only Points that remained unfinished of his Part of the late Agreement made with you, by having changed the Mode of the Receipt of his Revenues now ordered to be all paid at the Huzzoor to the Ministers, by whom all Tuncawdars and Mooteyenah, &c. are to be paid, the Nabob first paying himself the Expences of his private Purse, estimated at the Medium Receipts of the last Three Years.

I have, in Confirmation of the above-mentioned Letter, received One from the Minister, informing me of the Accomplishment of this Reform; from which, with the total Resumption of all Jagheers, which is now perfectly completed, I have every Reason to hope for the most beneficial Result, and that every Part of this Government will now be in a State of Regularity and Tranquillity scarcely ever before experienced.

I also trust that you will now deem every Wish, expressed in your Instructions, to be fully performed.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Lucknow,
the 11th February 1782.

(Signed) Nath. Middleton,
Ref^t at the Court of the Vizier.

To

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

I have just received Intelligence, which I think may be relied on, of the Death of the Nabob Nudziff Cawn.

It is impossible to pronounce, with Certainty, what may be the immediate Consequences of this Event. The ultimate ones, I have no Doubt, will be the total Subversion of that extensive Government, acquired alone by his powerful Influence and high military Character, and by which, rather than any effective Force, he has been able hitherto to maintain it. I do not know any one of his Partizans, whose Talents, Activity, or superior Influence over the rest, are likely to create an absolute and permanent Authority; Dissensions, therefore, among the principal Officers of his Army may be expected to ensue, and those Rajahs and Chiefs who have been deprived of their Territorial Possessions, will scarcely omit so favourable an Opportunity of attempting to retrieve them.

Abdulâhd Cawn, the last Minister, will probably be restored to Office; and his Object will naturally be the Extinction of every Shadow of Nudziff Cawn's Power.

Upon the whole, however, I do not apprehend any Consequences which can affect the Honourable Company's Interests, or the Security of the Nabob Vizier, unless Zabita Cawn, who, it appears, has long entertained Views of attempting the Recovery of his former Possessions in Rohilcund, should be prevailed on to consider this a favourable Occasion to prosecute them. In such an Event, I should think it very probable he would be joined by Fayzula Cawn, who, there is strong Reason to believe, is by no means well affected to the Vizier's Government, and who has of late made such Preparations, and such a Disposition of his Family and Wealth, as evidently manifest either an intended or expected Rupture.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Poppamow,
the 24th Feb^y 1782.

Nath. Middleton,
Res^t at the Court of the Vizier.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

I had the Honour to transmit you, a few Days ago, Intelligence I had received of the Death of the Nabob Nudziff Cawn, which, from the authentic Channel through which it came to me, I thought might be relied upon; but I have since been informed the Report was premature; and late Accounts from Dehly mention, that the Violence of the Nabob's Disorder had so far abated as to give Hopes of his Recovery.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Jawnpore,
28th Feb^y 1782.

Nath. Middleton,
Res^t at the Court of the Vizier.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

Upon the Spirit of your former Orders, relative to the Appointment of a Detachment under Sir John Cumming, for the Support and Protection of the Vizier's internal Government, and your subsequent Letters declaratory of your Sense of the Footing on which the Subsidiary Brigade must be understood to remain with his Excellency, I have had repeated Conversations with the Ministers, endeavouring to shew the Impropriety of making Detachments from the Frontier Brigade, originally intended solely for the Defence of the Nabob's Dominions against a foreign Enemy, for the Assistance of the Aumils, or other ordinary Services of the Collections; and to convince them of the Impossibility of continuing that Practice, now that the whole effective Force of the Country was reduced to One Brigade, without perverting this obvious Design of its Establishment, and thereby risking Consequences to the Honourable Company's Arms and his Excellency's Government, which it equally behoved them and myself to avoid; as from the frequent Calls for such Aid, and the Nature of the Service, and the very remote Distance to which the Troops were occasionally sent, neither the necessary Attention to their Discipline could be paid, nor their Re-union effected upon any Emergency which might call for the immediate Exertion of the whole Force of the Brigade.

Having succeeded in the Impression which I wished to make on the Ministers, and the Reduction which has been made in the Nabob's Mooteyna Troops strengthening the Grounds I had agreed upon, I availed myself of this Opportunity to propose an Establishment of the Honourable Company's Troops, which should at once obviate the Necessity of applying to the Subsidiary Brigade for Assistance, and enable the Nabob to make still further Reductions in his Mooteyna and Sebundy Establishments: Three Regiments, with their Guns and complete Artillery Establishments, I am of Opinion, would answer this Purpose; and the Ministers are now so thoroughly convinced of the Utility of it, that they have authorized me to submit the Measure to your Consideration, with an Assurance that they will cheerfully co-operate with me in carrying it into immediate Execution, should it meet with your Approbation.

[Cc]

To

To leave as little as possible for future Discussion, and that no Dispute might arise about the Payment of this Establishment, I proposed a Subsidy of 25,000 Rupees per Menssem for each Regiment, or 75,000 for the whole; which Terms will be agreed to, and I hope be deemed satisfactory by you, as they will be fully adequate to every possible Expence of the Establishment, without Staff or Commanding Officer, which I presume you will not consider necessary, as the Regiments must of course always be stationed and employed separately, to make them answer the Purposes for which they are intended.

I lose not a Moment, Sir, in communicating this proposed Arrangement to you in its present Stage, that I may immediately receive your Sentiments and Commands upon it; and I am happy in the Opportunity which it at the same Time affords me of evincing to you the Attention which has been paid to your Orders respecting the Reduction of the Nabob's Mooteyna, as well as the instant beneficial Effect of them, since the Expence of the Establishments I now propose, is to be defrayed from that Fund, without the smallest additional Charge to the Nabob's Government.

Lucknow,
the 10th March 1782.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
Nath. Middleton,
Ref^t at the Court of the Vizier.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

In further Explanation of the Plan which I submitted to you Yesterday, I now beg leave to inclose a Draft of a G. O. which is drawn up conformable to the Sentiments and Wishes of the Ministers, and calculated to obviate an Evil they seem most to apprehend, which is accumulating Charges upon the Nabob over and above the Amount stipulated for the Three Regiments.

The 8th, 20th, and 23d Regiments are now upon Service in these Provinces, and of course will by far be the easiest to leave here upon the new Plan; which, exclusive of saving the Time and Expence of marching fresh Troops, will at once, by shewing how they are to be employed, preclude the Danger so much dreaded here of having any Commanding Officer or Staff appointed to these Regiments.

They most probably never can be employed together, as the present dispersed Position of them evinces.

The Staff Expence, and Inconveniency of Controul in the Disposition of these Regiments, were what the Ministers seemed most fearful of, and probably constituted the greatest Objection they had originally to the Plan. I have taken upon me to assure them, their Wishes on this Head, as they appeared to me not unreasonable, would be attended to, and I shall be happy to find this Assurance confirmed by you.

I have been guided by the Terms of your last Agreement with the Nabob, in proposing the Period of relieving these Regiments; but as the Nature of the Service on which they are employed may not always admit of a strict Attention to this Rule, I could wish to have the discretionary Power of dispensing with it, when it shall appear necessary.

Lucknow,
the 11th March 1782.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.
Nath. Middleton,
Ref^t at the Court of the Vizier.

G. O. The Nabob Vizier having stipulated to pay a fixed and limited Sum for the Use of Three Regiments, which his Excellency has applied for towards the Support of his Aumils and Collections, this is to direct that no Officer going upon such Service shall, under any Pretence whatsoever, claim or receive from the Nabob or his Agents, any Sum of Money whatever, either for himself or any contingent Expence he may incur, but shall transmit any Claim he may have, through the usual and established Channels, to the Paymasters and Commissary General, as the Payment made by the Nabob includes an Amount equal to all Charges to which Service is liable.

The first Regiments appointed for this Service are the 8th, 20th, and 23d; which are to be relieved, in like Manner with the Lucknow Regiment, every Three Months, upon the Application of the Resident, who alone can determine whether the Service they may be engaged upon can prevent it.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

Previous to the Receipt of your Commands from Patna, of the 22d January, relative to the Expulsion of Fatty Saw, I had caused the strictest Injunctions to be laid on the Officers of the Vizier's Revenues in Gorruckpore, to render every Assistance in their Power towards the effectual Reduction of this notorious Disturber of the Honourable Company's Government; and had given Mirza Abdoola Beg, the Fougedar of Gorruckpore, a Letter to present to Mr. Greme on this Subject; and I take the Liberty of troubling you with a Copy of that Gentleman's

Acknow-

Acknowledgment of the willing Disposition which has been testified by Abdoola Beg to promote the Success of this necessary Service.

Lucknow,
the 16th March 1782.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Nath. Middleton,
Res^t at the Court of the Vizier.

To Nath. Middleton Esquire, Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

Sir,

I have been honoured with your Letter of the 20th ultimo, which was sent to me by Mirza Abdoola Beg, the Aumil of Gorruckpore, who, I have the Pleasure to acquaint you, has manifested the most earnest Desire to fulfil the Wishes of this Government, and of the Vizier his Master, for the Apprehension of Futtu Saw. Some Time before the Receipt of your Letter, he sent a Person to me with Proposals for executing this Purpose, which I immediately concurred with him in; and, a Plan of Operations having been concerted in consequence, I communicated it to Major Lucas, commanding the Company's Troops at Burragong, who approved, and instantly took all Measures for carrying it into force. Though the Project was planned with all possible Secrecy, the March of the Detachment from this Place appears to have been known to Futtu Saw, who changed his Ground the Evening before the Time fixed on for making the Attack, but could not evade entirely the Effects of the Expedition; for Lieut. Lally (with Two Companies of Major Lucas's Regiment, which were stationed at Bogga) having received Intelligence of this Motion of Futtu Saw's, marched directly to the Spot where he was encamped with about Three hundred Men, attacked and slew about Twelve of them, and was very near taking Futtu Saw himself.

It would be unjust to Mirza Abdoola Beg, if I omitted to communicate to you the Testimonies I have received of his good Behaviour. Major Lucas, in his first Letter to me after their Junction, expresses himself as follows:

"The Phouzdar and my Parties have met just as we could wish; he has ordered out both Horse and Foot, and seems to be the Man you represented. We have agreed to join heartily in the Cause, and hope yet to prove successful, &c." And again, in his Letter of the 22d Instant, he says, "I have halted To-day by Desire of the Phouzdar, who promised to join me; but as he has the Country to settle as he goes on, he has again requested to see and consult before I go farther. As he seems inclined to prove himself the Man you represented, I wish to have his Advice in this critical Situation, particularly as I don't think the Service I am on can be hurt by this (seeming) Delay; for 'tis now certain that Futtu Saw, with his present small Party, may evade every Effort of the most vigilant and numerous Troops, in a Country like this."

Whilst a good Understanding (which has never heretofore been the Case) continues to subsist between the Officers of the Revenue in these Districts and those of the Vizier in Gorruckpore, I think I may venture to assert, that Futtu Saw will never have it in his Power to disturb the Peace of either.

I am, &c. &c.

Burragong,
28th Feb^r 1782.

Charles Græme,
Coll^r of S. Saron, &c.

A true Copy.
(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

I have the Honour to inform you, that, in consequence of some Mismanagement having again intruded in the Mint of Lucknow, I have been under the Necessity of appointing a Sezawal on my own Behalf to check and examine every Rupee that may be issued from it.

I hope this unavoidable Interference with the Vizier's Officers will meet your Approbation; as the Preservation of the Standard here is extremely material to the Interest and Convenience of the Honourable Company.

In order to complete the Check you have directed over the Mooteynah, and their Payment, I have been necessitated to appoint * appoint an Aumeen to receive and remit to me the Collections of Letafut Ally Cawn's Jaidads, the net Amount of which I have pledged myself to send to him; and, to prevent the Misappropriation of these Funds, which he heretofore so notoriously was guilty of, I have appointed a Muster Master and Pay Master to his Corps at Dehly. * Sic in Orig.

The Person I have chosen for this Duty is Cazem Ally Cawn, whose Abilities must be known to you when formerly employed in Bengal as Phouzdar of Houghly; I therefore hope this Step will also meet with your Sanction. Since the above Arrangement was adopted, I have learned from certain Intelligence, that Letafut Ally Cawn has entered into the Pay of Nadjif Cawn, from whom he has received Jaidads for the Maintenance of his Troops. It of course follows, that the Vizier can no longer retain them in his Pay and Service; upon which I have this Moment received a Message from the Nabob, but have waved a Reply until I should receive your Answer to the following Question:

Whether

Whether you think it most adviseable, to the better Arrangement and Economy of the Nabob's Finances, to take this favourable Opportunity of stopping the large Expence incurred upon this Head; or, as our Interest and Politics must necessarily be connected more or less with the Court of Dehly, Whether you think it best to have any Person of declared Attachment to our Interest recommended to the Vizier to fill the Station vacated by the Delinquency of Letafut Ally Cawn?

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Lucknow,
the 20th March 1782.

Nath. Middleton,
Ref^t at the Vizier's Court.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

I have received the Honour of your Commands under Date the 27th February.

I had carried the original Treaty down with me, in obedience to your Orders of the 19th December; but, having determined, upon Receipt of your first above-mentioned Letter, to return immediately to my Station, I have brought it back with me, and shall now forward it by the first safe Conveyance.

In obedience to the Explanation you require, of the general Assertion, That the Objects of the late Treaty have been fulfilled, I now proceed to recapitulate unitedly what I have hitherto in detached Letters taken the Liberty of submitting to you; and, for Regularity, I shall take up the Paragraphs of your Instructions, accompanying the Chunar Treaty in the Order they stand.

Para. 1st. Requires the Execution of the several Articles of the Treaty, being Five in Number.

The First has been fully effected by the complete Payment of all Arrears, and the March of the temporary and Cavalry Brigade into the Provinces.

Nothing remains but the Return, or Adjustment, of the Value of the Stores furnished by the Nabob when the temporary Brigade was first established; of which only Nine Pieces of Field Artillery have yet been returned by Colonel Morgan. The inclosed is a Letter from the Nabob upon the Subject.

Mr. Wombwell's Office has been fully paid off and discharged, and all the Arms and Stores of the different Corps delivered to the Nabob, and Assets for the Payment of the extra Regiment stationed at Lucknow included in the Assignment for the Current Year.

The Second Article relates to the Resumption of the Jaguire Lands. This has been fully effected. The Three most considerable are now under my Charge—the Bow Begum's, Salar Jung's, and Letafut Ally Cawn's; a Measure I was driven to enforce, on account of the Mode in which the First Resumption of the Jaguires was conducted; which, by leaving the resumed Lands in the Farm of those who before held them on behalf of the Jaguirdars, little more than a Shadow of the intended Change was effected.

The Third Article, which includes the Jaguire of Fizzulla Cawn among the rest, has hitherto been deferred by the Postscript to your general Instruction, which forbids it until Circumstances may render it more expedient and easy to be attempted than the present more material Pursuits of Government make it appear.

However, I beg leave to repeat, that a Stipend or Allowance in Ready Money, to that Chief, in lieu of his Jaguire Lands, situated and peopled as they are by his own Tribe, in Vicinity to Three capital Territories of the same Cast, would be far more conducive to the Interests and Security of this Government; and, as such, permit me to recommend it to your Consideration.

The 4th Article, as far as regarded this Office, was fulfilled here.

The Fifth and last Article being only a Provision for a future eventual Contingency, was liable to no Exertion here.

The Counterpart of the Treaty, being the Arrangements which the Nabob pledged himself to effect towards introducing Economy into his Finances, consisting chiefly in Three Points—The Reduction and Regulation of his Mooteyenah Troops—the Separation of his private Purse from the public Funds—and placing the latter under the separate Management of the Ministers.

The First of these Measures is in as great Forwardness as it is possible; Pay and Muster Masters having been appointed to the whole, and the Saving already made produced a Fund equal to defray the established Charge of Three Regiments, as proposed in my Address of the 10th Instant. The other, of separating and limiting the Privy Purse, was immediately effected upon my Return here from Chunar, and with that the separate Public Funds placed under the Ministers.

I now proceed to the Continuation of the Paragraphs of your Letter of Instructions.

The 2d is only claiming my implicit Obedience to what follows; to fulfil which has been and shall be my constant Study.

The 3d Paragraph is a Recapitulation of the chief Object of the Treaty, being the shortest possible Liquidation of the Nabob's Debt to the Honourable Company.—To this Purpose I have secured Assignments, which I deem adequate to the full Discharge of all Demands by the End of the present Fussullee Year; which, considering the Greatness of the Aggregate Amount, is, I apprehend, as soon as could be expected.

The

The 4th Paragraph is partly answered above; the Reduction has chiefly been in the Infantry, so as to bring in our Troops to supply the Deficiency; upon which Subject my Proposal is before you. The Corps under this Denomination here are chiefly Nudjeibs, and employed for the Garrisons of the Aumils, Forts, Kutcherries, and Tânahs.—The Corps of Cavalry could not so easily be diminished or immediately reformed.—They consist mostly of Mogols, entertained for the State and personal Security of the Aumil, who they generally attend in Person; and, such is the refractory Disposition of the People, who have never yet been properly controuled, that, was not some immediate visible standing Force with the Aumil, at his Command, to enforce his Orders, he would neither be respected or obeyed, and consequently unable to fulfil the Duties of his Charge.

The Sebundy is a separate Establishment from the Two above-mentioned, being a Charge of generally about 4 per Cent. upon the Collections of the different Aumils, for a Duty executed by a Set of Peons, not military disciplined Men, who are stationed upon the Crops and Fields all over the Country, for their Protection. These, from the Nature and present State of this Government, appear to me absolutely and indispensably necessary for the Collections, and can neither be embodied or farmed into any regular fixed Establishment; but the new Year will afford an Opportunity of reducing their Numbers, and of bringing this Part of the Plan into greater Perfection.

The 5th Paragraph, regulating the Mode of paying the Mooteyanah, has been completely established, notwithstanding the Complaints and Obstructions brought against it by the Aumils; who are by it subjected to a Check and Controul which they are not pleased with, and deprived of an ideal Proportion of Authority over their Men, by the Interference of the Pay and Muster Masters.

To the 6th Paragraph, which regards the Nabob's Choice of Officers, I have only to observe, that no Vacancies have occurred which can have afforded Room for an Exertion of its Clause.

The 7th, regarding the Choice of Aumils, can only come under Execution at the Commencement of the Year, when the Aumils are named.—The few Instances of Change which have accidentally occurred by the Resumption of the Jaguirs, have been conducted under the Spirit of this Order.

Upon the 8th Paragraph, I have written a strong Letter to the Nabob, recommending most earnestly to him to establish Courts of Justice throughout his Dominions, beginning by a Sudder ul Hukk at the Capital; of the Effect whereof I shall hereafter inform you. I have not urged an instant Adoption of the Plan, as it appears more mentioned as a Point you wish to be brought about by Degrees than expect to see immediately enforced; nor is the Government here yet sufficiently regulated to promise just now those beneficial Consequences which are the Objects of such an Institution.

The 9th Paragraph conveys a discretionary Power, eventually to be exercised; an Occasion for which hath not hitherto occurred.

The Notice directed by the 10th Paragraph has been publicly given to every Person coming under its Description, and who have signified their having received the Order.

These complete your Instructions; since which you have directed, as an additional Article, that the Nabob should be supported in his Claim upon the Bhow Begum, for the Inheritance of the late Vizier's Public Treasure. This has also been done; 45 Lacks have been recovered, and the Begum's Chief Agents are now under severe Restraint for the Remainder of what they engaged to produce.

Trusting that from this Explanation you will be satisfied that I have done all that the Time I have had, and the Circumstances I have been under, would admit,

Lucknow,
the 25th March 1782.

I remain, with profound Respect, &c. &c.

Nath. Middleton,

Res^t at the Court of the Vizier.

Nathaniel Middleton, Esq. Resident at Lucknow.

Sir,

Fort William, 24th April 1782.

As I understand that there are still remaining at Lucknow, or in other Parts of the Dominions of the Nabob Vizier, many Persons subject to our Government, or possessing an Influence from their Connection with it, besides the Company's covenanted Servants attached to your Department, and the Officers and Followers of the Army, contrary to the Agreement made by me with the Nabob Vizier in the Month of August last, it is my positive Order that you give them fresh Notice to depart, and on Failure of their immediate Compliance, that you apply to the Nabob for his Authority for their Removal by Force. Lieut. Colonel Polier, and Major Martin, are excepted from this Order, having received Permission of the Board to remain, provided they have the Nabob's Licence; and Mr. Thomas, to whom the like Permission has been granted, at the Nabob's express Request.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

[D d]

To

To Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, Resident at the Court of the Nabob Vizier, Lucknow.

Sir,

When his Highness the Vizier did me the Honour of a Visit at Chunar, he made me a Request, that we might have an Interview once in every Year, for the Purposes of discussing and adjusting the mutual Concerns of the Company and himself, and of improving the Harmony and Confidence which subsisted between the Two Governments. To this Requisition I readily assented, and greatly lament that the Situation of Affairs makes it impossible for me to effect a Meeting at this Time. The present important Conjunction demands the united and vigorous Exertions of both Governments for their common Safety and Success; and in this Situation, whilst the greatest Cordiality is requisite, you inform me that his Highness is much dissatisfied on many Points contained in our late Agreement, and which he made his own Request.—To remove his Uneasiness on these Subjects, and to give him entire Satisfaction on others which may be the Objects of his Fears and Suspicions, and to give a lasting Cement and Encrease of Strength and reciprocal Advantage to our Alliance, would be impracticable by any other Mode than verbal Communication, Explanations, and Assurances; and as, for the Reason above assigned, I cannot make these in Person, I think it indispensable to delegate the Trust to another.—For these Purposes I have deputed Major Palmer to attend his Highness and his Ministers at Lucknow. Major Palmer, as you know, has been my confidential Secretary for several Years; I have disclosed to him, without Reserve, my Sentiments on every Point of the relative Connection between the Company and the Court of Owde, and I can rely upon him for a faithful Explanation of them.

I have also instructed Major Palmer to give the most express Assurances to the Ministers, of my Approbation of their Conduct, and Determination to protect and support them, so long as they preserve their Attachment to this Government, and pursue the real Interest of the Vizier.

Major Palmer has other public Objects in Charge, which he will personally communicate to you; and I most earnestly require of you the strongest Co-operation of your Authority and Influence towards his attaining them. I think his Success almost certain, if he meets with your cordial Support and Assistance: Whatever may be the Event, a considerable Share in producing it will be attributed to you, and affect you accordingly.

Such Explanations as are intended solely for the Satisfaction of the Nabob, and coming from myself, I have directed Major Palmer to communicate separately to him, but in doing this to use every Precaution to avoid any Diminution of your Authority or Influence.

I have sent Major Davy as a confidential Assistant to Major Palmer, and in case any Accident should happen, the latter to execute his Commission.

Fort William,
May 7th, 1782.

I am, Sir,

Your Ob^t, &c. &c.

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

Sir,

Lucknow, the 9th May 1782.

I have received, through a Channel of seeming Authenticity, the following Intelligence; which it is my Duty to communicate to you, whether or not you may consider it of Importance.

A Frenchman, whose Name I cannot learn, but who is said to have been of some Note at Dehly, has lately been sent from that Court, on a supposed Deputation from the present Administration to Hyder Ally Cawn, and the French Commandant on the Coast, and thence to the Government at Mauritius; for which latter Purpose a Frigate was to be ordered for his Reception at Mangalore.

He arrived at Agra on the 20th of last Month, and staying only One Night there, pursued his Journey by the Route of Bundelcund, towards Naugpore, where it is surmised he has also some Dispatches to deliver for the Mahratta State.

If you think the Matter of sufficient Importance, an early Intimation to the Resident with Modajee Bousula might be the Means of intercepting this Agent, or at least of ascertaining the Truth or Falseness of the Intelligence.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

The Honourable
the Governor General.

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton,

Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Gov^r Gen^l, &c.

Sir,

I have received the Honour of your Commands of the 24th Ultimo, which I have again signified to all Dependants of the Honourable Company's Government resident in the Dominions of the Nabob Vizier, falling under the described Predicament; who, I hope, will shew an immediate Obedience; but should it prove otherwise, your further Orders shall be strictly attended to.

There are Two Gentlemen of my Family whom I hope to be indulged with Permission to exempt from an immediate Effect of the above Order, holding myself entirely responsible for their Conduct, so long as they may be allowed to remain with me; the one is Mr. John Pendred Scott, my private Book-keeper, and sole Agent for the Management of the Salt Petre provided in these Provinces on Account the Honourable Company, whose Removal therefore would subject me to very great

great Inconvenience and Difficulty; the other is Mr. James Orr, who is in the monthly Pay of my Office, and occupied wholly in transcribing the Accounts laid by me before the Honourable Board, the Superintendant of the Offices, and the Accomptant General.

The Loss of this Gentleman's Services, which could not be replaced here, would be extremely inconvenient to me, as the Business of Accounts is what very few are conversant in, either from the Want of Practice, or from never having made it an Object of their particular Study; I must therefore trouble you with my Solicitations in favour of these Two Gentlemen, and hope for your Indulgence.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Lucknow,
the 10th May 1782.

Nath. Middleton,
Res^t at the Court of the Vizier.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, &c. &c.

Sir,

Having, in obedience to your Commands, prepared, and in your Behalf invested the Ministers with the Chelats you consented to bestow upon them, as a Token of your Protection, I have now the Honour to forward you their Acknowledgments on that Occasion; and am, with the most profound Respect, &c. &c.

Lucknow,
the 12th May 1782.

Nath. Middleton,
Res^t at the Court of the Vizier.

Sir,

Inclosed I have the Honour to forward you an Address from the Nabob Muzuffer Jung, of Furruckabad, in Acknowledgment of a Letter of your's to him, lately forwarded to me by Mr. Markham, with your Commands; and that I should cause it to be delivered into the Nabob's own Hands, which was accordingly done.

Lucknow,
the 21st May 1782.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.
Nath. Middleton.

The Honourable the Gov^r Gen^l.

To Mr. Nath. Middleton.

Sir,

Fort William, 2d June 1782.

I desire that you will not leave your Station at a greater Distance than Patna, as the Board will have Occasion for your Presence there speedily, for the Adjustment of the Accounts of this, and for framing the Assignments of the ensuing Year. Instructions are preparing for you on both Subjects.

I am, &c.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Gov^r Gen^l, &c.

Sir,

I have had the Honour to receive your Letter of the 2d Instant; and, in obedience to your Commands, I shall not leave my Station at a greater Distance than this Place, but hold myself in Readiness to return with all possible Expedition, to execute any Orders you may be pleased to transmit me.

Patna,
the 15th July 1782.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

To Mr. Nath^l Middleton.

Sir,

Fort William, 24th July 1782.

Notwithstanding the Faith of Government pledged to the Nabob, for the Removal of all unlicensed Europeans from his Capital, and from his Country, and notwithstanding my repeated Injunctions to you, I am informed that Numbers yet remain at Lucknow, and the Nabob himself has made it the Subject of a formal Complaint. He undoubtedly conceives them to be under Protection; and as it is your Duty, so I must again desire that you will undeceive him; that you will represent to him that my Credit and the Dignity of our Government is hurt by this Contempt of its Authority; but that he is the Magistrate of his own Country, and that it is incumbent on him to remove those who have been forbidden to remain in it.—If they will not remove, why does he not use Force to compel them? Why does he not cause them to be arrested, and transported beyond his Borders, with Orders to his Aumils not to permit them to return?

I have been much solicited to let Mr. Scott stay; and his Advocates have assured me that he had your Promise. I cannot permit it; and if he has not left Lucknow, I must insist on his leaving it instantly.—I am told that Captain Marsack is still there. Why do you, and why have you suffered it? For I know that it is not with the Nabob's Connivance.

I some Time since read a Letter from Captain Darell, requesting to be permitted to continue at Lucknow, for the Recovery of his Health. If the Nabob will consent to it, I will not object to his staying till the End of the Rains, if he shall find it necessary, but no longer.

I must

I must desire that you will send me a List of all the English Gentlemen, of every Denomination, who shall be at Lucknow, or in any other Parts of the Nabob's Dominions, when you receive this Letter, and of the Means used for removing those who have no Right to be there.

Col. Polier and Col. Martin have been excepted by the Board from the General Order; but their Continuance must be with the entire Option of the Nabob, or they must also be required to depart.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

To Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, Resident at Lucknow.

Sir,

Fort William, 10th Aug^r 1782.

I have had the Mortification to hear that Almas Ally Cawn has at length, as was long since foreboded, fled from the Vizier's Dominions, taking with him an immense Treasure, the Fruits of his Embezzlements and known Oppressions. Though this Intelligence has not come through its authentic Channel, I have no Doubt of its Truth; I am compelled to credit the Reports which assure me that every Point of the Vizier's Administration is in the same Disorder. For this, and every other Failure in the Instructions which I gave to you in Writing on the 20th September, at Chunar, you are solely responsible to this Government, as Hyder Beg Cawn is to the Nabob; for to your conjoint Hands has the Administration of his Affairs been from that Time committed.

I have received your repeated Assurances, addressed to myself and to the Board, that the Nabob's Debt to the Company should be completely discharged by the Close of the Year. In my Fears for a Disappointment in this Expectation, and in the contrary Belief, that in its actual Train the Debt is more likely to exceed the Amount at which it stood the last Year, than to be paid, I hereby apprise you, that if at the End of the Fussellee Year any Part of it shall remain in Arrears, I shall move the Board to call upon you publicly to account for it; and, that you may know that this Declaration is not made on light Grounds, I shall enter a Copy of this Letter upon the Company's Records. It will do you no Injury, if you disprove the Justice of my Suspicions by the Effects of your Exertions.

I have written to Hyder Beg upon the same Subject, and intended to refer you to his Letter for my fuller Sentiments, but I shall not have it ready for Dispatch for this Post.

I am, Sir, &c.

Sir,

Patna, the 17th August 1782.

I was duly honoured with your Commands of the 24th July, which a necessary Reference to Lucknow prevented my replying to before.

I have already had the Honour to inform you, that your Orders had been repeatedly notified to all the unlicensed Gentlemen residing at Lucknow, who severally assured me of their Obedience; and when I left that Place, the End of June last, some had taken their Departure, and the rest appeared to be preparing to do it with all possible Speed. I learn from Mr. Johnson, that on Receipt of your Letter Messrs. Scott, Orr, Marfack, Carvalho, and Darell, were yet at Lucknow; the Two former Gentlemen were positively to depart by the End of this Month at farthest, and Messrs. Marfack and Carvalho were then on the Point of setting out. Captain Darell, whose Health I am informed is in a very indifferent State, having your Permission, is to remain to the End of the Rains.

Besides the abovementioned Gentlemen, Mr. Robert Grant and Mr. Bird are, I understand, resident at Furruckabad; but I have not signified your Orders to them, being uncertain how far they might be considered to fall under their Description. These are all the Dependants of our Government, that I know of, residing within the Vizier's Jurisdiction, without public Appointments, or the express Licence of the Board.

I beg leave to assure you, Sir, that I never made any Promise whatever to Mr. Scott, or gave him any Hopes of continuing at Lucknow, excepting such as he might have derived from my consenting to forward a Recommendation to you in his Behalf.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Nath. Middleton,

Res^t at the Vizier's Court.

To the Honourable the Governor General.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

I had the Honour to receive your Commands of the 10th August, previous to my Departure from Patna, and delayed the Acknowledgment of them until my Arrival at Lucknow, only that I might be enabled to yield you the fullest Information and Satisfaction on the Subject of their Contents.

I have had the Pleasure to find, upon my Arrival, that the Report of Almas Ally Cawn's Flight from the Vizier's Dominions was premature. His Conduct, for some Time past, no doubt, indicated such an Intention, and Appearances at one Time warranted a Belief that his Resolution was decidedly

decidedly taken; but although he withdrew himself and his Naibs from the Charge of the Country, he never broke off his Correspondence with the Court, or manifested any Disinclination to return to his Duty under his Excellency's Government, whenever he might be assured he could do it on Terms of undoubted Security to himself.

The hasty and ill-founded Alarms, with which the Misrepresentations of the Enemies of the Vizier's and our own Government had impressed him, having been removed by the fullest Assurances of Security and Protection, he has resumed the Charge of the Districts he before held; and I trust his future Conduct will merit your Forgiveness and continued Patronage.

I must entreat, Sir, that you will suspend your Judgment upon the State of the Vizier's Administration, until I shall be able to lay before you a Review of the Measures already adopted, and now in Agitation, for the Regulation of this Country, which I have not a Doubt will afford the most satisfactory Evidence of the happy Effect of your Arrangements.

Upon the last Paragraph of your Commands, I must beg leave to refer you to my Address of this Date to the Honourable Board, which I confidently trust you will receive as an Acquittal of the Responsibility with which you charged me; and, as you have candidly rested your Decision on my Conduct on the ultimate Effect of my Exertions to realize the Honourable Company's Balance, conformably to the Assurances I had repeatedly given on that Head, I am encouraged to hope for that Testimony of your Approbation which it has ever been equally my Study and Ambition to merit, and which with me must ever constitute an essential Part of any Satisfaction I could look for in the most successful Discharge of my Duty.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Lucknow,
the 7th Sept^r 1782.

Nath. Middleton,

Ref^t at the Court of the Vizier.

Sir,

Lucknow, the 9th Sept^r 1782.

In the Course of the Discussion with the Nabob and the Ministers, upon the further Claim of the Honourable Company, as stated by the Accomptant General, they mentioned the Right, which they conceived his Excellency derived from the Treaty, to charge the Company with the Expence of Abdul Rahaman Cawn's Corps, and seemed to intend making it the Subject of an immediate public Address to you; I have however, for the present, taken upon me to prevent such an Application being made, wishing to be favoured with your previous Sentiments upon it.

If the Honourable Board are disposed to admit these Pretensions, no embarrassing Consequence could attend the public Assertion of them; but if, on the other hand, they deem it inexpedient to admit the Claim, and wish to avoid a public Decision upon it, I apprehend it would be most advisable to stop it altogether here; which I have no Doubt I should be able to effect, if you are pleased to approve of my so doing. At all Events, I flatter myself you will approve of the Motive which induced me to trouble you with this Intimation, and that you will believe me, with the greatest Respect, &c. &c.

Nath. Middleton,

The Honourable the Gov^r Gen^l.

Ref^t at the Court of the Vizier.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

I have the Honour to inform you, that all the unlicensed Gentlemen formerly resident at Lucknow have, in obedience to your Orders, taken their Departure, excepting Mr. Orr, Captain Darell, and Mr. Scott.—The former acquaints me, that he has received an Authority through Mr. Wombwell to continue at Lucknow.—Captain stays only until the Rains are over, for which he has your Permission; and Mr. Scott, from whom I beg leave to lay before you a Letter, with Surgeon's Certificate, is preparing with all possible Expedition, consistent with the reduced State of his Health, to fulfil your Commands.

Lucknow,
16th Sept^r 1782.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Nath. Middleton,

Ref^t at the Court of the Vizier.

Richard Johnson, Esquire, acting Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Sir,

In obedience to the Governor General's Orders (which I did not conceive extended to my Removal, before I received Replies from Calcutta) the Beginning of last May, I have since then been using every Means to clear my Concerns, in order to withdraw myself from his Excellency's Dominions.

This I would have accomplished ere now, had it not been for the bad State of Health I have laboured under since February last. My Disorders Mr. Murchison has attended to with the most attentive Care, without being able to remove them; but gives me Hopes, from the present Change of Season, they may come to a Crisis. He imagines my Removal from immediate Assistance may be attended with Danger to my Life, before he sees a Probability of my Recovery; and as such

[E c]

he

he has given me his Sentiments, which I have inclosed you. I beg leave to request you will inform the Governor General and his Excellency, that as soon as I can be moved with any Safety, that I shall, in obedience to their Orders, hoping that they will afford my People every just Support for their collecting my outstanding Advances, which were made before I ever knew of such an Order intended to be published. This makes my Situation peculiarly hard, and leaves me every Reason to dread I shall sustain Loss of more than my own Property, the Fruits of 15 Years unwearied Toils in Business. The Balances now outstanding amount to very near Four Lacks of Rupees.

Any Enquiry you choose to make into the Truth of my Assertions shall with Cheerfulness be laid before you, by,

Lucknow,
12th July 1782.

Sir,

Your most Obedt, &c.

John P. Scott.

Mr. John Pendred Scott having for many Months been afflicted with various Complaints, and being now in a very infirm State of Health, I am induced to believe, from what I have known of his Case, that his undertaking a Journey, in his present Situation, might be attended with fatal Consequences; and I therefore strongly recommend to him not to remove from hence, till the Effects of a Course of Medicines and Regimen, now prescribed for him, can be ascertained.

Lucknow,
July 13th, 1782.

K. Murchison,
Surgeon.

A P P E N D I X, N° XXXVIII. (A.)

Book 106. Page 443.

Extract of a Consultation of the 21st December 1774.

Fort William, the 21st December 1774.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honourable George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

Secret Dep.
Wednesday.

RESUMED the Consideration of the Governor General's Proposal deferred for Consideration from the 15th Instant.

The Governor General gives in the following Minute:

The Governor General, conceiving that the Reasons assigned for Mr. Middleton's Recall from his Station of Resident at the Court of the Vizier will of course operate to preclude him from the Nomination now before the Board, moves, That the Honourable Mr. Frederick Stuart be nominated to the Office of Resident at the Court of the Vizier, and Agent on the Part of this Government.

In making this Proposition, the Governor is in part influenced by one Consideration, which at any other Time, or on any other Occasion, would have had little Share in directing his Judgment. His Estimation of Mr. Stuart's Abilities and Judgment is very high, but he considers that at this particular Time, the Connections of Mr. Stuart, and the Opinions commonly entertained of the Dignity and Credit of his Family, will have greater Weight on the Mind of the Vizier, whose Pride and Ambition are his predominant Qualities, and whose Fears may be alarmed by the late Measures of this Government, which for want of a due Knowledge of the Motives that produce them, he may conceive to proceed from a Disposition in this Administration adverse to him, and to the Engagements subsisting between him and the Company, than any other Qualifications which might fall to that of the Person who might be entrusted with the Charge of the Negotiations between him and this Government, and thereby keep him steady in his Attachment to the Company, and punctual to his pecuniary Engagements, which at this Time are the chief Object of our Concerns with him.

For Mr. Stuart's Assistance in the Discharge of this Trust, which, from the Variety of Accounts now depending with the Vizier, and from the Probability of other incidental Affairs which may occupy his Attention, is likely to be a laborious one; the Governor General proposes, that Sir John D'Oyley be appointed to accompany him in the Quality of his Assistant, for which Office he is peculiarly qualified by an ample Acquaintance with the Persian Language, having, since the Absence of Mr. Redfearn the Persian Translator, whose Assistant he now is, transacted all the Business of that Office with much Ability and Affiduity.

(Signed)

W. H.

Mr. Francis delivers in the following Minute on the Governor's Question:

Before I give my Answer to the Governor General's Proposition, I beg leave to observe upon the Minute with which it is introduced, that when I gave my Voice for the Recall of Mr. Middleton, it was not upon the Idea of any Offence or Demerit in him. I had no Reason to think personally ill of him at that Time; I have Reason to think personally well of him at present: My Ground was public; I understood that he was the Public Resident of the Company at the Vizier's Court. I asked to see the whole of his Correspondence with this Government. I was then told that he was the Private Agent of the Governor, who refused to communicate the whole of his Correspondence to the Board. I thought that an Office of that Nature should not be continued, and that the Person who holds it ought to be recalled to the Settlement, in order that the Board might obtain from him those Explanations which were refused by the Governor. If his Conduct in this Respect should prove satisfactory to the Board, I should think him a very proper Person, from all that I have heard of his private Character, and seen of his Proceedings, to come under the favourable Consideration of the Board for the Office of Public Resident. As the Governor General however has proposed that the Appointment should be immediately made, and as the Necessity of the immediate Appointment has been repeatedly urged to the Board, I yield to the Governor's Proposal to have it determined this Day. I mean not to agree to the Nomination of a Resident proposed by the Governor General for affirmative Reasons, which I think ought to influence my Judgment in this important Choice. My Respect for Mr. F. Stuart however, and for the high Connections which he has in England, oblige me to say, that if I do not accede to the present Nomination, it is not owing to any personal Disrespect to him, or Inattention to them; on the contrary, I should think myself happy in having an Opportunity, where the Public Service did not, in my Judgment, require from me more than barely having no Objection, to shew him the real Respect I feel for his Person and high Family. This Voice of course includes a Negative to the Nomination of Sir John D'Oyley, whose Assistance otherwise, I do not doubt, would have been indispensably necessary to Mr. Stuart on the Knowledge and use of the Persian Language.

(Signed) P. Francis.

Mr. Barwell declares his Sentiments as follows:

I am for the Nomination of Mr. Stuart. Independent of those Particulars which have weight with the Governor General, from a long Residence in the Country, I have had Opportunities of becoming acquainted with all the Servants of the Company, and from my Knowledge of the Service, I can venture to affirm, there is not a single Character in it, that can boast superior natural Talents to Mr. Stuart; and if the Consideration alone of understanding the Persian Language is to sway in Appointments of Importance, and where it is more absolutely necessary than in a subordinate Sphere, it is an Objection against the first Characters of the Settlement, and incapacitates them from all political Intercourses. For these Reasons I do sincerely and heartily wish, for the Promotion of the Public Service, that Mr. Stuart should be appointed Resident at the Vizier's Court, and Sir John D'Oyley, his Assistant.

Colonel Monson's Opinion, viz.

My Motives for giving my Opinion for the Recall of Mr. Middleton from the Vizier's Court, did not arise from any Disrespect to him; but considering him as a Person in a Public Character, I thought his Correspondence necessary for the Inspection of this Board, and as that was denied, I judge proper to give my Opinion for his Recall. With regard to Mr. Stuart, the Gentleman now proposed to be his Successor, I respect him as a Man of distinguished Rank; his Abilities I honour, as they are represented by the Governor General and Mr. Barwell to be of an extraordinary Extent. These Considerations have their due Consequence with me; but when I reflect, that Mr. Stuart has not as yet appeared in any Public Character, I must consider him at present as a Person improper for this weighty Charge, which has for its Object the cementing of the Friendship between the Company and the Vizier, and the obtaining large Sums of Money said to be due from him; and therefore I must refuse my Assent to the Governor's Proposal.

General Clavering delivers his Opinion in the following Words:

It having been determined by the Board to recall Mr. Middleton, for Reasons that have been so properly assigned both by Colonel Monson and Mr. Francis, it now only rests with us to consider the Propriety of the Governor General's Recommendation of the Honourable Mr. Frederick Stuart for this Appointment; in which Nomination, however desirous I am of shewing my personal Regard for this Gentleman, and my Respect for his Family, I think it my Duty only to consider the Fitness of the Person to take charge of so great a Trust as will be reposed in him; and as I have another Person in my Eye whom I imagine the Board will deem fitter for such an Employment, from his general Knowledge of Business, and his

particular

particular Acquaintance with the Persian Language, I am under the Necessity of giving my Negative to the Governor General's Proposition.

Resolved by the Majority of the Board, That the Governor General's Proposition be not agreed to.

(a) [General Clavering now proposes, That Mr. John Bristow be appointed Resident at the Vizier's Court, as qualified for it from his general Knowledge of Business, and his particular Acquaintance with the Persian Language.

The Governor General objects to this Proposition, because in his Judgment Mr. Bristow is not qualified for the Office, neither by his Knowledge of the Persian Language, nor by any distinguished Abilities.

Agreed, that the Question above proposed by General Clavering, be put.

Mr. Francis delivers the following Reply :

I am happy in hearing a Gentleman named for this high Office, to whose Appointment I can safely give a positive Approbation, I know him to be a Man of Sense, Industry, and Judgment. I have positive Reasons to think that he understands the Persian Language, as well from the Assistance he has favoured me with in the Letters I have received and answered, as from his Public Office of Translator to the Khalsa. This Office implies Knowledge of Business, Knowledge of Accounts, and Knowledge of Language. I do not insist upon his English Connections, though in this Respect few Gentlemen are better connected than Mr. Bristow. I agree to the Proposition.

(Signed)

P. Francis.

I beg leave to explain to the Board, that by the Word *positive*, used in this Minute, I mean no more than a contradistinction to *negative*, which I had used in my former Minute.

(Signed)

P. Francis.

Mr. Barwell.—I cannot assent to the Nomination of Mr. Bristow, for the following Reasons; because I think when a Proposition from the Chair is over-ruled, there ought to be very good Grounds for such a Measure. The Preference given to the General's Nomination undoubtedly speaks Inattention to the Governor; besides, in this Particular, I think the Governor should have been considered, as he is the Channel of Public Correspondence, and should be supported as the Head of this Government in the Eyes of the Princes of India. This Character he will scarcely maintain, if a Gentleman, in opposition to his Sentiments, goes the Public Agent to the Court of the Vizier.

(Signed)

R. B.

Colonel Monson.—I assent to the General's Nomination, as I suppose Mr. Bristow to be a Person qualified for the Trust from the Station which he now fills.

The Governor General dissents from the Proposition.

Agreed by a Majority of the Board, That Mr. Bristow be appointed Resident at the Court of Sujah Doula.]

Mr. Francis moves, That the Resident at the Vizier's Court be allowed an Assistant out of the Company's covenanted Servants.

Agreed, That an Assistant be allowed him accordingly.

A P P E N D I X, N° XXXIX.

Vide Appendix, N° XXXVIII.

(a) Vide *supra*, P. 514.

A P P E N -

A P P E N D I X, N^o XL.

Book 113.

Letter from the Governor General to the Honourable Court of Directors, and Inclosures.

To the Honourable Court of Directors of the Honourable United East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

On the River Ganges, 21st February 1784.

HAVING had Occasion to disburse from my own Cash many Sums, for Services which, though required to enable me to execute the Duties of my Station, I have hitherto omitted to enter in my public Accounts, and my own Fortune being unequal to so heavy a Charge, I have resolved to reimburse myself in a Mode the most suitable to the Situation of your Affairs, by charging the same on my Durbar Accounts of the present Year, and crediting them by a Sum privately received, and appropriated to your Service in the same Manner with other Sums received on Account of the Honourable Company, and already carried to their Account.

The Particulars of these Disbursements are contained in the inclosed Accounts, N^o 1, 2, 3, and 4, of which N^o 5 is the Abstract.

I shall subjoin a brief Explanation of each.

The Sum of the Account N^o 1 is the Difference between the Allowance of 300 Rupees a Month, which was the customary Pay of the Governor's Military Secretary, and that which I allowed to Lieutenant Colonel Ironside during the Time that he acted in that Capacity, on account of his superior Rank. It was referred to your Honourable Court in One of the General Letters of the Year 1773 or 4; but I presume that it was overlooked, in the Pressure of other more important Matters which at that Time occupied your Attention.

N^o 2 and 3 are explained in the Accounts themselves.

N^o 4 consists of Three several Kinds of Charges, which I confess to have been unauthorised, but which I humbly conceive neither to be of a private Nature, nor unworthy Subjects of the Bounty of a great and rising State.—The First is inconsiderable, consisting chiefly in the Subsistence of the Pundits, who were assembled in Calcutta, and employed during Two Years in compiling the Code of Hindoo Laws for your Use. The Sum allotted to them was, as I recollect, One Rupee per Diem; a larger Recompense was offered, but refused; nor would they receive this, but for their daily Support: They had indeed the Promise of some public Endowments for their Colleges, which yet remain unperformed.—The Second is the Amount of sundry Monthly Salaries paid to some of the most learned Professors of the Mahomedan Law, for translating, from the Arabic into the Persian Tongue, a Compendium of their Law, called the Hedaya, which is held in high Estimation, and Part of a more voluminous Work, which I could not prosecute. Your Honourable Court is in Possession of a Part of the English Version of Hedaya, made by Mr. James Anderson, and a subsequent Part of the same Work has been lately translated by Mr. Hamilton. These Gentlemen are both engaged in the Completion of it, and are both eminently qualified for it. It would exceed the due Bounds of this Letter, to expatiate on the Utility of this Work; yet I may be allowed to vindicate the Expence of it by One summary Argument, which is, that while the Mahomedan Law is allowed to be the Standard of the Criminal Jurisprudence of your Dominion, under the Controul and Inspection of your English Servants, it seems indispensably necessary that the Judges of the Courts should have a more familiar Guide for their Proceedings than the Books of the Arabic Tongue, of which few have Opportunities of attaining a competent Knowledge; and as necessary that your Servants should possess the Means of consulting the Principles on which those Judgments are founded, which, in their ultimate Resort, and in extraordinary Cases, may fall within their immediate Cognizance, and of the Laws of which they are the Protectors.—The Third Charge is that of an Academy, instituted for the Study of the different Branches of the Sciences taught in the Mahomedan Schools. After a Trial of about Two Years, finding that it was likely to answer the End of its Institution, I recommended to the Board, and obtained their Consent, to pass the subsequent Expence of the Establishment to the Account of the Company, and to erect a Building for the Purpose at my own immediate Cost, but for a Company's Interest Note granted me for the Reimbursement of it. It is almost the only complete Establishment of the Kind now existing in India, although they were once in universal Use, and the decayed Remains of these Schools are yet to be seen in every capital Town or City of Hindostan and Decan. It has contributed to extend the Credit of the English Name, and to soften the Prejudices excited by the rapid Growth of the British Dominion; and it is a Seminary of the most useful Members of Society.

I humbly submit the Propriety of carrying these Expences to your Account, by the Consideration, that it was not possible for me to have been influenced, in incurring them, by any Purpose of my own Interest. Something, perhaps, may be attributed to the Impulse of Pride, in the Share which I might hope to derive of a public Benefaction; but certainly not to Vanity or Ostentation, since I believe it to be generally conceived, that the whole Expence, of which the greatest Part is yet my own, has been already defrayed from the Treasury of the Company.

[Ff]

I will

I will candidly confess, that when I first engaged, both in this and the preceding Expence, I had no Intention of carrying it to the Account of the Company. Improvident for myself, zealous for the Honour of my Country, and the Credit and Interest of my Employers, I seldom permitted my Prospects of Futurity to enter into the View of my private Concerns. In the undisturbed Exercise of the Faculties which appertained to the active Season of my Life, I confined all my Regards to my public Character, and reckoned on a Fund of Years to come for its Duration. The Infirmities of Life have since succeeded, and I have lately received more than One severe Warning to retire from a Scene to which my bodily Strength is no longer equal, and threatens me with a corresponding Decay in whatever Powers of Mind I once possessed, to discharge the laborious Duties and hard Vicissitudes of my Station. With this Change in my Condition, I am compelled to depart from that liberal Plan which I originally adopted, and to claim from your Justice, for you have forbid me to appeal to your Generosity, the Discharge of a Debt which I can, with the most scrupulous Integrity, aver to be justly my Due, and which I cannot sustain.

(a) [If it should be objected, that the Allowance of these Demands would furnish a Precedent for others of the like Kind, I have to remark, that in their whole Amount they are but the Aggregate of a contingent Account of Twelve Years; and if it were to become the Practice of those who have passed their Prime of Life in your Service, and filled, as I have filled it, the first Office of your Dominion, to glean from their past Accounts all the Articles of Expence which their Inaccuracy or Indifference hath overlooked, your Interests would suffer infinitely less by the Precedent, than by a single Example of a Life spent in the Accumulation of Crores for your Benefit, and doomed in its Close to suffer the Extremity of private Want, and to sink in Obscurity.]

I have thought it proper to complete the present Subject, by the Addition of a Charge which I intended to have submitted regularly to the Board; but which, if divided at this Time from the others, might have admitted an unfair Construction. It is in the Account N^o 6, and consists of Charges incurred for Boats and Budgerows provided by me, for my own Use, on such public Occasions as require my Departure from the Presidency on extraordinary Services.

My Predecessors have always had an Establishment of this Kind provided for them, and my Successor will have a Provision devolve to him, superior in Convenience and in Elegance to any that I have yet seen, and furnished with a Cost which would not be credited by those who have seen the Subjects of it.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

Honourable Sirs,

Your most obedient and
most faithful Servant,

Warren Hastings.

D U P L I C A T E.

An Account of Sums disbursed by the Governor General for the Hire of Houses occupied by his Aides de Camp, from 1st December 1775 to January 1784.

1778

August 1. To Amount charged for by the Executors of John Stewart, Amount of the Rent of the House occupied by the Governor General's Aides de Camp, from the 1st December 1775 to the 1st August 1778, being 32 Months, at 600 Arg^s per Month 19,200

Interest on 1,800 Arg^s for 29 Months, at 10 per

Cent, is — — 485

Do. on 1,800 for 26 Months, at 10 per Cent. is 390

Do. on 1,800 for 23 do. — — 345

Do. on 1,800 for 20 do. — — 300

Do. on 1,800 for 17 do. — — 255

Do. on 1,800 for 14 do. — — 210

Do. on 1,800 for 11 do. — — 165

Do. on 1,800 for 8 do. — — 120

Do. on 1,800 for 5 do. — — 75

Do. on 1,800 for 2 do. — — 30

2,325 0 0

21,525 0 0

Batta 8 per Cent.

1,722 0 0

23,247 0 0

Interest from 1st August to 23d September 1788

343 1 8

23,590 1 8

(a) Vide supra, P. 540.

1782 April.	Paid Mr. Alexander for Mr. Scott for the Rent of the House occupied by the Governor General's Aid de Camp, from 28th May to 1st July 1771, is 1 M ^o and 4 Days, at 260 S ^{rs} per Month	294 10 6	
	Assessment for June 1781	11 4 0	
		<u>305 14 6</u>	354 13 6
	Do. Mr. Fairfax Moresby for the Rent of the House occupied by the do. for May and June, at 350 Sic ^{rs} per Month,	700 0 0	
	Batta 16 per Cent.	112 0 0	
		<u>812 0 0</u>	
Dec.	Do. Messrs. Alexander and Colvin, Attornies to Mr. J. P. Scott, as per Bill for do. for January, February, March, and April, 1782, at 260 Sa ^{rs} per Month	1,040 0 0	
	Tax for 4 Months	45 0 0	
		<u>1,085 0 0</u>	
	Batta 16 per Cent.	173 9 6	
		<u>1,258 9 6</u>	
	Do. Mr. Fairfax Moresby, as per Bill for do. for July, August, September, and October, 1782, at 350 Sa ^{rs} per Month,	S ^{rs} R ^{rs} 1,400 or 1,624 0 0	
		<u>2882 9 6</u>	
1783. June.	Do. Mr. F. Moresby, as per Bill for do. from 1st November to 31st March 1783, is 5 Months, at 350 S ^{rs} per Month	1,750 0 0	
	Batta 16 per Cent.	280 0 0	
		<u>2,030 0 0</u>	
	Due to Mr. Fairfax Moresby for do. from 1st April to 31st December 1783, is 9 Months, at 350 S ^{rs} per Month,	S ^{rs} 3,150 0 0 or 3,654 0 0	
		Current Rupees <u>33,323 8 0</u>	
Fort William, the 31st December 1783.	(Errors excepted) W ^m Larkin, Att ^y Att ^y for the Honble. Warren Hastings.		

DUPLICATE.

An Account of Sums disbursed by the Governor General for the Diet and other Charges of Pundits employed in compiling the Code of Hindoo Laws, for the Salaries of Persons employed in translating Books of the Mahommedan Law, and other Charges incidental to the same; and for the Wages and other Expences of the Madrisa or Mahommedan Academy.

1774. July.	Paid the undermentioned People for translating the Futwah Alemgereee, viz.		
	Golaum Yohya for June 1774	300 0 0	
	Meer Mahomed Hossen	250 0 0	
	Fauj o'Din	200 0 0	
	Sherreul Oola	150 0 0	
		<u>900 0 0</u>	
	For transcribing fair:		
	Zewad Ullah	75 0 0	
	Abdullah	75 0 0	
		<u>150 0 0</u>	
	Ar ^{rs}	1,050 0 0	
	Batta 8 per Cent.	84 0 0	
		<u>1,134 0 0</u>	

1774.

August.	Do.	do. for July 1774	—	—	1,134	0	0			
Sept.	Do.	do. August	—	—	1,134	0	0			
October.	Do.	do. September	—	—	1,134	0	0			
Nov.	Do.	do. October	—	1,050	0	0	1,134	0	0	
	Mahomed Keamdy, Persian Translator, his Wages for 3 Months		—	—	150	0	0			
				Ar ^t	1,200	0	0	1,296	0	0
Dec.	Paid Persian Translators their Wages for November Keamdy Persian Translator's Wages from 10th November to 30th Instant, is 20 Days				1,134	0	0			
					35	15	6	1,169	15	0

1775.

January.	Do.	the Persian Translators their Wages for December 1774	—	—	—	—	1,188	0	0
February.	Do.	do. for January 1775	—	—	—	—	1,188	0	0
March.	Do.	do. for February	—	—	—	—	1,188	0	0
April.	Do.	do. for March	—	—	—	—	1,169	3	9
May.	Do.	do. for April	—	—	—	—	1,134	0	0
June.	Do.	do. for May	—	—	—	—	1,134	0	0
July.	Do.	do. for June	—	—	—	—	1,134	0	0
		Do. the Bengal Translators, for May, June, and July	—	—	—	—	356	6	6
August.	Do.	the Persian Translators their Wages for July 1775		1,134	0	0			
		Do. Mr. Halhed for Diet to the Pundits employed in translating the Hindoo Code for July 1775			118	12	9		
		Do. Moonshy's Allowance for July and August			64	12	9		
							1,317	9	6
Sept.	Do.	the Persian Translators their Wages for August 1775	—	—	—	—	1,134	0	0
October.	Do.	do. for September 1775	—	1,134	0	0			
		Do. Mr. Halhed for Diet to the Pundits employed in translating the Hindoo Code for September 1775			118	12	9		
							1,252	12	9
Nov.	Do.	the Persian Translators for October and November 1775	—	—	2,268	0	0		
		Do. Mr. Halhed for Pundits, for October	—	—	118	12	9		
							2,386	12	9
Dec.	Do.	do. for November	—	—	—	—	118	12	9
1776.									
January.	Do.	do. for December	—	—	—	—	118	12	9
		Do. the Persian Translators their Wages for December and January, 1776	—	—	—	—	2,268	0	0
February.	Do.	the Persian Translators for February		1,134	0	0			
		Do. Mr. Halhed for Pundits for January			118	12	9		
							1,252	12	9
March.	Do.	do. for February	—	—	—	—	118	12	9
April.	Do.	do. for March	—	—	—	—	118	12	9
		Do. the Persian Translators Wages for March and April					2,268	0	0
May.	Do.	Mr. Halhed for Pundits for April	—		118	12	9		
		Do. the Persian Translators for May	—		1,134	0	0		
							1,252	12	9

1776.	June.	Paid Mr. Halhed for Pundits for May	—	—	118 12 9
	July.	Do. do. for June	—	118 12 9	
		Do. the Persian Translators for June and July	2,268 0 0	—	2,386 12 9
	August.	Do. do. for August	1,800 5 9		
		Do. Mr. Halhed for Pundits for July	118 12 9	—	1,919 2 6
	Sept.	Do. do. for August and September	237 9 6		
		Do. the Persian Translators for September	1,134 0 0	—	1,371 9 6
	October.	Do. do. for October	—	—	1,134 0 0
	Nov.	Do. the Persian Translators their Wages for this Month	1,134 0 0		
		Mustapha Alley Cufhnavies 200	216 0 0		
		Mr. Halhed for Pundits for this Month	118 12 9	—	1,468 12 9
		For binding Books and Papers	—	—	41 9 3
	Dec.	The Persian Translators their Wages for December	1,134 0 0		
		Mustapha Alley Cufhnavies	216 0 0		
		Mr. Halhed for Pundits for November and December	237 9 6		
		For Two Quires of Cosmerte Paper for Books	13 8 0	—	1,611 1 6
1777.	January.	Paid the Persian Translators their Wages for this Month	1,134 0 0		
		Mustapha Alley Cufhnavies	216 0 0	—	1,350 0 0
	February.	The Persian Translators their Wages for this Month	1,134 0 0		
		Mustapha Alley Cufhnavies	216 0 0		
		Mr. Halhed for Pundits for January	118 12 9	—	1,468 12 9
		For 1 Book	—	Ar ^s 150 8 0	
		1 do.	—	42 0 0	
		1 do.	—	9 4 0	
			—	201 12 0	or 217 14 3
	March.	The Persian Translators their Wages for this Month	1,134 0 0		
		Mustapha Alley Cufhnavies	216 0 0		
		Mr. Halhed for Pundits Salary for February and March	237 9 6		
		For making Books	10 12 9	—	1,598 6 0
	April.	The Persian Translators their Wages for this Month	1,134 0 0		
		Mustapha Alley Cufhnavies	216 0 0		
		Mr. Halhed for Pundits Salary for this Month	118 12 9	—	1,468 12 9
	May.	The Persian Translators their Wages for this Month	1,134 0 0		
		Mustapha Alley Cufhnavies	216 0 0	—	1,350 0 0
	June.	The Persian Translators their Wages for this Month	1,134 0 0		
		Mustapha Alley Cufhnavies	216 0 0		
		Mr. Halhed for Pundits for May	118 12 9	—	1,468 12 9

1777. July.	Paid Mr. Halhed for Pundits for June The Persian Translators, their Wages for this Month Mustapha Alley Cushmanies			— — — —	118 12 9 1,134 0 0 216 0 0 	1,468 12 9
August.	Ditto	ditto	for this Month	—	—	1,468 12 9
Sept.	Ditto	ditto	—	—	—	1,468 12 9
October.	Ditto	ditto	—	—	—	1,468 12 9
Nov.	Ditto	ditto	—	—	—	1,468 12 9
Dec.	Ditto	ditto	—	—	—	1,468 12 9
	Mr. Halhed for Pundits Salary for December The Persian Translators, their Wages for January Mustapha Alley Cushmanies 1 Blank Book			— — — —	118 12 9 1,134 0 0 216 0 0 158 3 6 	1,627 0 3
1778. February.	Mr. Halhed for Pundits for January Mustapha-Alley Cushmanies for February			— —	118 12 9 216 0 0 	334 12 9
March.	Ditto		for March	—	216 0 0	
	Mr. Halhed for Pundits Wages for February			—	118 12 9 	334 12 9
April.	Ditto	ditto	for this Month	—	—	334 12 9
May.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	—	—	334 12 9
June.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	—	—	334 12 9
	Mustapha Alley Cushmanies for this Month 1 Blank Book			— —	216 0 0 120 6 9 	336 6 9
August.	Mustapha Alley Cushmanies for this Month			—	—	216 0 0
Sept.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	—	—	216 0 0
October.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	—	—	216 0 0
Nov.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	—	—	216 0 0
Dec.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	—	—	216 0 0
1779. January.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	—	—	216 0 0
February.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	—	—	216 0 0
March.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	—	—	216 0 0
April.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	—	—	216 0 0
May.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	—	—	216 0 0
June.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	—	—	216 0 0
July.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	—	—	216 0 0
August.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	—	—	216 0 0
Sept.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	—	—	216 0 0
October.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	—	216 0 0	
	Mowlavee Mudged O'Dien, for this Month, House Rent Charges			100 300 	Ars. 400 or 432 0 0 	648 0 0

1779.							
Nov.	Paid Mustapha Alley Cushmanies for this Month			—	200	0	0
	Mowlavee Mudged O'Dien for House Rent			—	100	0	0
	for ditto			—			
					Ars. 300 0 0 or 324 6 0		
Dec.	Mustapha Alley Cushmanies for this Month			—	216	0	0
	Mowlavee Mudged O'Dien, his Wages for						
	October and November last			600	0	0	
	Allowance of Scholars			400	0	0	
	House Rent			200	0	0	
					1,200 0 0		
	Deduct advanced him			—	500	0	0
					Ars. 700 0 0 or 756 0 0		
							972 0 0
1780.							
January.	Mustapha Alley Cushmanies, for this Month				216	0	0
	Mowlavee Mudged O'Dien, his Wages for De-						
	cember and January			600	0	0	
	Allowance of Scholars			400	0	0	
	House Rent			200	0	0	
					Ars. 1,200 0 0 or 1,296 0 0		
							1,512 0 0
February.	Mustapha Alley Cushmanies for this Month				216	0	0
	Mowlavee Mudged O'Dien, his Wages for this						
	Month			300	0	0	
	Allowance of Scholars			200	0	0	
	House Rent			100	0	0	
					600 0 0 or 648 0 0		
							864 0 0
March.	Mustapha Alley Cushmanies for this Month			—	216	0	0
	Mowlavee Mudged O'Dien for this Month,						
	Wages			Ars. 300	0	0	
	Allowance of Scholars			200	0	0	
	House Rent			100	0	0	
					600 0 0 or 648 0 0		
							864 0 0
April.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	for this Month	—		864 0 0
May.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	—		864 0 0
June.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	—		864 0 0
July.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	—		864 0 0
August.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	—		864 0 0
Sept.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	—		864 0 0
October.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	—		864 0 0
Nov.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	—		864 0 0
Dec.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	—		864 0 0
							76,500 4 3
1781.							
January.	Mustapha Alley Cushmanies for this Month				216	0	0
	Mowlavee Mudged Dien for this Month,						
	his Wages			Ar. 300	0	0	
	Allowance of Scholars			200	0	0	
	House Rent			100	0	0	
					600 0 0 or 648 0 0		
							864 0 0

1781.	Feb.	Paid Mustapha Alley Cushmanies for this Month				864	0	0
	March.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	864	0	0
	April.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	864	0	0
	May.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	864	0	0
		Mowlavey Mudged O'Dien for keeping another School for 25 Days, at 470 per Month				391	10	9
		House Rent a 51 : 8 per Month				42	14	9
						434	9	6
		Batta 8 per Cent.				34	12	3
						469	5	9
		Given to Mowlavies Effup and Mufruf 2 Khillats, containing 4 P				375	0	0
						or	405	0
							1,738	5
	June.	Mustapha Alley Cushmanies for this Month				216	0	0
		Mowlavee Mudged O'Dien for keeping a School				200	0	0
		Wages				300	0	0
		House Rent				100	0	0
						600	0	0
		Ditto for keeping another School				470	0	0
		House Rent				51	8	0
						521	8	0
						1,121	8	0
						or	1,211	3
							1,427	3
		Mustapha Alley Cushmanies for the Month				216	0	0
		Mowlavee Mudged O'Dien for keeping a School				200	0	0
		Wages				300	0	0
		House Rent				100	0	0
						600	0	0
		Ditto for keeping another School				470	0	0
		House Rent				51	8	0
						521	8	0
						1,121	8	0
						or	1,211	3
							1,427	3
	August.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	—	1,427	3	6
	Sept.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	—	1,427	3	6
	October.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	—	1,427	3	6
	Nov.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	—	1,427	3	6
	Dec.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	—	1,427	3	6
1782.	January.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	—	1,427	3	6
	February.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	—	1,427	3	6
	March.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	—	1,427	3	6
	April.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	—	1,427	3	6
	May.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	—	1,427	3	6
	June.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	—	1,427	3	6
	July.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	—	1,427	3	6

1782.						
July.	Paid Mowlavey Mudged O'Din for keeping a					
	School	200	0			
	Wages	300	0			
	House Rent	100	0			
				600	8	
	Do. do. for keeping another					
	School	470	0			
	House Rent	51	8			
				521	8	
	Making new Straw Cook Rooms and necessary Houses at Madrissa for Mowlavey Mudged O'Din and the Scholars			Ar. 150	or 162	0 0
	Mustapha Alley Cufhnavies for this Month				216	0 0
						1,589 3 6
August.	Mowlavey Mudged O'Din, for keeping a					
	School	200	0			
	Wages	300	0			
	House Rent	100	0			
				600	0	
	Do. do. for keeping another					
	School	470	0			
	House Rent	51	8			
				521	8	
	Mustapha Alley Cufhnavies for this Month			1,121 8	or 1,211 3 6	
					216	0 0
						1,427 3 6
Sept.	Mustapha Alley Cufhnavies for this Month				216	0 0
October.	To Mowlavey Mudged O'Din, for keeping a School and House Rent for last Month			1,211 3 6		
	Mustapha Alley Cufhnavies for this Month				216	0 0
						1,427 3 6
Nov.	Mustapha Alley Cufhnavies for this Month				216	0 0
Dec.	Ditto	ditto	ditto		216	0 0
1783.						
January.	Ditto	ditto	ditto		216	0 0
February.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	—	216	0 0
March.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	—	216	0 0
April.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	216	0 0	
	A Dorogah's Wages for 7 Months at 50 S ^a R ⁱ per Month for superintending the Building			406	0 0	
						622 0 0
May.	To Mustapha Alley Cufhnavies for this Month			—	216	0 0
June.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	216	0 0	
	To a Bengal Moonshy for this Month S ^a R ⁱ or			69	9 6	
						285 9 6
July.	To Mustapha Ally Cufhnavies for this Month			216	0 0	
	To a Bengal Moonshy for this Month			S ^a R ⁱ 60 0 0 or 69 9 6		
						285 9 6

1783.	August.	Paid to a Bengal Moonshy for this Month,	—	285 9 6
Sept.	Ditto	ditto ditto	—	285 9 6
		Bengal Paper and Ink for the Moonshy	—	2 5 0
				287 14 6
October.		Mustapha Alley Cushmanies for this Month	—	216 0 0
		a Bengal Moonshy ditto	—	69 9 6
				285 9 6
Novem.	Ditto	ditto ditto	—	285 9 6
Decem.	Ditto	ditto ditto	—	285 9 6
				108,827 9 6

Deduct.

1772.

August. Received from the Khalsah Treasury for the Allowance of the Mowloves, &c. of the Madrassa, from 1st May 1781, to 31st August 1782

Decem. Ditto ditto for October 1782

20,258 10 3
1,211 3 6
21,469 13 9

Fort William,
the 31st December 1783.

Current Rupees 87,357 11 9

Errors excepted,

W^m Larkins, Acting Att^y for the
Hon^{ble} Warren Hastings.

DUPLICATE.

An Account of Sums disbursed by the Governor for the Salary of Lieutenant Colonel Gilbert Ironside, during the Period in which he acted as Military Secretary.

1773.

Jan. 15.	Paid his Salary from April to December 1772, S ^m 4,950, or	5,494 8 0
Feb. 28.	Do. do. — — for January 1773	619 6 0
March 30.	Do. do. — — for February	559 7 0
April 30.	Do. do. — — for March	619 6 0
May 31.	Do. do. — — for April	540
	Do. do. — — for May	558
		1,098
	Batta 11 per Cent.	120
		1,218 12 6
	Current Rupees	8,511 7 6

Fort William,
the 31st December 1783.

Errors excepted,

W^m Larkins, acting Attorney for the
Honble. Warren Hastings.

DUPLICATE.

An Account of Charges disbursed in the Office of the Governor General, from 1st September 1772, to 1st January 1784.

1773.

Paid Mr. Henry Griffith his Allowance from 1st September 1772, to the 30th June 1773, is 10 Months, at A. R. 150 per Month, is Arcot R^s 1500, or

1,620 0 0

Jan. 2 Dufstories from 19th to 31st Dec. 1772, at 6, 14 6 6, or — 15 9 0

1773.	Bookbinders Attendance	—	—	2	2	6
April.	Do. Do. Do.	—	—	14	6	0
June.	Paid Mr. Henry Griffith his Allowance from 30th June to 31 Dec. 1773, is 6 Months, at 150 A. R ^e per Month, is A. Rupees 900, or					
		—	—	972	0	0
1774.	Mr. Bird, his Allowance from 1st October 1773, to the 1st of February 1774, is 4 Months, at 250 A. R ^e per Month, A. R ^e 1000, or					
Feb.		—	—	1,080	0	0
	1 Duftories Wages for January and February 1774	—	—	10	12	9
March.	1 Do.	—	—	5	0	0
	4 Do. for 15 Days	—	—	14	0	0
	A. R ^e	19	or	20	8	3
April.	1 Do.	—	—	5	0	0
	1 Do. from 17th January to 30th April is 3 M ^o 13 D.	—	—	13	12	0
	2 Do.	—	—	14	0	0
	1 Do. for 10 Days	—	—	2	5	3
	1 Do. for 6 Days	—	—	1	6	6
	A. R ^e	36	7 9	or	39	6 6
May.	6 Duftories for this Month	—	—	33	8	0
	A. R ^e	33	8 0	or	36	2 9
	Paid Mr. Bird his Allowance from 1st February to 1st June 1774, is 4 Months, at 250 A. R ^e per Month, is					
		—	—	1000	0	0
	Paid Mr. Henry Griffith his Allowance from 31st Dec. to the 30th June 1774, is six Months, at A. R ^e 150 per Month, is					
		—	—	900	0	0
	A. R ^e	1900	0 0	or	2,052	0 0
	6 Duftories for this Month	—	—	32	6 6	or
		—	—	35	0	0
				2,087	0	0
July.	Bookbinders to bind Books	—	—	17	6	3
	5 Duftories for this Month, A. R ^e	28	0 0	or	30	3 9
		—	—	47	10	0
August.	Paid Mr. Henry Griffith his Allowance for July 1774, — A. R ^e 150 or					
		—	—	162	0	0
	5 Duftories for this Month,	—	—	34	or	36 11 6
				198	11	6
Sept.	5 Do. Do.	—	—	30	15	6
	A. R ^e	30	15 6	or	33	7 3
October.	Paid Mr. Henry Griffith his Allowance for August, September, and October 1774, at A. R ^e 150 per Month, is					
		—	—	A. R ^e 450, or	486	0 0
	Do. Mr. Bird's, from 1st June to 31st October, is 5 Months, at 250 per Month, is 1,250, or					
		—	—	1,350	0	0
	5 Duftories for this Month,	—	—	1,836	0	0
	A. R ^e	34, or	—	36	11	6
				1,872	11	6
Nov.	Do. Mr. P. Laforte, his Allowance for this Month, S ^r R ^e 140, or					
		—	—	162	6	6
	5 Duftories, A. R ^e 41, or	—	—	44	4	6
				206	11	0

1774. Dec.	Paid Mr. Laforce his Allowance for this Month, Curr ^t R ^s	162	6	6	
	5 Duftories — — A. R ^s 41, or	44	4	6	
		206	11	0	
	Do. Mr. Henry Griffith his Allowance for November and December 1774 — — C. R ^s	324	0	0	
		530	11	0	
1775. January.	Do. P. Laforce his Allowance for this Month —	162	6	6	
	Do. Mr. Henry Griffith's Allowance —	162	0	0	
February.	Do. Mr. W. H. Bird's Allowance for November and December 1774, at 250 per Month, A. R ^s 500, or	540	0	0	
	5 Duftories for this Month — 41, or	44	4	6	
		908	11	0	
	Do. P. Laforce's Allowance for this Month —	162	6	6	
	6 Duftories — —	44	4	6	
		206	11	0	
	Do. Mr. Bird's Allowance from 1 st January to 1 st April 1775, is 3 Months — A. R ^s 750 0 0				
	Advanced Do. for April and May — 500 0 0				
		A. R ^s 1,250 0 0 or 1,350 0 0			
March.	P. Laforce for this Month	162	6	6	
	6 Duftories — —	41	0	0	
	Bookbinders — —	1	1	3	
		42	1	3	or 4 5 7
		1,557	13	6	
April.	Paid Mr. Henry Griffith his Allowance for February and March — —	324	0	0	
	Do. P. Laforce for this Month — —	162	6	6	
	Bookbinders Work — —	0	7	0	
		41	0	0	
		41	7	0	or 44 12 0
		531	2	6	
May.	Paid P. Laforce his Allowance for this Month —	162	6	6	
	Do. Henry Griffith; Do. for April and May —	324	0	0	
	W. H. Bird as an Advance of his Allowance for June, July, and August 1775, at Arcot Rupees 250 per Month — 750 0 0 or	810	0	0	
	6 Duftories for this Month — 41 0 0	44	4	6	
		1,340	11	0	
June.	P. Laforce his Allowance for this Month —	162	6	6	
	Henry Ryeen's Salary from 15 th April to the 31 st May 1775, at 200 S ^r R ^s per Month, is 300, or — —	348	0	0	
	Thomas P. Broughton's Allowance from January to May 1775, at 100 S ^r , is 500	580	0	0	
	Henry Griffith's Allowance for this Month	162	0	0	
	6 Duftories for this M ^o . A. R ^s 41 0 0				
	Binding three Books — 4 5 0				
		45	5	0	or 48 15 0
		1,301	5	6	

1775.	
July.	Paid P. Laferte his Allowance for this Month 162 6 6 Henry Ryea's Allowance for June 232 0 0 Tho' P. Broughton's is 116 0 0 Bookbinder — 1 1 3 6 Duftories for this Month 41 0 0 A. R' 42 1 3 or 45 7 0 555 13 6
August.	Paid P. Laferte his Allowance for this Month 162 6 6 Henry Griffith's ditto for July 162 0 0 Henry Ryea's is 232 0 0 Binding 3 Books 4 10 0 6 Duftories for this Month 41 0 0 A. R' 45 10 0 or 48 15 6 605 6 0
Sept.	Paid P. Laferte his Allowance for this Month 162 6 6 Henry Ryea's ditto for August 232 0 0 Henry Griffith's Allowance for ditto 162 0 0 6 Duftories for this Month A. R' 41 0 0 or 44 4 6 600 11 0
October.	Paid P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month 162 6 6 Henry Ryea's ditto for September 232 0 0 B. Rodrigue's ditto from July 1772 to March 1773, is 9 Months a 300 S ^u per M ^o 2,700 0 0 or 3,132 0 0 6 Duftories for this Month A. R' 41 0 0 or 44 4 6 3,570 11 0
Nov.	Paid Henry Ryea's Allowance for October and November 464 0 0 Mr. Bird's ditto from September to December, 4 Months at 250 per Month A. R' 1,000 0 0 or 1,080 0 0 Mr. Tho' Elwoods his Salary for October 174 0 0 P. Laferte his Allowance for this M ^o 162 6 6 6 Duftories for this Month 41 0 0 Bookbinder and Silk 0 5 6 A. R' 41 5 6 or 44 10 6 1,925 1 0
Dec.	Paid Henry Ryea's Salary for this Month 232 0 0 Mr. Tho' Elwood's ditto for November 174 0 0 P. Laferte ditto for this Month 162 6 6 6 Duftories — 41 0 0 Bookbinder's Work and Gold 3 2 0 Thread, &c. — — — A. R' 44 2 0 or 47 10 6 607 4 6
1776.	
January.	Paid Henry Ryea's Salary for this Month 232 0 0 T. M. Elwood's do. for December 174 0 0 P. Laferte do. for this Month 162 6 6 5 Duftories do. do. A. R' or — 38 14 0 607 4 6

1776.

February. Paid Henry Ryeen's Salary for this Month

S^r Rupees 200 0 0 or 232 0 0

Bryan Glover's Salary from November 1774 to

February 1776, being 15 Months; at 500

A. R^r per Month, is A. R^r 7,500 0 0

Batta 8 per Cent. 600 0 0

8,100 0 0

Henry Griffith's Salary from September 1775 to

February 1776, is 6 Months, at 150 per

Month A. R^r 900 0 0 or 972 0 0

Peter Laferte his Allowance for this Month

162 6 6

5 Duftories for this Month, A. R^r 36 0 0

Bookbinders Work — 3 0 0

A. R^r 39 0 0 or 42 2 0

9,508 8 6

Paid Mr. W. H. Bird his Allowance for January and

February — — —

540 0 0

Henry Griffith's Salary for this Month

162 0 0

Henry Ryeen's ditto — — —

232 0 0

Peter Laferte his Allowance — — —

162 6 6

5 Duftories for this Month 36 0 0

Silk — — — 0 3 6

36 3 6 or 39 1 9

1,135 8 3

April. Paid Henry Ryeen's Allowance for this Month

232 0 0

Henry Griffith's — — —

162 0 0

Bryan Glover's Allowance for February and

March 1776 — — —

1,080 0 0

5 Duftories for this Month A. R^r 36 0 0 or

38 14 0

T. M. Elwood's Allowance for January, Febru-

ary, and March S^r Rup^s 450 0 0 or

522 0 0

Peter Laferte his Allowance for this Month

162 6 6

2,197 4 6

May. Paid Henry Ryeen's ditto — — —

232 0 0

Mr. Bird's Allowance for March and April, at

250 A. R^r per Month — — —

540 0 0

Mr. Glover's Allowance for April and May, at

500 A. R^r per Month — — —

1,080 0 0

T. M. Elwood's Allowance for April

174 0 0

B. Rodrigues his Allowance from 26th March

to the 31st May 1776, is 2 Months 4

Days, a 200 per Month

S^r R^r 426 10 8 or 494 15 0

P. Laferte his Allowance for this Month

162 6 6

5 Duftories for this Month A. R^r 36 0 0 or

38 14 0

2,722 3 6

June. Paid Henry Ryeen's Allowance for this Month

232 0 0

Henry Griffith's for May — — —

162 0 0

T. M. Elwood's — — —

174 0 0

P. Laferte's for this Month — — —

162 6 6

Binding 2 Books A. R^r 2 7 8

4 Duftories for this Month 29 0 0

31 7 8 or 33 15 9

764 6 3

1776.
July.

Paid Henry Ryea's Allowance for this Month	232	0	0	
R. Rodrigues's Allowance for June	232	0	0	
Mr. Bird's ditto for May and June a 250 per Month	540	0	0	
Henry Griffith's Allowance for June	162	0	0	
T. M. Elwood's	174	0	0	
Peter Laferte's for this Month	162	6	6	
Bookbinder's Work and Leather	1	2	0	
4 Duftories for this Month	29	0	0	
A. R'	30	2	0	or 32 8 6
				1,534 15 0

August.

Paid Henry Ryea's Allowance for this Month	232	0	0	
D ^o Henry Griffith's for July	162	0	0	
B. Rodrigues	232	0	0	
W. H. Bird's for July and August	540	0	0	
T. M. Elwood's for July	174	0	0	
Bryan Glover's from June to August, a 500 per Month	A. R' 1,500	0	0	or 1,620 0 0
Peter Laferte his Allowance for this Month	162	6	6	
4 Duftories Wages for this Month	29	0	0	or 31 5 0
				3,153 11 6

Sept.

Paid Henry Ryea's Allowance for this Month	232	0	0	
B. Rodrigue's Allowance for August	232	0	0	
T. M. Elwood's	174	0	0	
Henry Griffith's for August and September, at 150 per Month	A. R' 300	0	0	or 324 0 0
P. Laferte his Allowance for this Month	162	6	6	
Binding a Book	1	10	0	
Cotton, &c. for sending Europe				
Packet	3	10	0	
4 Duftories Wages for this Month	29	0	0	
A. R'	34	4	0	or 36 15 9
				1,161 6 3

October.

Paid Henry Ryea's Salary for this Month	232	0	0	
B. Glover's for September	540	0	0	
T. M. Elwood's for ditto	174	0	0	
B. Rodrigue's for ditto	232	0	0	
Peter Laferte for this Month	162	6	6	
Binding a Book	1	12	0	
4 Duftories Wages for this Month	29	0	0	
A. R'	30	12	0	or 33 3 6
				1,373 10 0

Nov.

Paid B. Glover's Salary for October	540	0	0	
T. M. Elwood's for ditto	174	0	0	
Wm. H. Bird's for September and October	540	0	0	
Henry Ryea's, for this Month	232	0	0	
B. Rodrigue's for October	232	0	0	
Peter Laferte for this Month	162	6	6	
Gurrah and Cotton to pack the Letters	3	0	0	
4 Duftories Wages for this Month	29	0	0	
A. R'	32	0	0	or 34 9 0
				1,914 15 6

1776.
Dec.

Paid B. Glover's Allowance for November and December

—	—	—	1,080	0	0
T. M. Elwood's Allowance for November			174	0	0
Henry Ryeen's for this Month			232	0	0
B. Rodrigue's for November			232	0	0
H. Griffith's for October and November			324	0	0
Peter Laferte's Allowance for this Month			162	6	6
4 Duftories Wages for this Month A. R.	29	0	0	or	31 5 0

2,235 11 6

1777.
Jan.

Paid W. H. Bird's Allowance for November and December

—	—	—	540	0	0
Henry Ryeen's Allowance for this Month			232	0	0
T. M. Elwood's for December			174	0	0
B. Rodrigue's for ditto			232	0	0
Peter Laferte's for ditto			162	6	6
4 Duftories Wages for this Month A. R.	29	0	0	or	31 5 0

1,371 11 6

Feb.

Paid Henry Ryeen's Allowance for this Month

B. Glover's for January			540	0	0
T. M. Elwood's for ditto			174	0	0
B. Rodrigue's for ditto			232	0	0
P. Laferte's for this Month			162	6	6
Samuel Hick his Allowance from 15th November 1776, to 31st January 1777, is 2 M ^o 15 D. at 100 S ^r Rupees per Month			290	0	0
4 Duftories Wages for this Month A. R.	29	0	0	or	31 5 0

1,661 11 6

March.

Paid Henry Ryeen's Salary for this Month

W ^m H. Bird's for January and February			540	0	0
B. Glover's for February and March			1,080	0	0
T. M. Elwood's for February			174	0	0
B. Rodrigue's for ditto			232	0	0
P. Laferte for March			162	6	6
A Ream of large Post	14	0	0		
Green Cloth, &c. to cover a Desk	7	8	6		
8 Pen Knives	16	0	0		
Gold Thread to bind some Papers	1	0	0		
	38	8	6		
4 Duftories Wages for this Month	29	0	0		

A. R. 67 8 6 or 72 15 0

2,493 5 6

April.

Paid Henry Ryeen's Allowance for this Month

B. Glover's ditto ditto			540	0	0
T. M. Elwood's ditto for March			174	0	0
B. Rodrigue's ditto ditto			232	6	6
P. Laferte's ditto for this Month			162	6	6
Cotton, &c. for the Packet	6	2	0		
Gold Thread for binding Books	2	0	0		
Silk ditto	0	2	0		
Bookbinders Work	6	14	0		
Sand	1	4	0		
Curwah for covering the Books	3	0	0		
Iron File, and mending a Lanthorn	1	0	0		
4 Duftories Wages for this Month	29	2	0		

A. R. 49 6 0 or 53 5 3

1,393 11 9

1777.
May,

Paid Henry Ryeen's Allowance for this Month	—	—	232	0	0	
W ^m H. Bird's for March and April	—	—	540	0	0	
T. M. Elwood's for April	—	—	174	0	0	
B. Rodrigue's for April and May	—	—	464	0	0	
P. Laferte's for this Month	—	—	232	0	0	
4 Duftories Wages ditto A. R'	29	0	0	or	31	5 0
						<u>1,673 5 0</u>

June.

Paid Henry Ryeen's Allowance for this Month	—	—	232	0	0	
B. Glover's for May and June	—	—	1,080	0	0	
T. M. Elwood's for May	—	—	174	0	0	
B. Rodrigue's for June	—	—	232	0	0	
Peter Laferte's ditto	—	—	232	0	0	
Bookbinder's Work	—	0	8	0		
Silk	—	0	2	0		
4 Seers of Sand	—	3	12	0		
Wax Cloth for dispatching Packet	—	5	3	0		
4 Duftories Wages for this Month	29	0	0			
						<u>1,991 10 3</u>
A. R'	38	9	0	or	41	10 3

July.

Paid Henry Ryeen's Allowance for this Month	—	—	232	0	0	
T. M. Elwood's for June	—	—	174	0	0	
B. Rodrigue's for this Month	—	—	232	0	0	
Peter Laferte's ditto	—	—	232	0	0	
Cotton to Pack up the Letters	—	1	1	3		
1 Dozen of Ink Powder	—	6	0	0		
4 Duftories Wages for this Month	29	0	0			
						<u>908 13 3</u>
A. R'	36	1	3	or	38	13 3

August.

Paid T. M. Elwood's Allowance for July	—	—	174	0	0	
B. Glover's for July and August	—	—	1,080	0	0	
B. Rodrigue's for this Month	—	—	232	0	0	
Peter Laferte ditto	—	—	232	0	0	
4 Duftories Wages ditto A. R'	29	0	0	or	31	5 0
						<u>1,749 5 0</u>

Sept.

Paid B. Glover's Allowance for this Month	—	—	540	0	0	
T. M. Elwood's for August	—	—	174	0	0	
P. Laferte's for this Month	—	—	232	0	0	
Mr. Touchet for 25 Reams of large Post as per Bill A. R'	625	0	0			
1 Tolah of Silk	—	0	2	0		
1½ Cubicts of Gurrh for Packet	—	0	3	3		
4 Duftories Wages for this Month	—	29	0	0		
						<u>1,652 10 9</u>
	654	5	3	or	706	10 9

October.

Paid B. Glover's Allowance for this Month	—	—	540	0	0	
T. M. Elwood's for September	—	—	174	0	0	
P. Laferte's for this Month	—	—	232	0	0	
4 Duftories Wages ditto A. R'	29	0	0	or	31	5 0
						<u>977 5 0</u>

Nov.

Paid B. Glover's Allowance for this Month	—	—	540	0	0	
T. M. Elwood's ditto for October	—	—	174	0	0	
Peter Laferte's for this Month	—	—	232	0	0	
4 Duftories Wages A. R'	29	0	0	or	31	5 0
						<u>977 5 0</u>

1777.	
Dec.	Paid B. Glover's Allowance for this Month — 540 0 0 T. M. Elwood's for November — 174 0 0 Peter Laferte's for this Month — 232 0 0 4 Duftories Wages A. R' 29 0 0 or 31 5 0 977 5 0
1778.	
Jan.	Paid Mr. Glover's Allowance for this Month — 540 0 0 T. M. Elwood's for December — 174 0 0 Peter Laferte's for this Month — 232 0 0 4 Duftories Wages ditto A. R' 29 0 0 or 31 5 0 977 5 0
Feb.	Paid Mr. B. Glover's Allowance for this Month — 540 0 0 T. M. Elwood's for January — 174 0 0 P. Laferte's for this Month — 232 0 0 4 Duftories Wages ditto A. R' 29 0 0 or 31 5 0 977 5 0
March.	Paid B. Glover's Allowance for this Month — 540 0 0 T. M. Elwood's for February — 174 0 0 Peter Laferte's for this Month — 232 0 0 4 Duftories Wages A. R' 29 0 0 or 31 5 0 977 5 0
April.	Paid B. Glover's Allowance for this Month — 540 0 0 T. M. Elwood's for March — 174 0 0 Peter Laferte's for this Month — 232 0 0 Glue and Silk — 0 9 0 4 Duftories Wages for this Month 29 0 0 A. R' 29 9 0 or 31 14 9 977 14 9
May.	Paid B. Glover's Allowance for this Month — 540 0 0 T. M. Elwood's for April — 174 0 0 B. Rodrigue's for ditto — 232 0 0 Peter Laferte's for this Month — 232 0 0 4 Duftories Wages — A. R' 34 9 0 1,212 9 0
June.	Paid B. Glover's Allowance for this Month — 540 0 0 T. M. Elwood's for May — 174 0 0 B. Rodrigue's ditto — 232 0 0 Peter Laferte for this Month — 232 0 0 Wax Cloth, Gurrahs, &c. 2 12 3 5 Duftories Wages for this Month 39 0 0 A. R' 41 12 3 or 45 1 9 1,223 1 9
July.	Paid B. Glover's Allowance for this Month — 540 0 0 T. M. Elwood's for June — 174 0 0 B. Rodrigue's ditto — 232 0 0 P. Laferte's for this Month — 232 0 0 5 Duftories Wages A. R' 39 0 0 or 42 2 0 1,220 2 0
August.	Paid B. Glover's Allowance for this Month — 540 0 0 T. M. Elwood's for July — 174 0 0 B. Rodrigue's ditto — 232 0 0 P. Laferte's for this Month — 232 0 0 5 Duftories Wages A. R' 39 0 0 or 42 2 0 1,220 2 0

1778.
Sept.

Paid B. Glover's Allowance for this Month	—	540	0	0	
T. M. Elwood's for August	—	174	0	0	
B. Rodrigue's ditto	—	232	0	0	
Peter Laferte's for this Month	—	232	0	0	
5 Duftories Wages do.	—	39	A. R ^e	or	42 2 0
					<u>1,220 2 0</u>

Oct.

Paid B. Glover's Allowance for this Month	—	540	0	0	
T. M. Elwood's for September	—	174	0	0	
B. Rodrigue's do.	—	232	0	0	
Peter Laferte's for this Month	—	232	0	0	
1 Tolah of Gold Thread and 3 To-					
lahs of Silk	—	A. R ^e	2 4 0		
5 Duftories Wages for this Month	—	39	0	0	
					<u>41 4 0 or 44 8 9</u>
					<u>1,222 8 9</u>

Nov.

Paid B. Glover's Allowance for this Month	—	540	0	0	
T. M. Elwood's for October	—	174	0	0	
B. Rodrigue's do.	—	232	0	0	
P. Laferte's for this Month	—	232	0	0	
Silk and Gold Thread	—	A. R ^e	2 2 6		
5 Duftories Wages for this Month	—	39	0	0	or 42 2 0
					<u>44 4 6</u>
					<u>1,222 4 6</u>

Dec.

Paid Mr. B. Glover's Allowance for this Month	—	540	0	0	
T. M. Elwood's for November	—	174	0	0	
B. Rodrigue's for November and December	—	464	0	0	
P. Laferte's for this Month	—	232	0	0	
1 Tolah of Gold Thread	—	1	14	0	
5 Duftories Wages for this Month	—	39	0	0	
					<u>40 14 0 or 44 2 6</u>
					<u>1,454 2 6</u>

1779.
Jan.

Paid Mr. Glover's Allowance for this Month	—	540	0	0	
Peter Laferte's do.	—	232	0	0	
5 Duftories Wages do.	—	A. R ^e	39 0 0	or	42 2 2
					<u>814 2 0</u>

Feb.

Paid B. Glover's Allowance for this Month	—	540	0	0	
Peter Laferte's do.	—	232	0	0	
B. Rodrigue's for January and February	—	464	0	0	
Gold Thread and Silk	—	2	2	0	
Mending a Key	—	0	5	0	
5 Duftories Wages for this Month	—	39	0	0	
					<u>A. R^e 41 7 0 or 44 12 0</u>
					<u>1,280 12 0</u>

March.

Paid Mr. B. Glover's Allowance for this Month	—	540	0	0	
Peter Laferte's do	—	232	0	0	
Gold Thread and Silk	—	2	2	0	
5 Duftories Wages for this Month	—	39	0	0	
					<u>A. R^e 41 2 0 or 44 6 9</u>
					<u>816 6 9</u>

1779.

April.	Paid Mr. B. Glover's Allowance for this Month	—	540	0	0	
	Peter Laferte's do.	—	232	0	0	
	B. Rodrigue's for March and April	—	464	0	0	
	Silk and Cotton	—	0	4	0	
	5 Duftories Wages for this Month	39	0	0		
			39	4	0	or 42 6 3
						1,278 6 3
May.	Paid Mr. B. Glover's Allowance for this Month	—	540	0	0	
	Peter Laferte's do.	—	232	0	0	
	B. Rodrigue's do.	—	232	0	0	
	Duftories Wages	—	A. R' 24	4	0	or 26 3 0
						1,030 3 0
June.	Paid Peter Laferte's Allowance for this Month	—	232	0	0	
	B. Rodrigue's do.	—	232	0	0	
	Silk	—	0	6	0	
	5 Duftories Wages	—	39	14	0	
			40	4	0	or 43 7 6
						507 7 6
July.	Paid Laferte's Allowance for this Month	—	232	0	0	
	B. Rodrigue's do.	—	232	0	0	
	Wax Cloth for a Paper Box	—	1	0	0	
	Silk	—	0	4	0	
	1 Key for an Almeirn	—	0	10	0	
	Leather for a Book Cover	—	0	9	0	
	5 Duftories Wages for this Month	38	0	0		
			A. R' 40	7	0	or 43 10 9
						507 10 9
Aug.	Paid Mr. B. Glover's Allowance for July and August	—	1,080	0	0	
	Peter Laferte's for this Month	—	232	0	0	
	B. Rodrigue's do.	—	232	0	0	
	5 Duftories Wages do.	—	A. R' 38	0	0	or 41 9 0
						1,585 0 0
Sept.	Paid Peter Laferte's Allowance for this Month	—	232	0	0	
	B. Rodrigue's do.	—	232	0	0	
	Silk	—	0	8	0	
	5 Duftories Wages for this Month	38	0	0		
			38	8	0	or 41 9 3
						505 9 3
Oct.	Paid Mr. B. Glover's Allowance for September and					
	October	—	1080	0	0	
	P. Laferte's for this Month	—	232	0	0	
	B. Rodrigue's do.	—	232	0	0	
	5 Duftories Wages do.	—	A. R' 38	0	0	or 41 9 0
						1,585 0 9
Nov.	Paid Mr. B. Glover's Allowance for this Month	—	540	0	0	
	Peter Laferte's for this Month	—	232	0	0	
	B. Rodrigue's do.	—	232	0	0	
	Mending a Paper Cafe	—	0	9	0	
	Silk	—	0	4	0	
	5 Duftories Wages for this Month	38	0	0		
			38	13	0	or 41 14 9
						1,045 14 9

1779.

Dec.	Paid P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month	—	—	—	232	0	0
	B. Rodrigue's	—	—	—	232	0	0
	5 Duftories Wages do.	A. R'	34	8	0	or	37 4 3

501 4 3

1780

Jan.	Paid P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month	—	—	—	232	0	0
	B. Rodrigue's	—	—	—	232	0	0
	Rattaining 2 Chairs	A. R'	0	10	0		
	5 Duftories Wages	—	—	35	14	6	
		A. R'	36	8	6	or	39 7 3

503 7 3

Feb.	Paid Laferte's Allowance for this Month	—	—	—	232	0	0
	B. Rodrigue's	—	—	—	232	0	0
	Silk	—	—	0	8	0	
	5 Duftories Wages	—	—	38	0	0	
				38	8	0	or 41 9 3

505 9 3

March.	Paid P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month	—	—	—	232	0	0
	B. Rodrigue's do.	—	—	—	232	0	0
	Silk	—	—	0	2	0	
	5 Duftories Wages	—	—	38	0	0	
		A. R'	38	2	0	or	41 2 9

505 2 9

April.	Paid P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month	—	—	—	232	0	0
	B. Rodrigue's	—	—	—	232	0	0
	Silk	—	—	0	2	0	
	5 Duftories Wages	—	—	38	0	0	
		A. R'	38	2	0	or	41 2 9

505 2 9

May.	Paid Mr. B. Glover's Allowance from November 1779 to March 1780, is 5 Months, at 500 per Month	—	—	—	2,500	0	0
	P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month	—	—	—	232	0	0
	B. Rodrigue's	—	—	—	232	0	0
	Gussy and Gunah	—	—	0	7	6	
	4 Bundles of Tape	—	—	3	12	6	
	5 Duftories Wages	—	—	38	0	0	
				42	4	0	or 45 10 0

3,209 10 0

June.	Paid P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month	—	—	—	232	0	0
	B. Rodrigue's	—	—	—	232	0	0
	5 Duftories Wages	A. R'	38	0	0	or	41 9 0

505 0 9

July.	Paid Mr. S. Skardon from 1st September 1779 to June 1780, is 10 Months, at 300 per Month	—	—	—	3,000	0	0
	P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month	—	—	—	232	0	0
	B. Rodrigue's	—	—	—	232	0	0
	Mending a Chair	—	—	0	14	0	
	Tape	—	—	0	11	0	
	5 Duftories Wages for this Month	—	—	38	0	0	
		A. R'	39	9	0	or	42 11 9

3,986 11 9

1780.	
Aug.	Paid Mr. P. Bowen's Allowance for May, June, and July 1780, at 300 R ^s per Month, S ^r R ^{up} 900 or 1,044 0 0 J. M. Playdell do. do. do. 1,044 0 0 P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month — 232 0 0 B. Rodrigue's — 232 0 0 5 Duftories Wages A. R ^s 38 0 0 or 41 0 9 2,593 0 9
Sept.	Paid Laferte's Allowance for this Month — 232 0 0 B. Rodrigue's — 232 0 0 Cloth and Skin — A. R ^s 1 0 0 5 Duftories Wages — 38 0 0 39 0 0 or 42 2 0 506 2 0
Oct.	Paid P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month — 232 0 0 B. Rodrigue's — 232 0 0 Silk, &c. — 0 7 0 4 Duftories Wages for this Month 26 0 0 A. R^s 26 7 0 or 28 8 9 491 8 9
Nov.	Paid P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month — 232 0 0 B. Rodrigue's — 232 0 0 J. M. Playdell's Allowance for August and September, S ^r R ^s 600 — or 696 0 0 Cloth — 0 2 6 4 Duftories Wages for this Month 28 0 0 A. R^s 30 6 0 or 32 12 6 1,192 12 6
Dec.	Paid P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month — 232 0 0 B. Rodrigue's — 232 0 0 Samuel Skardon's for August, September, Octo- ber, and November, at 300 per Month, S ^r R ^s 1,200 — or 1,392 0 0 Cloth — 0 5 0 4 Duftories Wages for this Month 28 0 0 28 5 0 or 30 9 3 1,886 9 3
1781.	
Jan.	Paid P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month — 232 0 0 B. Rodrigue's do. do. do. — 232 0 0 P. Bowen's Allowance from August to Decem- ber 1780, is 5 Months, at 300 per Month, S ^r R ^s 1,500 — or 1,740 0 0 George Nesbit Thompson's Allowance for Octo- ber, November, and December 1780, at 300 S ^r R ^s 900 — or 1,044 0 0 Silk, &c. — 0 9 0 4 Duftories Wages for this Month 28 0 0 28 9 0 or 30 13 6 3,278 13 6

1781.	
Feb.	Paid P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month — 232 0 0 B. Rodrigue's — — 232 0 0 George Nesbit Thompson's Allowance for January and February 1781 — 696 0 0 Silk — — 0 3 0 4 Duftories Wages for this Month 28 0 0 28 3 0 or 30 7 0 1,190 7 0
March.	Paid P. Laferte's Allowance for March and April — 464 0 0 B. Rodrigue's do. — — 464 0 0 Cloth and Silk — — 0 9 0 4 Duftories Wages for this Month 28 0 0 28 9 0 or 30 13 6 958 13 6
May.	Paid Peter Laferte's Allowance for this Month — 232 0 0 B. Rodrigue's do. — — 232 0 0 G. N. Thompson's for March and April — 696 0 0 The following Writers who attended in Writing the Papers of the Europe Dispatch by the Neptune: Marianor Victoriane, 54 Days, at 200 S ^r R ^r per Month — 360 0 0 G. Bobjen for 14 Days — 93 5 4 Robert Sloper for 41 Days — 273 5 4 Reginaldo Abren 18 — 120 0 0 Manuel Gomes 17 — 113 5 4 George Rowe 12 — 80 0 0 J. Peirara 16 — 106 10 8 Joseph Bruce 20 — 20 0 0 Diego Pereira 9 — 60 0 0 S ^r R ^r 1,226 10 8 or 1,422 14 9 Silk — — 0 6 0 Marble coloured Paper, $\frac{1}{4}$ Quire 6 7 6 4 Duftories Wages for April and May 56 0 0 A. R ^r 62 13 6 or 674 0 0 2,650 12 9
June.	Paid B. Rodrigue's Allowance for this Month — 232 0 0 P. Laferte's — — 232 0 0 Peter Bower's, from January to June 1781, is 6 Months, at 300, is S ^r R ^r 1800 or — 2088 0 0 Thomas D. Abren, for 1 Month 4 Days, at 200 S ^r — 262 15 0 4 Duftories Wages for this Month, 28 0 0 or 30 3 0 2,848 2 9
July.	Paid P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month — 232 0 0 B. Rodrigue's — — 232 0 0 G. N. Thompson's, for May and June — 696 0 0 Silk — — 0 4 0 3 Duftories Wages for this Month 21 0 0 21 4 0 or 22 15 3 1,821 15 3
Aug.	Paid P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month — 232 0 0 B. Rodrigue's — — 232 0 0 3 Duftories Wages — — A. R ^r 21 0 0 or 22 10 6 486 10 6

1781.	
Sept.	Paid P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month — 232 0 0 B. Rodrigue's — — 232 0 0 3 Duftories Wages — A. R' 21 0 0 or 22 10 6 486 10 6
Oct.	Paid P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month — 232 0 0 B. Rodrigue's — — 232 0 0 3 Duftories Wages — A. R' 21 0 0 or 22 10 6 486 10 6
Nov.	Paid P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month — 232 0 0 B. Rodrigue's — — 232 0 0 3 Duftories Wages — A. R' 21 0 0 or 22 10 6 486 10 6
Dec.	Paid Ditto ditto ditto — — 486 10 6
1782.	
Jan.	Paid P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month — 232 0 0 B. Rodrigue's — — 232 0 0 Bookbinders, Silk, &c. — 1 10 0 3 Duftories Wages for this Month 21 0 0 A. R' 22 10 0 or 24 7 0 488 10 0
Feb.	Paid P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month — 232 0 0 B. Rodrigue's — — 232 0 0 Green Cloth for the Writing Table, 14 Yard — — 0 13 2 Glue — — 0 5 6 A Knife to cut Paper — 1 1 3 Cleaning Penknives — 0 6 3 A small Lanthorn — 2 4 0 3 Duftories Wages for this Month 21 0 0 A. R' 38 3 0 or 41 4 0 505 4 0
March.	Paid Laferte's Allowance for this Month — 232 0 0 B. Rodrigue's — — 232 0 0 Bowers's, from July 1781 to March 1782, being 9 Months, at 300 per Month S' R' 2,700 0 0 or 2,700 0 0 5 Duftories Wages for this Month 38 0 0 or 41 9 0 3,637 0 9
April.	Paid Laferte's Allowance for this Month — 232 0 0 B. Rodrigue's — — 232 0 0 Cloth, Bookbinder, &c. — 13 0 0 5 Duftories Wages — 38 13 0 or 41 14 9 505 14 9
May.	Paid Mr. P. Bower's Allowance for April — 348 0 0 Do. do. for May — 348 0 0 Rodrigue's do. do. — 232 0 0 P. Laferte's do. do. — 232 0 0 5 Duftories Wages — A. R' 38 0 0 or 41 9 0 1,201 9 0
June.	Paid P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month — 232 0 0 B. Rodrigue's — — 232 0 0 Silk, Guzzy, Cloth, &c. — 0 10 9 3 Duftories Wages for 18 Days 14 6 3 3 do. do. 12 Days 9 9 9 2 do. do. for this Month 14 0 0 A. R' 38 10 9 or 41 12 3 505 12 3

1783.	
Feb.	Paid P. Bower's Allowance for January — 348 0 0 B. Rodrigue's do. for February — 232 0 0 P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month — 232 0 0 Bafta, 2 Cubits — 0 4 0 4 Duftories for this Month — 34 0 0 34 4 0 or 36 15 9 848 15 9
March.	Paid P. Bower's Allowance for February — 348 0 0 B. Rodrigue's do. for this Month — 232 0 0 P. Laferte's do. — 232 0 0 Silk and Bookbinder's Work — 0 14 3 4 Duftories Wages for this Month — 34 0 0

34 14 3 or

37 11 0

849 11 0

1783.

Sept.

Paid Mr. P. Bower's Allowance for May, July, and

August, a 300 S^r R^r

1,200 0 0 or 1,392 0 0

P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month

232 0 0

B. Rodrigue's do.

232 0 0

1 Red Skin for covering a Book

0 8 0

4 Duftories Wages for this Month

34 0 0

A. R^r 34 8 0 or 37 4 3

1,893 4 3

Oct.

Paid Mr. Bower's Allowance for Sept. and Oct.

S^r R^r 600 0 0 or 696 0 0

B. Rodrigue's do. for this Month

232 0 0

P. Laferte's do.

232 0 0

4 Duftories Wages for this Month

A. R^r 34 0 0 or 36 11 6

1,196 11 6

Nov.

Paid B. Rodrigues his Allowance for this Month

232 0 0

P. Laferte's do.

232 0 0

Cloth and Red Skin for binding Books

0 12 9

4 Duftories Wages for this Month

34 0 0

34 12 9 or 37 9 3

601 9 3

Dec.

Paid P. Bowers his Allowance for November

348 0 0

B. Rodrigue's do. for December

232 0 0

P. Laferte's do.

232 0 0

Silk for binding Books

0 4 0

4 Duftories Wages for this Month

34 0 0

34 4 0 or 36 15 9

848 15 9

Current Rupees

1,49,870 11 9

Fort William,
the 31st December 1783.

(Errors excepted.)

W^m Larkins,

Acting Attorney for the

Honourable W. Hastings Esq.

D U P L I C A T E.

Abstract of various Charges disbursed by the Governor General, from 13th April 1772 to 1st of January 1784, for the Service of the Honourable Company, not before carried to their Account:

An Account of Sums disbursed by the Governor General for the Salary of Lieutenant-colonel Gilbert Ironside during the Period in which he acted as Military Secretary

8511 7 6

An Account of Charges disbursed in the Office of the Governor General, from 1st September 1772 to 1st January 1784

1,49,870 11 9

An Account of Sums disbursed by the Governor General for the Hire of Houses occupied by his Aides de Camp, from 1st December 1775 to 1st January 1784

33,323 8 8

An Account of Sums disbursed by the Governor General for the Diet and other Charges of Pundits employed in compiling the Code of Hindoo Laws; for the Salaries of Persons employed in translating Books of the Mahommedan Law, and other Charges incidental to the same; and for the Wages and other Expences of the Madrisa, or Mahommedan Academy

87,357 11 9

An Account of Sums disbursed for Budgerows and Boats for the Governor General's Use

59,156 5 9

Current Rupees

3,38,219 13 5

Fort William,
the 31st December 1783.

(Errors excepted.)

W^m Larkins,

Acting Attorney for the

Honourable Warren Hastings Esq.

DUPLICATE

Account of Sums disbursed for Budgerows and Boats for the Governor General's Use.

1781.

MARY YACHT.

March.	Bought from Captain Thornhill, as per Bill,	S ^{rs}	8,000	0	0		
	Batta 16 per Cent.		1,280	0	0		
						9,280	0 0
	Repairing and Stores, supplied by Captain Sampson as per Bills,						
	In June 1781		1,310	6	6		
	July		2,012	3	9		
	December 1782		2,808	14	9		
	July 1783		1,706	13	3		
	August		4,200	14	0		
						12,037	4 3
	Due to the Estate of the late Captain Sampson on this Account					303	5 0
						12,340	9 3
						21,620	9 3

NEW BUDGEROW.

	Amount of Mr. David Cuming's Bill for building the same	S ^{rs}	28,018	9	0		
	Batta 16 per Cent.		4,482	15	6		
						32,501	8 6
	Paid Mr. W. Williams as per Bill, for 1 Pair Vase Lamps,	S ^{rs}	70	2	0		
	Batta 16 per Cent.		11	3	6		
						81	5 6
	Due to the Estate of the late Captain Sampson for Sundries supplied to ditto					630	1 6
						33,212	15 6

1783.

Charges since incurred.

June.	500 Dunnah Mats					34	12	9
July.	A small Lanthorn	1	8	0				
	1 Carpet	—	4	0	0			
	1 Chest	—	2	0	0			
	Gurrey Cloth	—	0	7	0			
	Oil	—	0	4	0			
	Making 2 Curbah Covering Cloths		23	10	0			
			31	13	0	or	36	14 3
	Wages to							
	1 Larang, for July 1783		15	0	0			
	11 Lascars		77	0	0			
	1 Wooluck hired to attend the Budgerow in going to Chinfurah		26	11	0			
			118	11	0	or	128	2 9
	A. R.					165	1	0

1783.

Aug. Wages for this Month:

To 1 Larong	15	0	0
11 Lascars	77	0	0
1 Wooluck hired to attend the Budgerow	44	8	0
Lamp Oil	—	0	6 6
Towels, 12	—	1	3 6

138 2 0
111 0 9

149 2 9

Sept. Wages for this Month:

To 1 Larong	12	0	0
11 Lascars	77	0	0

A. R. 89 0 0 or 82 9 0

1 Manjee, from 19th
June to 30th Sep-
tember, is 3 Months
and 12 Days, at 8

per Month A. R. 27 3 0 or 25 2 9

2 Golooyeas, for D^o

at 8 — 27 3 0 or 25 2 9

32 Dandies, for D^o, at 96 per Month 326 6 9

Deduct paid by Mr. Cuming 459 5 3
100 0 0

359 5 3

1 Dorogah, from 24th
June to 30th Sep-
tember, is 3 Months
7 Days, at 10 per
Month — 32 5 3 or 30 0 0

1 Frosh, from D^o to
D^o, at 5 — 16 2 9 or 15 0 0

1 Wooluck hired to
attend the Budge-
row A. R. 46 0 0 or 42 11 0

Batta 16 per Cent.

447 3 0
71 8 3

518 8 6

Oct. Wages for this Month:

To 1 Larong	—	—	12	0	0
11 Lascars	—	—	77	0	0
1 Manjee	—	—	8	0	0
2 Golooyeas	—	—	8	0	0
32 Dandies	—	—	103	8	0
1 Dorogah	—	—	10	0	0
1 Frosh	—	—	5	0	0
Lamp Oil	—	—	0	4	0
1 Wooluck hired to attend the Budge- row for 14 Days	—	—	20	1	0

Batta 8 per Cent.

243 13 0
19 8 0

263 5 0

Charges since incurred.

Nov. Wages for this Month:

To 1 Larong	12	0	0
11 Lascars	77	0	0
1 Manjee	8	0	0
2 Golooyeas	8	0	0
32 Dandies	103	8	0
1 Dorogah	10	0	0
1 Frosh	5	0	0
Lamp Oil	0	4	3

Batta 8 per Cent.

223 12 3
17 14 6

241 10 9

1783.

Dec. Wages for this Month :

To 1 Larang	12	0	0
11 Lascars	77	0	0
1 Manjee	8	0	0
2 Golooyeas	8	0	0
32 Dandies	103	8	0
1 Dorogah	10	0	0
1 Frosh	5	0	0
Lamp Oil	0	4	3
	223	12	3
Batta 8 per Cent.	17	14	6

241 10 9

1,614 3 6

Amount of Mr. Griffith's Bill for a Budgerow,
purchased from him on June 1781 S^{rs} 2500 0 0
Deduct the Amount at which she was sold by
public Auction — — S^{rs} 165 0 0

Batta 16 per Cent. 2335 0 0

373 9 6

2,708 9 6

Fort William,
the 19th January 1784.

Current Rupees

59,156 5 9

A P P E N D I X, N^o XLI.

Book 112. Page 898.

Extract of a Consultation of the 13th December 1779.

Fort William, the 13th December 1779.

Secret Dep.
Monday.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,
Richard Barwell,
Philip Francis, } Esquires.
Edward Wheler,

Sir Eyre Coote on a Visit to the different Stations of the Army.

READ the following Letter from the Resident at the Vizier's Court.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of Council.

Honourable Sir and Gentlemen,

I have delayed thus long addressing you on the Subject of the first Object of my Business at this Court, in the Hope of being able to inform you that I had obtained from his Excellency sufficient Supplies for the Exigencies of the present Year. I have had frequent Conferences with him upon the Subject, but have found him uniform and determined in a Refusal of any more Tuncaws than those obtained by Mr. Middleton, prior to my having Charge of this Appointment. The inclosed Paper No. 1 will shew you what they are, and for what Services they are granted. No. 2. is an Estimate of the whole Demands upon the Nabob for this Year. From these Accounts it will appear, that the whole Amount required for the Expences of the Year is Rupees 1,36,12,108 : 12, and the Amount granted Rupees 68,82,000.

I have in vain laid before him the ruinous Consequences of a Dismission of any Part of the Troops who are now employed under the Command of British Officers, the certain Deficiency in the Collections, and the laying of his Country open to foreign Marauders.

(a) [I have in vain urged him on the glaring Impropriety of refusing Tuncaws upon the same Districts as last Year, and giving them to his own Troops without Discipline to support his Government, and always ready to plunder every Country to which they had been sent. His Answer has been invariably, that while he had the Means of providing for the Demands of the Company he has never refused it, but he is now deprived of that Ability by the Drought which has obliged him to give Deductions to the Amount of Twenty-five Lacks of Rupees, and even now the Aumils are desirous of being released from their Engagements, upon the Plea of Inability to comply with them. His Family, and that of his Father and Grandfather, after repeated Promises made to them and broken, are still unprovided for, that he did not believe the Council meant to seize the Expences of his Table and Household, which was all that was now left him. When I

(a) Vide supra, P. 541.

quitted him, I declared I did not imagine the Governor and Council would give Consent to the Reform of the new Brigade, and the other present Establishments for his Collections; that if they were not dismissed they must be paid, and from the Sources of that Country, for the Protection of which they were raised. That I would leave him for the present to consider the Means of granting the Supplies, in the Hope of an Answer more likely to be pleasing to our Government. A Day or Two after I received a Letter from him, a Translate of which, No. 3, I think it necessary to lay before you. As I have never been able to induce his Excellency to adopt any other Sentiments than those he first declared, and have received another Letter from him, expressing much Dissatisfaction at my Urgency on a Point he had determined on, and would not give up unless he should be compelled by the Governor and Council, I have thought it needless to press him further at present, but, at his Request, have transmitted a Letter from him to the Governor General, setting forth his Distress.

In this Situation it only remains for me to lay before you the following Extract of Mr. Nathaniel Middleton's Letter of the 5th Instant, the Day on which Charge was delivered to me.

"When I have of late pressed his Excellency for further Assignments, he has pleaded Inability to answer the very heavy Demands which will this Year fall upon him, on account of the Drought which was unfortunately happened to the almost total Destruction of the Khurreff Harvest, and the consequent Diminution of his Revenue. I am concerned to confess there are but too good Grounds for this Plea. The Misfortune has been general throughout the whole of the Vizier's Dominions, obvious to every Body, and so very fatal have been its Consequences, that no Person of either Credit or Character would enter into Engagements with Government for farming the Country, without a very heavy Direction* in the last Year's Jumma, which his Excellency has been compelled to allow to all who have hitherto been appointed to Farms; and some who have engaged under these Circumstances, have, to my Knowledge, made most urgent Applications to the Nabob and his Ministers to be released from their Obligations, and allowed to relinquish their Farms, which they found they could not hold but at a certain Loss to themselves. You will be soon convinced by undoubted Testimony, and loud Complaints from every Quarter, of the Reality of this Misfortune, which has necessarily been the Means of delaying the general Settlement of this Country, and of preventing my hitherto getting Assignments for more than Rupees 68,82,000; but how far its Operation and Effects preclude the Nabob from answering the Demands upon him in public Account, you will be the best able to judge from the Statements you will obtain of his estimated Revenue."

* Sic in Orig.

As it appears from the whole of this Extract that Mr. Middleton had met with Obstacles from a Reason assigned which no human Foresight could prevent, I hope your Honourable Board will not imagine I have been remiss and inattentive. Nothing but a compulsive Order from me upon an undefined Right could obtain the Collection of a Rupee, more than I have Tuncaws for; and nothing but a decisive and speedy Instruction from you, when the Time elapsed may not occasion a material Loss in the Revenue, can possibly procure the Grants necessary for the current Disbursements from my Treasury.

Upon this Principle it is needless to add, that no Bill from the Presidency can possibly be answered, since the Demands on the Treasury upon the present Establishment exceed the expected Income, and the last Drafts of the Honourable Board, and their Order for the Payment of Two Lacks and a Half of Rupees to Captain Popham, which has been complied with, have so effectually drained the Treasury, that I have not yet been able to pay the First Brigade for October.] Upon the Estimate of the present Year, that of the Troops under the Command of British Officers, paid by Mr. Wombwell, exceeds the last Years by Rupees 4,25,533 : 12 : 6, and the Excess of the Estimate of the temporary Brigade is Rupees 8,13,559 : 13 : 9. The Paymasters, upon being applied to by me, declare, that the Reason of this Excess is, that the last Year's was only what was supposed would be the Expence, and the present Year's Estimate is made upon the actual Disbursements of last Year. As his Excellency did not start any Objections to particular Articles of these Estimates, but to the whole, from a want of Revenue to pay them, I have not thought proper to curtail any Thing. Your Letter under Date the 25th August last has occasioned the Inclusion of the Army's Donation, and the Loss by Exchange I thought but a proper Demand.

Notwithstanding what has passed, I should not relax in my Endeavours to prevail upon his Excellency to grant the Tuncaws required, but he seems to be unmoveable in his present Resolution. He is now preparing for his Departure to meet the General, and I imagine will not return before the Arrival of decisive Instructions from your Honourable Board.

Lucknow,
the 19th November 1779.

I have the Honour to be with Respect,
(Signed) E. Purling.

Ordered, That the Inclosures be entered after the Consultation.

(a) ["Governor General.—I understand the Substance of the Vizier's Letter to be a peremptory Refusal to grant Assignments but for the Expence of the regular Brigade stationed

(a) Vide supra, P. 542.

at Cawnpore; a Demand for the Recall, or Reduction of the Troops stationed at Rohilcund for his Service in that District, and his new-acquired Dominions in the Doaub; and for the Dismission of the Corps established in his own immediate Service, under the Command of British Officers; viz. Those severally commanded by Major Hannay, Captain Osburne, and the Body Guard under Captain Mordaunt, for the Purpose of substituting additional Establishments of Horse and Foot, under his immediate Command, for the Service of the Revenues. These Demands, the Tone in which they are asserted, and the Season in which they are made, are all equally alarming, and appear to me to require an adequate Degree of Firmness in this Board, in opposition to them. Without further Comment, I shall proceed to recommend the following Draft of a Letter to be written to Mr. Purling, which, if agreed to, may serve as the Substance of One to be written on the same Subject to the Nabob."]

Draft of a
Letter to
Mr. Purling.

To Mr. C. Purling, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Sir,

* Sic in Orig.

We have received your Letter of the 19th November, stating the Objections of the Nabob to the immediate Discharge of the Sums due from his Government, for the Expences of the current Year. The Principle on which these Objections are made appears to us so repayment to the Nabob's Engagements with the Company, and with the intimate Connection of his Interests and theirs, that we cannot hesitate a Moment to declare them totally inadmissible; and as we have no Doubt of the Nabob's Ability to furnish the Sums absolutely necessary for the Service of the Year, we require you to repeat the Demand in Writing. To give Weight and Efficacy to your Requisition, we have judged it expedient to advise him formally, by Letter, of your being authorised to make it, and that we expect his ready and cheerful Acquiescence in it. In the present Circumstances of his Government and ours, to disband any Part of the Troops that we maintain for his Service is a Measure no less improper for him to suggest than it would be for us to adopt. He stands engaged to our Government to maintain the English Armies which, at his own Request, have been formed for the Protection of his Dominions; and it is our Part, not his, to judge and to determine in what Manner, and at what Time, these shall be reduced or withdrawn; but, were it otherwise, this is not the Time to propose it, when we are threatened with external Dangers common to both, which require rather an Augmentation than a Diminution of the Means which we possess for repelling them. That this gives us Cause for the most alarming Suspicions, since he cannot be ignorant that the Marattas, our Enemies, and the ancient Enemy of his Government and Family, are in Arms, and a War unavoidable; that, at such a Juncture, a Proposition for disbanding any Part of his Forces cannot fail to encourage them to attack his Dominions; that the Advice of his Ministers, who have instigated him to make it, will, we persuade ourselves, appear to him as insidious as it is dangerous; and that, we hope, he will dismiss them from his Service and Confidence, as unworthy of both.

Fort William,
the 15th December.

We are, &c. &c.

Governor General.—I would further propose that a Copy of this Letter, or such other as it shall be agreed to write upon this Occasion, be transmitted to the Commander in Chief, and that he be requested to assist with his personal Influence and Application to the Nabob, to give it Effect.

Ordered, That this Subject lie for Consideration.

Warren Hastings.

P. Francis.

Edw^d Wheler.

Appendix to Consultation the 13th December 1779.

ACCOUNT of the Assignments granted by his Excellency the Vizier Asoph ul Dowla; and for what Purposes.

List of Assignments.

Dooab and Corah	—	—	—	26,00,000	0	0
Rohilcund	—	—	—	25,00,000	0	0
Azim Ghur	—	—	—	1,00,000	0	0
Khyzabad	—	—	—	3,32,000	0	0
Sundeelah and Mullihabad	—	—	—	2,00,000	0	0
Allahabad	—	—	—	3,00,000	0	0
Khyragur	—	—	—	2,00,000	0	0
Furruckabad	—	—	—	6,00,000	0	0
Mahoul	—	—	—	50,000	0	0
					68,82,000	0 0

For what Purposes granted.

Balance of the Vizier's Account of 1176	—	20,60,608	2	0
Army Subsidy	—	31,20,000	0	0
Saudit Allee's Stipend	—	3,00,000	0	0
Abdul Rahmaun Cawn's Roffallah	—	3,30,000	0	0
Pensions to the Rohillah Chiefs	—	61,578	0	0
			58,72,186	2 0
Balance in favour of the Tuncaws granted for Loss by Exchange and unavoidable Balances	—	—	10,09,813	14 0

(Errors excepted)

Lucknow, 19th November 1779.

(Signed)

C. Purling.

ESTIMATE of the Funds to be required from the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah for the Public Services of the Year 1187.

Balance due to the Honble. Company the End of } Bhaudun 1186	—	20,60,608	1	9
Army Subsidy	—	31,20,000	0	0
Temporary Brigade	—	26,13,559	13	9
Cavalry Brigade	—	10,80,000	0	0
		36,93,559	13	9
Vizier's Troops under British Officers as per Estimate	—	16,87,333	12	6
Saudit Allee's Stipend	—	3,00,000	0	0
Rohilla Stipend	—	61,578	0	0
Loss by Exchange	—	6,00,000	0	0
Abdul Rahmaun Cawn's Ruffallah	—	3,30,000	0	0
Donation to the Army	—	10,00,000	0	0

Army Debts, viz.

Brigadier General Goddard	—	3,44,478	0	0
Major Webber	—	2,49,611	0	0
Captain Bourke	—	30,464	0	0
Lieutenant Collins	—	1,18,876	0	0
Lieutenant M ^c Intosh	—	15,680	0	0
		7,59,109	0	0

Rupees

1,36,12,188 12 0

(Errors excepted)

Lucknow, the 19th November 1779.

(Signed)

C. Purling.

A GENERAL ESTIMATE of the Expence of the Vizier's Troops under the Command of British Officers, agreeable to the Estimates received from the Gentlemen in the Service of his Excellency, for the Fussullee Year 1187.

			Per Month.	Per Annum.
Arrears of the Year 1186	—	—		1,28,436 14 6
The Arsenal	—	—	8,951 0 0	1,07,412 0 0
Three Battalions of Sepoys (Major Hannay)	—	—	48,402 0 0	5,80,824 0 0
Light Infantry	—	—	38,065 0 0	4,56,780 0 0
Body Guard	—	—	21,962 2 8	2,63,456 0 0
Interpreter and Aid de Camp	—	—	2,536 12 9	30,441 9 0
Commissary of Musters	—	—	923 3 3	11,078 7 0
Paymaster's Offices	—	—	2,702 6 6	32,428 14 0
Auditor's Office	—	—	3,365 8 0	40,386 0 0
Surgeon	—	—	3,000 0 0	36,000 0 0
Total Expence for One Month	—	—	1,29,908 1 2	
Total Expence for One Year	—	—		16,87,333 12 6

(Signed) John Wombwell,
Paymaster and Auditor.

Translation of a Letter from the Vizier to the Resident at his Court.

The Friendship between the Honourable Company, Mr. Hastings Governor General, Supreme Council, and myself, has not the least Shadow of Difunion: Dominion, Property, and Honour are but one and the same to us.

The Situation of my Affairs, respecting the present Time, I informed Mr. Middleton of, both by Writing and Conversation, and I now proceed to lay the whole before you.

During these Three Years past, the Expence occasioned by the Troops in Brigade, and others commanded by European Officers, has much distressed the Support of my Household, insomuch that the Allowance made to the Seraglio and Children of the deceased Nabob has been reduced to one-fourth Part of what it was, upon which they subsisted in a very distressed Manner for these Two Years past; the Attendants, Writers, Servants, &c. of my Court have received no Pay for these Two Years; and there is at present no Part of the Country that can be allotted to the Payment of my Father's private Creditors, whose Applications are daily pressing upon me. All these Difficulties I have for these Three Years past struggled through, and found this Consolation therein, that it was complying with the Pleasure of the Honourable Company, and in hope that the Supreme Council would make Enquiry from impartial Persons into my distressed Situation; but I am now forced to a Representation. From the great Increase of Expence, the Revenues were necessarily farmed out at a high Rate, and Deficiencies followed yearly. The Country and Cultivation is abandoned; and this Year in particular, from the excessive Drought of the Season, Deductions of many Lacks have been allowed the Farmers, who were still left unsatisfied, and I have received but just sufficient to support my absolute Necessities; and for this Reason many of the old Chieftains, with their Troops and useful Attendants of the Court, were forced to leave it, and now there is left only a few Foot and Horse for the Collection of the Revenues; and should the Zemindars be refractory, there is not left a sufficient Number to reduce them to the Obedience of my Collectors. The late raised Brigade at Futtaghur is not only quite useless to my Government, but is moreover the Cause of much Loss both in the Revenues and Customs, the detached Bodies of Troops under other European Officers being nothing but Confusion to the Affairs of Government, and are entirely their own Masters.

In this distressed State of my Affairs, it is just and requisite that Mr. Hastings, General Sir Eyre Coote, and the Supreme Council should give me Relief. This Year I cannot possibly provide for the new Brigade at Futtyghur, the Corps of Horse, and other detached Bodies of Troops in my Country. I hope you will consider well these Representations, and explain them in a Manner you may judge proper to the Governor General and Supreme Council. On my Part, Country, Property, and Life are devoted to the Will of the Honourable Company; and I hope they will therefore do Justice to these my Complaints, and prevent my falling into Distress, by not having wherewith to support the necessary Expences of my Household. For the Expence of the Brigade at Cawnpore, and other Disbursements, I have given Tuncaws and Orders upon my Country. The Remainder of my Revenue, on account of the Drought, has fallen so short as not to be sufficient for my necessary Expences, being deficient to the Amount of Fifteen (15) Lacks, and the above Provision will bring upon me this Year very great Distress. What can I say more?

A P P E N D I X, N^o XLII.

Book 115.

Letter from the Vizier to the Governor General.

69. From the Vizier: Received 21st April 1785.

Whatever you said to Raja Gobind Ram upon every Point, the said Raja has fully written it to me. My Friend, from the Beginning of the Friendship between the noble Chiefs of the Company, and the exalted Gentlemen of Council, and my deceased Father and myself, no Deficiency ever appeared; and after the Death of my deceased Father I have constantly remained, and still remain, employed from my Heart and Soul in preserving this Friendship more than formerly; and on the Part of the Gentlemen also the System of Intimacy was preserved. In many Concerns, the Distresses which from various Causes had happened, the Governor General, Mr. Hastings, after learning, applied himself to relieve my Situation, and settled a Plan by which the Company's Money would properly be paid by my Ministers, and the Company and all the English Gentlemen would receive Credit.

After his Departure, you, from your Kindness, were favourable to my Concerns, and preserved the Plan and Agreement which had been settled between him and myself, and with the greatest Friendship you wrote to me the completest Confirmation; and Major Palmer, in obedience to your Orders, gave repeated Consolation to me and my Ministers. I am convinced that the good Situation of my Concerns will be increased by your Favour. Conformably to the Agreement to pay the Company's Money, which was settled between me and the late Governor General, my Ministers have to this Time paid the Kists, and no Deviation has happened; you may learn this from Mr. Wombwell. And I, considering the Discharge of the Company's Debt to be the most necessary of all Affairs, pay it from the Receipts of the Country and the Loans of the Bankers, and I apply myself to nothing but the Discharge of the Company's Debt and the Preservation of your Friendship. You told Raja Gobind Ram that to this Time the Money had not been regularly paid, according to the Agreement which had fixed Kists for the Company's Money: This Order astonishes and confounds me, because from last Year to this Time, whatever Agreement had been made for the Payment of the Company's Money, my Ministers have paid conformably to the Kists, and are in future ready to pay, by the Blessing of God, according to the Engagements of Payment; but your Favour and Countenance is requisite. This Order must certainly have been caused solely by the Representations of interested Persons; and I from this am much afflicted, that notwithstanding the regular Payment of the Money according to the Kists, you should give such an Order upon the Representations of interested Persons, otherwise such Orders could not have proceeded from your exalted Mind, because many Days have not elapsed since you, in Writing, gave me Confidence on every Point; and whilst the Money were * regularly paid, you would not give such Orders: At any Rate, I hope from your Favour the Observance of this Rule, never to listen to the Representations of interested Persons, because in such Cases the Affairs are disgraced, and the Bankers and Ministers are dispirited. With respect to the Brigade at Futtyghur, you say that you had, agreeably to my Request, sent Orders for it to march to Behurghurra; but to this Time Hyder Beg Khan has not advanced the Money for their Expences. My Friend, my Request, whatever it be, is known to you. In all Concerns there is One Word upon which I rely, that whatever Agreement was made between me and Mr. Hastings, and the Plan which was settled, and you have repeatedly written that you have approved of and preserved that Engagement and Plan, in that Engagement†, out of Consideration to my Distresses, whatever is promised with respect to the Removal of that Brigade is well known to you; and you also have written to Major Palmer, who has given me Confidence that you, from your Kindness for my Relief, do not approve of keeping an increased Army in this Country; but that now, until the Doubts from the West are removed, the Futtyghur Brigade must remain. I also, who desire only your Satisfaction, approved of this Advice, because, as the Reduction of my Expences, and the Relief of my Concerns, is your Wish, it will be done at a proper Opportunity. When your Letter for the Futtyghur Brigade to remain a little Time longer here was received by Major Palmer, and the Major, agreeably to your Orders, told me, that this Year, besides One Crore and Five Lacks of Rupees, which had been engaged for the Payment of the Company's Money, no more would be demanded, I was entirely set at Ease by your Kindness. You now order, that I should make Advances for the Expences of the Brigade. My Situation is not hidden from you; why should I for ever trouble you, that this Year I pay from the Receipts of the Country, and the Loans of the Bankers, for the Discharge of the Company's Money, what has been engaged. Do you yourself order, from your Favour and Kindness, whatever may be advisable towards the Relief of my Concerns. The Affairs of my Country and Property, and of the Company's Government, through Friendship are the same. Such Matters depend upon your Kindness. You will learn full Particulars from the Letters of

* Sic in Orig.

† Sic in Orig.

Major Palmer. (a) [With respect to the Expences of the Gentlemen who are here, I have before written in a covered Manner; I now write plainly, that I have no Ability to give Money to the Gentlemen, because I am indebted many Lacks of Rupees to the Bankers for the Payment of the Company's Debt. At the Time of Mr. Hastings's Departure I represented to him, that I had no Resources for the Expences of the Gentlemen. Mr. Hastings, having ascertained my distressed Situation, told me, that after his Arrival in Calcutta he would consult with the Council, and remove from hence the Expences of the Gentlemen, and recall every Person except the Gentlemen in Office here. At this Time, that all the Concerns are dependent upon you, and you have in every Point given Ease to my Mind, according to Mr. Hastings's Agreement, I hope that the Expences of the Gentlemen may be removed from me, and that you may recall every Person residing here beyond the Gentlemen in Office. Although Major Palmer does not at this Time demand any Thing for the Gentlemen, and I have no Ability to give them any Thing, yet the Custom of the English Gentlemen is, when they remain here they will in the End ask for something. This is best, that they should be recalled.] Mr. Hastings wrote to me for the Abolition of Captain Frith's Battalion. At that Time the Disturbances of the Seiks existed in the Neighbourhood of Berelly, and my Army was stationed on the Ghauts of the River, at those Places, which at this Season are always fordable. This Year many other Ghauts were fordable, and the Seiks crossed over to plunder, which is their Custom. My Army, which was already there, came upon them, and punished them, and they, finding no Strength to remain, crossed back again, and returned; but it became necessary to guard all Ghauts, and I therefore stationed, for the Defence of the Berelly Ghauts, my old Battalions, which were fixed at Kherrabad, and the other Mahuls; and I sent the Battalions of Captain Frith, which were newly raised for the Settlement of the Mahuls of Kherrabad, &c. Those Battalions went under the Command of a Commandant belonging to me, and no English Gentlemen went there. In these Four Battalions, according to the Rule of all my Battalions, there are Three thousand Men, and the Expence of them, including the Artillery, is 35,000 Rupees in each Month. For a little Time I thought this Expence advisable for the Execution of Two important Objects, the Settlement of the Country, and the Expulsion of the Seiks, which by the Blessing of God have both been effected: I have now determined to disband them after satisfying them; but I consider it proper to guard the Ghauts until Chyte; till when the Fords continue; after that, when the River be full, so large an Army will not be wanted at the Ghauts. In this Case I request your Advice, that as the Army is on a reduced and saving Establishment, if you chuse, I will keep the Battalions until Chyte; or if you order, I will dismiss them immediately. Captain Frith will have no Concern in the Battalions, Commandants belonging to me will command them. With respect to Lieutenant Polhill's Battalion, which with other Gentlemen, is in Attendance on the Prince, you ordered me to learn his Royal Highness's Wish, and that if he should be desirous to keep them they might remain a little Time with him. Upon learning his Desire, I, conformably to your Instructions, have consented to retain the Battalion a little Time, but I did not speak about retaining Lieutenant Polhill, and the other Gentlemen, nor does he continue with me in this Command; I merely wrote to you in Obedience to his Royal Highness's Desire, requesting that Lieutenant Polhill alone might remain; the Approbation and Refusal of which depend entirely upon your Pleasure; I have no Ability to maintain the Battalion with the Gentlemen: I desire nothing but your Satisfaction, and hope that such Orders as relate to the Friendship between the Company and me, and as may be your Pleasure, may be written in your own private Letters to me, through Major Palmer, or in your Letters to the Major, that he may, in obedience to your Orders, properly explain them to me, and whatever may be settled, he may first in secret inform you of it, and afterwards I may write to you, having learnt your Pleasure: In this Way the Secrets will be known to your Mind alone, and the Advice upon all the Concerns will be given in a proper Manner.—For further Security, I trouble you again with my Request, that you will not listen to the Representations of interested Persons with respect to my Concerns; for in this Case, my Affairs are disgraced, and the Bankers, from whom I have borrowed many Lacks towards paying the Kists to the Company, are alarmed.—I labour from my Heart and Soul to preserve your Satisfaction, and you from your Kindness are inclined to maintain the Plan and Agreement which has taken place; therefore to give Entrance to interested Persons, is laying the Basis of Disagreement. I hope from your Favour that in the Concerns between me and you, no interested Person may be admitted to hear the Secrets between the Company and myself, and your Orders.

(a) Vide supra, P. 544.

APPENDIX, N° XLIII.

Book 81. Page 51.

Extract of a Consultation of the 28th July 1783.

Fort William, 28th July 1783.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,

Edward Wheler, } Esqrs.

John Staples, }

Mr. Macpherson indisposed.

Secret Dep.
Monday.

THE Governor General.—Mr. Middleton and Mr. Johnson having sent in their Answers to the Charges against them, which I understand are now in Circulation, I hope the Board will allow me to propose that their several Opinions should be given upon those Charges before my own, on account of the peculiar Circumstances of these Accusations in their relation to myself.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Fort William, 28th July 1783.

I have been honoured with your Commands of the 12th Instant, through your Secretary, accompanied with a Paper of Charges against me, arranged under Sixteen separate Heads, which I am required to answer.—

Mr. Middle-
ton's De-
fence.
Mr. John-
son's De-
fence.

At a Period so distant from that at which I delivered over the Charge of my Office to Mr. Bristow, I must be permitted to observe I was as little prepared to receive as to answer Charges against me for my Conduct in the Discharge of that Office, as the Honourable Board, when they informed me of that Gentleman's Appointment to succeed me, communicated not the least Hint of Displeasure, or Disapprobation of my public Conduct; and unconscious myself of having merited Censure, I had not a Doubt but my Removal was in consequence of the Orders, which I understood had been received from the Honourable the Court of Directors for the Restoration of Mr. Bristow to the Residency at Oude.—But however unexpected this Call upon me may be, I am very far from complaining of any Occasion afforded me of explaining my Conduct where it may have been misunderstood: On the contrary, I acknowledge my Obligation to the Honourable Board, for permitting me to state collectively my Conduct in the Close of the important Trust I have been honoured with for such a Series of Years. If I cannot vindicate my Conduct for the Period I stand accused, I shall be less forward in claiming Indulgence from the Honourable Board; as a Succession (with some Interruptions) of Nine Years Residence and Intercourse with the Court and Provinces of Oude, must impress an Idea of local Experience and continued Approbation, which would leave no other Construction upon Misconduct than a wilful Neglect of my Duty, amounting to little less than a premeditated and determined Breach of Trust, loaded with Ingratitude and Treachery to the Interests of my Employers.

The Charges before me regarding my Conduct for the Fushlee Year 1189—that is, from the 23d September 1781, when my Instructions upon the Chunar Treaty were delivered to me, to the 23d of October 1782, when I delivered over Charge to my Successor Mr. Bristow.

They generally aim to establish, 1st. That I did not effect the various Objects of the Treaty. 2dly. Disobedience of some subsequent, though connected Orders; and, 3dly. Inattention to my Duty upon some Heads more connected with a Discharge of current Business, than bearing any relation to the Treaty.

Conceiving these Three Divisions to involve and describe the Outline of my Charges, I shall take them up in this Succession to speak to them collectively, as my Correspondence during that Year to which I shall occasionally refer, will on Examination, I think, be found to have answered in Detail the major Part, if not the whole, of what is now before me.

In replying to my first Division of the Charge, Non-execution of the Treaty, and Instructions that accompanied it, I shall best avoid Confusion, and shorten what I wish to urge, by taking up unitedly the Treaty and Instructions, and briefly stating, in the opposite Column, what was done upon them, premising to lead the Attention of the Board, that the grand Object was to liquidate the Nabob's Debt of accumulating Balance to the Company, which the Governor General's Recollection will confirm. To obtain this Liquidation, the Nabob was persuaded to agree to sundry Arrangements in his Government and Finance, without which it was deemed impracticable to provide adequate Resources to accomplish it within the Year 1189, which, although unexpressed, was understood to be the Period for the Attainment of this grand Object; nor could it possibly be expected to take less, because the

Vide Pre-
amble to the
Governor
General's
Instructions
on the
Treaty.

Regulations of a Land Revenue (other Resources there are not in Oude) can scarcely operate within the Period of a Year.

For a clearer understanding of my Conduct, it may not be unnecessary to advert to the Situation and Power of a Resident at the Court of Oude, that his Success or Failure in the Services expected from him, may be measured by the Means he shall appear to possess—the only just Criterion.

The Resident, from his Appointment, is the sole Agent from an Ally to the Court he resides in, with Two obvious and peculiar Lines of Duty. One is the political Correspondence for Information of our Government, and the Preservation of a good Understanding between the allied Parties. In addition to this, within these few Years another Object of very material public Concern has become an Appendage of his Office—the receiving the current Claims and Balances due to the Company.

To effect this last Object, he is competent to no positive Act of his own Authority, but is limited to obtain what Success he may, from his Influence over the Nabob's Chief Minister.

The current annual Claims varied from 70 to 130 Lacks of Rupees, which the Revenues of the Country, as will appear by Reference to former Accounts, never answered to, seldom yielding to the Resident's Treasury beyond from 60 to 80 Lacks; the Consequence of which was, that the Balance was annually accumulating, instead of decreasing, by the annual Receipts (a.) [When I took charge of the Office of Collector of the Vizier's Assignments to the Company, this Balance upon the Resident's Book, closed to the End of the Fuffullee Year 1187, was 32 Lacks, exclusive of 10½ Lacks, Army Donation. In the Year 1188 it encreased 12 Lacks, making 44 Lacks, when the Governor General arrived at Benares the Beginning of 1189. To discharge so much of this Balance as was due to the Company therefore was the Object of the Treaty; and to insure the Accomplishment of it in the shortest Time possible, a Plan was laid down, one Part of which was the Suspension of sundry Current Claims upon the Nabob, such as Mr. Wombwell's Office, and the temporary and Cavalry Brigades, which together amounted to so heavy an Expence, that, with the Continuance of them, even the current annual Claim could not be answered, much less the abovementioned Balance liquidated. (b) [But the Year 1180, from unforeseen Events, was already began ere the Treaty was signed, and these large Bodies could not be removed without some previous Notice; between Two and Three Months were assigned them for Preparation, in which Time it was supposed sufficient Funds would have been forthcoming for their Discharge. The paying them off involved another Balance of Arrears to them respectively, not included in the Balance of 1187 and 1188 to the Company. These Arrears farther swelled in their Amount, because the monthly Collections, to the Period of their Discharge, were not equal to their Pay and Arrears, and a Provision for the other indispensable Disbursements of my Office, which obliged me to devise other Means of liquidating them; accordingly, after a long Negotiation, attended with much Difficulty, I accomplished a Loan at the Beginning of the Year, on my own Credit, of 10 Lacks, without which Exertion the Resources of the whole Year would have been clogged with the encreasing Amount of these Arrears.] While the Effect of my Negotiation was yet in Suspense, another Balance, before * we heard of, amounting to upwards of 26 Lacks, was sent up from the Presidency. Why this Balance was unknown to the Resident, to the Governor General, and consequently not included at the signing the Treaty, will be shewn in its proper Place. I had pledged myself to the Governor General for realizing the Company's Balance, which of course meant the Balance in Agitation before us at the signing of the Treaty, which had this for its declared Object.]

* Sic in Orig.

Notwithstanding which I realized both, as well as the Arrears, then also unknown, and further replaced the Failure of the Assignment on Furruckabad, &c. amounting altogether to 138 Lacks of Fyzabad Siccas, near a Crore and a Half of Current Rupees, instead of 60, 70, or 80 Lacks, which had been the utmost Exertion of the Management of former Years.

The following short Sketch of the gross Amount realized by me, will now clearly explain the foregoing.

Amount Assignments for current Claims, the first Instalments of which I was forced to anticipate by an Advance of 10 Lacks,	—	—	76,00,000
Amount Balance, agitated at the signing of the Treaty, deducting Army Donation,	—	—	44,00,000
Amount further Balance from the Presidency,	—	—	26,00,000
		Rupees of Shorts,	1,46,00,000

This might suffice to shew, that the main Object of the Treaty and my Instructions was fulfilled.—But I now proceed to the separate Heads of them.

(a) Vide supra, P. 546.

(b) Vide supra, P. 544.

1st Par. Regards the Separation of the Vizier's personal Disbursements from the public Accounts.

2d Par. Regarding the Reform of the Sebundy and Moteyna Troops into regular mustered Establishments.

3d Par. Regarding the Reduction of the Nabob's Moteyna Troops.

4th and 5th Pars. Regarding the Vizier's Selection and Appointment of his Commander, under certain Provisions, and the Resident's Concurrence with the Minister in the Choice of Aumils and Collectors.

6th Par. Regarding the Institution of Court of Adawlut.

7th Par. Authorizing Military Aid to be required from Cawnpore, when Emergency should require it.

8th Par. Regarding the Removal of unlicensed Europeans from Lucknow.

This was attended to. Vide Letter from the Resident, N^o 2, and Translation of a Letter from the Minister, N^o 3.

This was also done. Vide the above Vouchers.

This also was done; proved by the Minister's Offer of Nine Lacks (expressly Savings from the Moteyna Reductions) for the Maintenance of Three of the Company's Regiments proposed to be introduced in their Stead. Vide Resident's Letter, N^o 4.

These Paragraphs convey eventual Directions, to enforce which no Contingency occurred. They were my Guide in concurring with the Minister in the Choice of Aumils and Collectors, when any new ones were appointed, and dictated the Principle on which I concurred with the Minister in the Measure of increasing the Farms of Almas Ally Cawn, or rather, which was the Fact, restoring to him what he had before held. His Responsibility was unquestionable, and his Attachment to the English, of which he gave seasonable and unequivocal Proofs during the Benares Insurrection, proved him worthy of our Confidence.

The Governor General distinguished him on this Occasion with honorary Testimonies of his Approbation.

My Instructions on this Head, recommending this rather as a Matter for the future Consideration than immediate Adoption, I did little more in it than lay the Foundation of such Institution.

This I availed myself of, as explained at length hereafter in my Reply to the Third Division of my Charge.

Major Scott's was the only Regiment undirected by any immediate Order of the Board. And the Necessity of this arose from the Execution of my Orders to Fyzabad.

This was attended to; vide Resident's Letter, N^o 5 and 6.

The foregoing appears to me to comprehend the Substance of the Chunar Treaty, and the Instructions given me upon it, which I have in this Place abstracted, for the sake of shortening my Address, but subjoined at large in the Appendix. I have stated what was done; I must rest with the Honourable Board to decide how far I have performed my Orders.

I shall now state the Circumstances of the Balances which I am charged for not realizing. I have said, that the Balance, as it stood on the Resident's Books at the signing of the Treaty, was the Balance I stood pledged to the Governor General to realize. It afterwards appeared, that upon adjusting the general Books at the Presidency, a separate Balance, accumulated in a Course of Seven Years, was due from the Nabob for Military Stores, &c. supplied from the Company's Magazines, Difference of Coinage, and other Heads therein particularized, amounting to 26 Lacks, to the 30th of April 1779. But from Circumstances unknown to me, no Intimation of any such Claim had ever before been given to me or my Predecessors. Notwithstanding this, and its coming to me unaccompanied with any Order of the Board, I proposed in my Letter of 21st February 1782, N^o 8, to recover it, and did actually bring the Amount to Credit in my Accounts for 1189, as stated in my Address to the Honourable Board of the 7th September 1782, N^o 9.

But after this, when the General Books at the Presidency were brought up another Year, a further similar Claim appeared for 14 Lacks* for Military Stores, &c. supplied the Nabob to that Period, the 30th April 1780. This came too late to be included within the Year 1189†. I had already exceeded my Pledge, and accepted Responsibility from 44 to 70 Lacks, above Half as much again. I could not venture, at so advanced a Period, or more properly the Close of the Collections, to extend to 84 Lacks. The new Resources, formed on new Savings, could not operate without End, nor in such great Proportions, within the first Year. Moreover, had I been possessed of Resources to enable me to include it, I met a greater Opposition from the Nabob and his Minister, on the second Claim, than I had experienced on the first. Upon explaining the first Account to them, when I came to the Charge of Military Stores, they

* This is the gross Difference; but after reducing the total Balance, by deducting the Batta, it would become something short of 7 Lacks.

† It reached me at Patna in August. The Year begins in September.

* Sic in Orig.

they demanded to have their Deliveries of Military Stores, and the Charge of the Candahar Horse with the Bombay Detachment, set against it. When * much Difficulty I prevailed so far, as to induce them to suspend this Claim, assuring them that it would be duly and equitably considered in future Accounts, which the Governor General's Assurances afterwards to the Nabob confirmed.—This served once, but would not a second Time; when the Demand of 14 Lacks became repeated on the same Grounds, so far from acquiescing, they called on me then to perform the Assurances I had given them on the former Occasion, by setting against the Account the Amount of their Delivery of Stores, &c. which they would be satisfied to have estimated by any Mode of Valuation the Board would prescribe. They agreed, that if I would not agree to this, they must conclude that their Claims were not meant to be considered, in which Case, "I might at once take the Country, since Justice was out of the Question." This was their passionate Language. I for the present yielded to it, and referred the Claim to the Consideration of the Board, who alone could decide upon it.

Vide full
Explanation
in Letter
7th Sept.
Nº 9.

† Sic in Orig.

(a) [Let me here be permitted to observe, that had the whole Claims and Expectations of the Year been persisted in, they would have amount† to near double the Nabob's net Revenue, viz.

Current Claims,	—	—	—	—	76,00,000
Chunar Balance, including Donations,	—	—	—	—	55,00,000
Further Balance to April 1779,	—	—	—	—	26,00,000
Ditto, April 1780,	—	—	—	—	14,00,000
Major Palmer's Claims	—	—	—	—	82,00,000
					2,53,00,0000

Gross Settlement, 2,25,00,000
Deduct Charges, 80,00,000
Net Revenue, - 1,45,00,000
of nominal Revenue never completely realized.

Upwards of Two Crores and a Half, besides Arrears to Troops recalled, and Failures above explained, for which the Minister raised 25 or 26 Lacks more. The Nabob's net Revenue, to my Knowledge, never exceeded a Crore and a Half, but generally fell very short of that Sum.]

The second Division which I have made of my Charges, is Disobedience of subsequent, though connected Orders, which alludes to my Conduct at Fyzabad. In this I stand accused of disobeying the Governor General's peremptory Commands, which I now proceed to reply to.

Upon the Nabob's Letter to the Honourable the Governor General, forwarded under Date the 2d December 1781, I received the Orders under Date the 26th of the same Month; my Disobedience whereof is made the Foundation of this Charge.

Vid. my
Letters from
Fayzabad.

I had given the strongest Hopes of liquidating the Company's Balance, for which I stood pledged, from the Fruits of this Negotiation; and that I should be able to conclude it in Fourteen Days. I performed it within Ten Days after my Arrival at Fayzabad; and I trust, when the Nature of this Business becomes duly considered, my Conduct in the Execution of it will not appear any more a criminal Disobedience of Orders, than it was a Breach of Promise on these Orders; as I understood the Case, the Nabob had a Claim of Inheritance of his Father's Treasures upon the Begums. The public Treasury was unquestionably his Right, with the Dominions and Government that devolved upon him at his Father's Death. However, from Considerations of Respect and Attention to the Begums, the Company (upon their yielding up a Part of the Treasures of the Deceased, declaring it to be the whole) agreed to stand between them and any Attack from the Nabob, and further guaranteed Jagheers for their Subsistence. The Influence of the Company's Resident at the Court of the Vizier became the Pledge and Security of his Excellency's Agreement with his Family, and would probably have continued to the present Hour, had it not appeared that these Begums and their Agents had used the Property and Power, thus increased and preserved by our Mediation, as Instruments against us. They fomented and joined in the Plan of a general Extirpation of the English. In return for which, the Company's Guarantee was withdrawn. I was no longer to yield to them the Protection of my Office, but leave the Nabob to the Recovery of his Rights; my Part being to take effectual Care that such Recovery should be converted to the Liquidation of the Company's Balance, and generally to assist the Nabob in effecting the Object. All this I did. I arrived at Fayzabad the 10th January, in Three Days; on the 13th, at Day-break, I put the Nabob in full and quiet Possession of the Kella and Palace of the Begums, who were consequently at his entire Mercy and Devotion. In Seven Days more, on the 20th, the Business was concluded. Under that Date, I informed the Governor General of my Success, to which he replied in Terms that encouraged me to hope my Conduct and complete Success in that very delicate Business had met his Approbation; and that the Justification of my first Proceedings, offered in my Address of the 5th February, would be admitted. The whole Business took up but Ten Days. I had promised Fourteen from the Day of March.

Vide Letters
Nº 10 & 11.

Vide Letter
Nº 12.

(a) Vide supra, P. 551.

I set

I set out the 4th from Lucknow, which carries me Two Days beyond my Promise: But had it taken Twenty Days, or even a Month, it could not, I flatter myself, be termed a long or unwarrantable Delay, when the Importance of the Business, and the peculiar Embarrassments attending the Prosecution of it to its desired End, are considered. The Nabob was Son to the Begum we were to proceed against. A Son against a Mother must at least save Appearances in his Mode of proceeding. The Produce of his Negotiation was to be received by the Company. Receiving a Benefit, accompanying the Nabob, withdrawing their Protection, were Circumstances sufficient to mark the English as the principal Movers in this Business. At a Court where no Opportunity is lost to throw Odium upon us, so favourable an Occasion was not missed to persuade the Nabob that we instigated him to dishonour his Family for our Benefit. The Impressions made by such Suggestions constantly retarded the Progress, and more than once actually broke off the Business, which rendered the utmost Caution on my Part necessary, especially as I had no Assistance to expect from the Ministers, who could not openly move in the Business. In the East, it is well known that no Man, either by himself or his Troops, can enter the Walls of a Zenana, scarcely in the Case of acting against an open Enemy, much less of an Ally, an Ally acting against his own Mother. The outward Walls, and the Begum's Agents, were all that were liable to immediate Attack. They were dealt with, and successfully, as the Event proved. I therefore confidently trust, if it shall appear to the Honourable Board, as it does to me, that the Spirit and main Object of my Orders were strictly adhered to and fulfilled, that they will not longer hold me criminal for a Deviation from the precise Letter of them.

Of this Delicacy a noble Instance was shewn to our infinite Credit at Bidjey Gheer,

The Third and last Division of my Charge relates to the current Business of my Office, unconnected with the immediate Objects of the Treaty; this includes Want of political Information, exemplified in the Flight of Almas Ally Cawn; Employment of Troops; Disorders in the Nabob's Country, &c.

In Answer to this Charge, I must be permitted to observe, that besides the general Information contained in my List of my Public Correspondence hereto subjoined †, immediately after my Arrival at Lucknow, on the 2d October 1781, I gave a complete and particular Detail † of the spreading of the Rebellion (influenced by Rajah Cheyt Sing) throughout the Country, with the Testimony of Colonel Hannay and other Officers, which was afterwards confirmed in fuller Detail, by the Depositions taken on the Spot by Sir Elijah Impey. After this nothing new in that Line occurred, the Rebellion every Day, and in every Quarter, subsiding, not encreasing. Those who rose in support of the Begum, my Letters from Fayzabad stated, but they rose and fell with the Business; excepting One of the Aids sought by the Begums in Bulbudder Sing, who, in spite of all our Efforts to crush him, continued his Resistance, and fell only Two Months ago.

† N^o 13.
† Vide Letter
17th October
N^o 14.

The Death of Nudjiff Cawn, with all the Consequences, probable and actual, attendant on that Event, I duly noticed in a Series of Letters, to which I beg leave to refer §.

§ N^o 15, containing Letters of the following Dates; viz.
24th Feb.
9th April,
10th April.
Two Letters,
15th ditto.
14th Sept.
15th ditto.
19th ditto.

The supposed Rebellion and Flight of Almas Ally Cawn, I informed the Board, upon my Return to Lucknow in September, was a premature Report, as I had always considered and treated it. ||

|| Vide Letter of the 7th Sep. N^o 16.

The only material Occurrence worthy the Honourable Board's Information relative to the Nabob's interior Government, was the Assassination of Mirza Abdoola Beg, Aumil of Gorruckpore; which proceeded not from any Disorders in the Country, but an unfortunate Dispute with Two of his own immediate Dependents. This Accident was duly communicated to the Board, as well as the Measures that had been taken to avert any bad Consequences, under Date the 27th May 1782 ¶.

¶ Vid. Letter N^o 82.

To the other Article, Employment of Troops, I have to observe, that there were fewer Regiments on Service in the Nabob's Country, during the Year 1189, than in many, I believe I might affirm any, the preceding Years since the present Nabob's Accession to the Musnud, although more might in Reason have been expected to be wanted, upon withdrawing of the Stations of Futy Ghur and Daranaghur. The English Regiments under Colonel Hannay across the Gogra, Captain Gall in Rohilcund, Major Clarke at Allahabad, and Captain Plowden at Lucknow;—these regular and other Troops occupied the whole Country in every Direction in former Years. Notwithstanding Major Crabb's Regiment at Khyrabad, Major Lucas's across the Gogra, Two Regiments in the Doawb, and others were employed, and still more wanted; instead of all these, in a very turbulent Year, when a Rebellion had spread across the Country, only Four Regiments were employed; of these Four, Major Nailor's had been called over during the Heat of the Insurrection at Benares, and sent to Colonel Hannay's Relief, even before I reached Lucknow.—Another, Major Griffin's, was, in consequence of the Orders regarding the Fayzabad Business, called in to put the Begums Jaghires into the Nabob's Hands. A Third moved in consequence of the Orders of the Board respecting Furruckabad, although first called in by me in consequence of the Fayzabad Business; which had brought Bulbudder Sing into the Begum's Jaghire. The Fourth was obtained by my Assistant Mr. Johnson, on an Application to Colonel Blair, in my Absence, upon his having returned the 23d Regiment (late Major Naylor's) to Dinapore.

[Q 9]

These

These are all the Regiments that I directly or indirectly used (a). I say all, because I take it for granted the new Treaty Regiments stationed at Lucknow, for particular Purposes explained in the Treaty, can have no Reference to my Charge.

In a State of almost general Revolt, and the total Recall of 18 Regiments and Battalions of Infantry, and Two of Cavalry, I might, without exposing myself to the Charge of making too free an Use of the Power given me by my Instructions (b), have called in as many Troops at least as were used in Times of Peace and Quiet, when all these were in being, and fully stationed for the Nabob's Service; consequently I must hope, I shall not appear criminal in the Judgment of the Honourable Board, when I shew that myself and Assistant in my Absence, of our own Motion only called in Two Regiments, and One of those in Exchange for another returned into Cantonments.

I cannot conclude this Address without offering my Apology to the Honourable Board for the long Intrusion I have been compelled to make upon them. I will not trespass longer on their Time; but here close what I have to urge in Vindication of my Conduct on the Charges preferred against me.

If in the course of the foregoing Recital, supported by the several Vouchers I have annexed, I shall have shewn, that I accomplished the grand Objects of the Treaty by liquidating not only the Balance I stood pledged for, but the new Claim from the Presidency; that I effected the several Regulations prescribed by my Instructions to bring about this Liquidation by the total Resumption of the Jaghires (excepting Fayzoola Cawn's only), and the Arrangement and Reduction of the Mooteyna; that I further fulfilled the Objects of my Orders respecting the Begums at Fayzabad, within Ten Days after my Arrival there; and finally that I discharged the current Business and Duties of my Station by realizing the current Claims, quelling the Insurrection extending from Benares to the Extremity of Rohilcund, and subduing such other Disturbances as are perpetually arising from the Turbulence of the Zemindars without the Aid of more Troops than shall be found to have been employed in former Years; I assure myself, from the Justice of the Honourable Board, that they will declare me fully acquitted of the Responsibility with which I was charged at the Conclusion of the Treaty, and deem me warranted in the Belief I had formed, that my Recall was the necessary Consequence of Obedience to the Orders of the Court of Directors in favour of my Successor, and not for any Delinquency or Misconduct on my Part.

Earnestly intreating the Honourable Board to relieve my anxious Suspense, by indulging me with as early a Decision on my Conduct as may suit with their more important Occupations,

I have the Honour to subscribe myself, with the highest Respect,

Calcutta,
30th June 1783.

(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

Vide Orders
N^o 21.

P. S. I have thought it unnecessary to mention that I have made no Distinction, in quoting my Public Correspondence, between Letters addressed to the Board and to the Governor General; the Orders of the Honourable Board of the Third July 1781 (never since revoked), precluding the Necessity of such Distinction.

Such Subjects as could not, without Interruption, be brought into this collective Statement of my Conduct, I have placed opposite the Charges they respectively regard, and request they may be received as a Part of my Answer to the Charges.

(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

List of Appendix.

- No. 1. Charges against Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, with his Answers.
2. Letter from Resident, 11th February 1782, inclosing Letter from Vizier respecting Revenue and Mooteyna Reform.
3. Translation of a Letter from the Minister to Resident on the same Subject.
4. Letter from Resident, 10th March 1782, proposing Three English Regiments to be maintained from Mooteyna Savings.
5. Ditto, 25th March 1782, explains of what had been done in the Treaty and Instructions.
6. Ditto, 17th August 1782, respecting Removal of unlicensed Europeans from Lucknow.
7. Chunar Treaty, and Instructions to the Resident.

(a) I should have mentioned that Major Nicol's Regiment when relieved at Lucknow, was directed to take the Route of Khyfabad, on its Return to Cantonments, instead of proceeding the direct Road. Such Alteration of the Route was of Importance to the new Aumil, who was then entering on his Charge, and could not make more than Three or Four Days Difference in the Arrival of the Regiment at Cawnpore.

(b) Of calling for Troops when I wanted them.

8. Letter

8. Letter from Resident, 21st February 1782, noticing Company's new Balance 26 Lacks, and Proposal to realize it.
9. Letter from Resident, 7th September 1782, Answer to Board's Letter of 11th July 1782; Recapitulation of my Conduct in the Execution of the Treaty, and Answer to Board's Complaints.
10. Ditto, 20th January 1782, informing of the Conclusion of the Fayzabad Negotiation.
11. Letter from the Governor General, in Reply to the above, dated 27th January.
12. Letter from Resident, 5th February 1782, Exculpation of my first Proceedings at Fayzabad.
13. List of Resident's Public Correspondence, from Conclusion of Chunar Treaty to my Recall.
14. Letter from Resident, 17th October 1781, Narrative of Rebellion spread by Cheyt Sing.
15. Series of Letters from Resident, different Dates, respecting Nudzif Cawn's Death, and Consequences.
16. Letter from Resident, 7th September 1782, Refutation of the Report of Almas Ally Cawn's Flight.
17. Letter from Resident, 17th September 1782, advising complete Execution of Mooteyana Reform by stationing an Agent of my own in each Aumildarry, suggesting the Expediency of carrying the Article of the Treaty respecting Fayzoola Cawn into Execution.
18. Letter from Resident, 30th December 1781, forwarding Account of Current Claims and List of Assignments taken to satisfy them for the Year 1189.
19. Extracts of Letters from Resident, under several Dates, communicating the Intrigues and suspicious Conduct of Fayzoola Cawn.
20. Extract of Letter from the Honourable Board, 11th July 1782, respecting Furruckabad.
21. Letter from the Honourable Board, dated 3d July 1781, informing of the Honourable the Governor General's intended Expedition, and ordering me thenceforward to consider him as the Board.
22. Letter from the Resident, 27th May 1782, Assassination of the Aumil of Gorruckpore—Measures taken in consequence.

No. I.

Charges against Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, with his Answers.

Charge the 1st.

For leaving unexecuted the several Articles of the Governor General's peremptory Orders and Instructions to you, dated at Chunar the 20th September 1781, notwithstanding these Instructions enjoined and commanded your strictest Obedience, and were, both by the Vizier's formal Agreement, on which they were founded, and by the Tenor of them, intended to be carried into immediate Effect, the Object of them being the Reduction of the Vizier's Debt to the Company, which was in a constant State of Accumulation; and a consciousness of it seemed implied in your First Letter from Lucknow, dated 4th October 1781, which contained the following Words: "We have not yet been able to enter on any Business of any Moment, but you may rest assured no Time shall be unnecessarily consumed." And in your Letter of the 12th October, where you write in the most pressing Terms for the Recall of the late temporary Brigade, as being a Part of the Reform; and notwithstanding the Governor General, on the 26th December following, finding that you had not to that

Answer to the 1st Charge.

This I have fully answered in my First Division of my Charges in the accompanying Address. I arrived at Lucknow only on the 2d of October; a Letter therefore of the 4th, however expressed, could not mean to acknowledge a Consciousness of Neglect or unnecessary Delay; since it must be evident to every one that much more than Two Days would be required to concert the Means of carrying such weighty Points into Execution. If I wrote pressingly on the 12th, respecting the Troops removed by Treaty, it must be adverted to, that I could not with Propriety enforce our Claim upon the Nabob for his Part of the Treaty whilst it was in his Power to plead that the previous Steps, upon which his Conditions were founded, had not yet taken place; and further, if on the 26th December it did appear that the Regulations had not been fulfilled, it must be remembered that I had the whole Year before me, within which Period I entertained the most sanguine and well-grounded Expectations of accomplishing the grand Object of the Treaty. Rough and hasty Measures might have

• Sic in Orig.

Time taken any Steps towards accomplishing the Treaty in the Points in which the Vizier had engaged the Interference of our Government, wrote to you, that "the Reformation of the Vizier's Army, and the new Settlement of his Revenues, were Points of immediate Concern, and ought to be immediately concluded;" and added, "I now demand and require you most solemnly to answer me: Are you confident in your own Ability to accomplish all these Purposes, and the other Points of my Instructions? If you reply that you are, I will depart with a quiet and assured Mind to the Presidency, but leave you a dreadful Responsibility if you disappoint me. If you tell me that you cannot rely on your Power, and the other Means which you possess, for performing these Services, I will free you from the Charge. I will proceed myself to Lucknow, and I will myself undertake them."—"I confidently reply that I am fully competent to undertake and effect the Completion of the Reform upon the Grounds stated in my Answer to the Fourth Paragraph, and therefore again repeat that your coming here is unnecessary." Your Answer to the Fourth Paragraph admits, that you have erred in supposing that the Reform was not meant to take place that Year; and adds, that "the Instant the Fyzabad Business is finished, which cannot take more than One Fortnight from the Day of marching there, I shall take such Steps as the Means in my Power will admit of, towards procuring from the Nabob Orders to each Aumil to pay his gross Revenues to the Ministers, and to receive the Pay of their Troops, being reduced into regular mustered Establishments, from the General Treasury; and should he refuse, I will issue my own, together with those of the Ministers to that Purpose;" and further, "that these Three Points complete the Heads of your (the Governor General's) Recommendation to the Nabob." Upon the Strength of these Assurances, the Governor General desisted from his Intention to visit Lucknow, as he hoped it would be unnecessary, and returned immediately to the Presidency, leaving upon you the Responsibility he had denounced.

Charge the 2d.

For giving not only precipitate and unwarranted Assurances, as above quoted, but contradictory Information of Facts; for, by your Letters of the 11th February 1782 to the Governor General, you say, you enclose from the Vizier, "informing him of the Compliance with the only Points that remained unfinished of his Part of the late Agreements, &c." and add, "I have, in Confirmation of the above-mentioned Letter, received One from the Minister, informing me of the Accomplishment of this Reform; from which, with the total Resumption of all Jagheers, which is now perfectly completed, I have every Reason to hope for the most beneficial Re-

sult,

have caused a total Failure—I succeeded without them—I was confident I should succeed—I therefore, without a Moment's Hesitation, made the Answer stated in this Charge; and the Event, when weighed upon my present Representation, will, I trust, shew that I was well grounded and justified in so doing. With regard to the Measures prescribed by the Treaty, I understood that I was directly to interfere in the Nabob's Management further than might be necessary to ensure the Liquidation of the Company's Balance, which my Instructions hold out to me as the Drift and chief Aim of the Treaty. This End I obtained; the Responsibility I must therefore again express my Hope stands discharged by my Accounts of 1189 having not One Anna Balance upon them all. Preceding annual Accounts had many Lacks Balance on them.

Answer to the 2d Charge.

However my Anxiety to discharge my Duty to the Public, and acquit myself of the Responsibility with which I stood charged, may have made me precipitate in stating my Proceedings, or however Inaccuracy of Style, or the Want of connecting Expletives, may have caused my Informations sometimes to appear contradictory, I shall not seek to occupy much of the Honourable Board's Time in attempting to give a better Gloss to my Words. My chief Study and Hope have been to obtain their Approbation to my Actions; for which Reason I have endeavoured to bring them in a collective View before them as clearly as it has laid in my Power; for any Inaccuracies, Omissions, or

"sult, and that every Part of this Govern-
"ment will now be in a State of Regularity
"and Tranquillity scarcely ever before ex-
"perienced."

"I also trust that you will now deem every
"Wish expressed in your Instructions to me
"performed." Again, in your Letter to the
Governor of the 10th March following, you
say, "Having succeeded in the Impression
"which I wished to make on the Ministers,
"and the Reduction which has been made in
"the Nabob's Mooteyana Troops strengthen-
"ing the Ground I had argued on, I availed
"myself of this Opportunity to propose an
"Establishment of the Company's Troops."
In your Letter to him of the 20th of that
Month, you say, "In order to complete the
"Check you have directed over the Mootey-
"ana and their Payment, I have been neces-
"sitated to appoint an Aumeen to receive and
"remit to me the Collections of Letasut Ally
"Cawn's Jaidads, &c." And in your Letter
of the 25th March 1782, addressed to the Go-
vernor General, you defined the particular
Manner in which the several Parts of your In-
structions had been carried into Execution;
but by your Letter of the 17th September
1782, addressed to the Board, you only then
declare, that you had stationed an Agent of
your own in each Aumildarry throughout those
Provinces as Muster-master of the Mooteyana
Troops, and say, "that you could not with
"Propriety have taken so decisive a Line in
"this Business at an earlier Period, as the
"Nabob and Ministers returning to the Ca-
"pital so late as the Month of October, found
"themselves obliged to continue the Aumils
"already in Employ in their respective Trusts,
"or risk by new Appointments at that ad-
"vanced Season, the Loss of the whole Collec-
"tions on the Keeriff or First Crop, amounting
"to Two Fifths of the Aumil Revenue, and
"the same Circumstances involved the Necessi-
"ty of leaving their Agreements nearly in the
"Form in which they stood in the preceding
"Year. Hence it became difficult and danger-
"ous to take any immediate Steps for the In-
"troduction of the Governor General's Ar-
"rangements, beyond laying the Foundations
"of a future Reform, which was duly at-
"tended to; and these I can now securely
"build upon, as, by availing myself of this
"early Period, every Amil is apprized of the
"Terms on which he embarks, and left with-
"out Excuse for any Failure in his Engage-
"ments." And then deferring till September
1782, what you thought it too late in the
Season to carry into Execution in October
1781, although you had urgent and positive
Orders for doing it immediately, and although
you reported the actual Performance thereof
to have been passed in your Letters above
quoted,

or Contradictions, not affecting my essential
Duty, I must crave their Indulgence. But as
it is my sincere Desire to yield the Honour-
able Board the utmost Satisfaction I am able
upon every Head on which I stand accused; I
will intrude upon them a few Moments in re-
spect to the Two contradictory Letters alluded
to in this Charge. The Case was thus: On
the 11th February * I addressed the Governor
General, and enclosed the Nabob's Letters,
stating that the Plan of economical Arrange-
ments, directed by the Treaty, had been as far
executed as it then could, that is, by the Court's
having issued Orders throughout the Country
consonant to the Modes laid down. The Efficacy
of those Orders, and the Mode of exe-
cuting them, could not be immediately ap-
parent. In the Execution, the Irregularity
and Confusion, and in some Points the Dupli-
city, of Eastern Government, ultimately be-
came too obvious; I then confirmed what they
had done, by joining throughout Agents of my
own. This I informed the Board of, under
Date 17th September (a), without observing to
connect it with had been written before, as now
explained; which Omission I trust is the Extent
of the Crime the Honourable Board will see
fit to charge me with under this Article.

* Vide N^o 2.

(a) Vide No. 17. Note, In this Letter it is proposed that Four of the Company's Regiments should be in-
troduced, amounting to 12 Lacks per annum, in lieu of the reduced Mooteyana, the Savings of which had be-
fore been declared only equal to the Maintenance of Three Regiments.

Charge the 3d.

For these and other Contradictions and Inconsistencies particularly pointed out to you in the Governor General's Letters, dated 1st and 3d January 1782.

Answer to the 3d Charge.

This being a Part of the foregoing Charge, containing no new Matter, my Answer of course includes it.

Charge the 4th.

For not reporting to the Governor General, or to the Board, the Progress which you had made from Time to Time in your Endeavours to comply with his Instructions; and if you met with any Impediments in the Execution of them, for omitting to state these Impediments, and to apply for fresh Orders upon them.

Answer to the 4th Charge.

Annexed is my List of Public Correspondence. It contained Information of all the Impediments I met with. I do not recollect meeting with any material Difficulties or Impediments, or I should undoubtedly have represented them, and applied for fresh Orders.

Charge the 5th.

For Disobedience to the Governor General's peremptory Orders of the 26th December 1781, contained in the following Words: "I approve the Nabob's Resolution to deprive the Begums of their ill-employed Treasures. In both Services it must be your Care to prevent an Abuse of the Power given to those that are employed in them. You yourself ought to be personally present. You must not allow any Negotiation or Forbearance, but must prosecute both Services until the Begums are at the entire Mercy of the Nabob, &c." Whereas by a Letter from Major Naylor to the Governor General, dated at Camp Kella Fyzabad, 14th January 1782, it is declared as follows: "After my Arrival, a Couple of Days passed in Negotiation, but without Effect; and the Party in the Town, collecting and hourly gaining Strength, at length, after mature Deliberation, it was resolved that I should, with my Regiment and Four Guns, storm the Town, which I effected the 12th in the Morning." And by this Disobedience of the Order, which forbade any Negotiation or Forbearance, you allowed Time for Opposition, which evidently had been meditated, to take its full Effect, and for the Concealment of the Wealth (a) which was in the Begum's Possession, as is acknowledged by your Letter of the 18th January to the Governor General. Your Letter of the 5th February is not a sufficient Exculpation from this Charge, as the Forbearance alluded to was before the Attack of the Kella, and not "after the Begums were to be considered as entirely at the Mercy of the Nabob," which is the Time it alludes to. It might be good Policy, after they were so reduced, to observe a temporizing Conduct, because the Treasure was then concealed, and none but the Accessories to its Concealment were acquainted with the Places where it was deposited.

Answer to the 5th Charge.

This stands fully answered and explained in my Second Division of my Charges in the accompanying Letter.

(a) Note, The Treasure of the Begums had been concealed long before we arrived at Fyzabad, and the Two principal Eunuchs, who alone were privy to its Concealment, had taken refuge in the Begum's private Apartments upon the Alarm of our Approach; from whence, under the Circumstances stated in my Answer to the Second Division of my Charge, it would have been extremely difficult, perhaps absolutely impossible, to have secured them by any other Means than by Negotiation. Their Escape would probably have defeated One great Purpose of this Business, as even the Begums themselves did not know where their Treasures were concealed.

Charge the 6th.

For neglecting to realize the whole of the Vizier's Debt to the Company at the End of the Year 1189 Fuffulce, notwithstanding your repeated Assurances that it should be completely liquidated by that Time, and in particular the Assurances contained in your Letter to the Governor General, dated 6th December 1781, "that from the Begums alone you had no Doubt of the complete Liquidation of the Company's Balance."

Charge the 7th.

For neglecting to secure the Means of liquidating this Debt, by only taking Tuncaws, or Assignments upon the Country for the Sum of Rupees 76,37,458, when you must have known that the Demand on the Vizier for that Year (1189) would amount to more than double that Sum.

Charge the 8th.

For omitting, according to annual Custom and the positive Orders of the Board, to send down to them a regular Account of the Demands upon the Vizier for the Year 1189, and of the Assignments taken to satisfy those Demands, and for accepting the Assignments without the Authority of the Board.

Charge the 9th.

For omitting to take any Notice of the additional Balance of Rupees 26,48,571, stated by the Accountant General to be due from the Vizier to the Company on the 30th April 1780, and not charged to him by the Resident, although such a formal Intimation of it from the Accountant General, as you received, was at least a sufficient Authority to have induced you to apply for the Board's Orders concerning *, had you been otherwise dubious about admitting it; and although it arose from positive Charges and Demands upon the Vizier, which ought to have been carried immediately to his Account, and could not be in the least affected by any Counter-claims of the Vizier, which, if allowed to be just, he might equally receive Credit for in Account at any future Time after they had been so allowed.

Charge the 10th.

For anticipating the Revenues of the Vizier's Country, and burthening them with an enormous Load of Interest, by mortgaging Assignments upon them to the Shroff, at the Usury of 2 per Cent. per Menssem, in order to accomplish a Remittance of the above additional

Answer to the 6th Charge.

A Reference to my Accounts for 1189 would leave me little to say in Answer to this Charge; I have however further explained myself on this Subject in my Reply to the First Division of my Charges. The Amount received from the Begums did precisely discharge the Balance alluded to on the 6th December. It amounted to 44 Lacks, and was the Balance I had pledged myself for.

Answer to the 7th Charge.

My Reasons for limiting the Company's Assignments for the Year 1189 to Rupees 76,37,458, are stated at large in my Address of the 30th December 1781, and 7th September 1782*, to which I refer. They were equal to the estimated Amount of the Current Claims. The Company's Balance was to be paid from Fayzabad; and these Two comprehended all the then known Company's Claims upon the Nabob.

Answer to the 8th Charge.

Upon referring to my Address of the 30th December 1781, No. 18, it will appear that the Account of the Demands on the Vizier for the Year 1189, together with a List of the Assignments taken for the Satisfaction of them, were as usual forwarded, and afterwards particularly referred to by me under Date the 7th September, No. 9, in Answer to a similar Charge conveyed by the Board's Commands of the 7th July preceding; the Assignments not being objected to, I deemed an Authority for accepting them.

Answer to the 9th Charge.

This Amount I recovered and brought to Credit, as stated in my First Division of my Charges. Upon referring to my Address of the 21st of February 1782, No. 8, the Honourable Board will perceive, that I did at that Period notice this Balance, and that although unfurnished with any Orders for realizing it, and the Claim itself opposed with Counter-demands, I did not neglect to make the best Provision I could for it. I am happy the Board notice the Nabob's Counter-claim, as it affords me their Sanction for the very same Words which I used to the Court at Lucknow on this Occasion.

Answer to the 10th and 11th Charge †.

In Answer to this Charge †, I shall only state the Particulars of the Transaction to which it applies, and leave to the Justice of the Honourable Board to decide upon the Merits or Demerits of my Conduct in the Share I had in it.

The

*Sic in Orig.

† Sic in Orig.

‡ Sic in Orig.

§ Sic in Orig.

•Sic in Orig. tional Balance to the Presidency by the Means of their Bills within the Year 1789*, after having omitted to include the said Balance in the regular Assignments.

Charge the 11th.

For loading the Vizier's Revenues in like Manner with the further usurious Charge of 2 per Cent. per Menssem, in order to anticipate the Liquidation of the Excess of Disbursements beyond the Amount which you had received Assignments for at the Beginning of the Year 1189, by mortgaging to the Shroffs the Balances of the Assignments uncollected at the End of the said Year 1189.

The last Collections of the Balances of the Assignments annually granted for the Satisfaction of the Company's Claims upon the Nabob usually run Two Months, and often more, into the new Year, which Time elapses before the Amils can adjust their Accounts at the Capital, and be ready to depart upon their new Agreements. In order therefore to prevent the Nabob from appearing to have failed in his Part of the Execution of the Treaty of Chunar, by which he was to liquidate his Debt to the Company within that Year, and to the Performance of which, this customary Delay would have given a false Appearance, this Agreement joining in its Issue with an Advantage to the Company by a more speedy Payment and Supply, it was mutually agreed (a) to raise the Amount of the outstanding Balances from the Shroffs, they to grant Bills or Pauts as wanted for Payment at Lucknow, or Remittance to the Presidency, in Exchange for, or in Advance upon, the said Balances, which thenceforward became payable to them, the Nabob allowing them the customary Interest of the Country for their Money while they remained out of it.

The Shroffs, upon the Strength of the English Faith, accepted the Proposal, and accordingly granted the Bills for the whole Balance, as brought to Credit in my Accounts to the last Day of August transmitted to the Board. The original Deed for the Security of the Shroffs was authenticated by the Seals of the Nabob and the Ministers; and, as a further Security and Satisfaction to them, I also was compelled to yield them an Obligation under my own Signature, by which, with the Nabob's Acquiescence, I stood pledged to see the Conditions of the Agreement, as stated above, duly performed. I think it necessary in this Place to observe, that I afterwards prevailed upon the Shroffs to return me the Obligation I had executed, upon Almas Ally Cawn's having, at the Solicitations of the Minister, become their Security.

The Balances thus realised by these Means, it was again proposed to the Shroffs to agree to a further Advance in like Manner of Twenty-six Lacks, to make up the Difference of Balance stated in the Nabob's Accounts at the Presidency; the Advance to be upon similar Terms with the Negotiation for the Balances of the Assignments. To this they also agreed, pointedly repeating that they were stimulated by their Faith upon the English. The Nabob and Ministers signed this Agreement, but not the Resident.

The Security and Funds for Repayment of this latter, were chiefly the resumed Jaghires or alienated Estates from the Government Lands, which before formed no Part of the Nabob's Revenue, and consequently the assigning them, which in no Shape curtailed his Power or usual Resources, or interfered with those Lands upon which the Assignments for

(a) The Measure suggested and actually concluded by the Minister, I only gave my Sanction to it.

the Company were granted, could not; any more than in the preceding Case, be deemed an Anticipation of the Nabob's usual Revenue; and that it did not affect his Powers, is proved by the separate Grant of the Company's Assignments for the Year 1790, made at the same Time, and issued with the Orders for the Payment of the Shroffs.

Charge the 12th.

For endeavouring to conceal from us the Knowledge of the Rebellion of Almas Ally Cawn, the Vizier's principal Renter, by studiously avoiding the Mention of his Disobedience and Flight, which, from the Treasures and Forces he carried with him, threatened to involve the Vizier's Country in a State of Warfare.

Answer to the 12th Charge.

This Rebellion and Flight I never believed, but always denied. When I left Lucknow with the Governor General's Permission in June 1782, I left Almas Ally Cawn peaceably occupied in the Duties of his Aumildarry, and so I found him on my Return the Beginning of September following.

My Letter of the 7th of that Month, No. 16, informed the Board that I had found the Reports of Almas Ally Cawn's Flight premature. Under the Influence of this Statement I cannot be held criminal, since I could not endeavour to conceal what I did not know or believe existed.

Charge the 13th.

For afterwards pursuing Measures to increase the Power of Almas Ally Cawn (already too formidable for a Subject), by procuring for him, on his Return to Lucknow, a Grant of additional Districts, on the Condition of his becoming bound to the Shroffs for the Payment of the Tuncaws or Assignments in their favour, and thereby realising your own Security to them for the Liquidation of those Tuncaws.

Answer to the 13th Charge.

I pursued no Measure to this Effect. The Minister himself did this first, and asked my Concurrence afterwards. This Concurrence I could not deny him upon the Grounds of the Treaty, and the 4th and 5th Articles of the Instructions I acted under. If he was too great for a Subject, it would seem to me it was so much to our Benefit, after the Proof he gave of his Attachment to the English when the Combination appeared, and was deemed universal against us. I at this Moment believe him possessed of the same favourable Sentiments towards us. I hope the Day is far off to prove this Assertion.

Charge the 14th.

For neglecting to advise us of the Disturbance at Daranagur, when Two of the Vizier's Battalions were attacked and dispersed by a Body of Fyzoola Cawn's Horse; and the Consequences might have been more serious from this Effect, although it appears to have proceeded from a private Fray, and was * authorised and unknown by Fyzoola Cawn.

Answer to the 14th Charge.

This Charge has also been laid against my Assistant. He was at Lucknow when the Event happened—I was at Patna. He has given his Reasons for not addressing the Board on this Head.

Charge the 15th.

For neglecting on every other Occasion of Disaffection or Disturbance in the Vizier's Aumils to report them to the Board, although considerable Detachments were made from † Brigade to quell such Disturbances by your own Requisition, or that of your Assistant, Mr. Richard Johnson.

Answer to the 15th Charge.

I have said that no considerable Events of the Nature here alluded to did occur, excepting what my Letters regarding Colonel Hannay, and the subsequent ones respecting the Begums and the Fayzabad Business, stated. The Detachments I obtained from the Brigade, I have also explained and stated at Length in my Third Division of my Charge in the accompanying Letter.

Charge the 16th.

For concealing from us a Knowledge of the State of the Vizier's Dominions, and when you

Answer to the 16th Charge.

I know no essential Occurrence that I omitted to inform the Board of, far less that I attempted

[S s]

you knew them to be under such precarious Dependence as to require the constant Awe of Military Force to prevent a Civil War, from the Machinations of rebellious Zemindars; when you knew likewise that we were surrounded by Enemies (the Peace of the Mahrattas not having then been ratified at Poona); for endeavouring at such a Crisis to increase the Number of our Enemies, and consequently an Expedition, in concert with the Vizier, to deprive Fyzoola Cawn of his Zemindarry, although you acknowledge in the same Letter, that "the Possession * of Fyzoola Cawn are so

* Sic in Orig.

"situated, that there is no Possibility of cutting off his Retreat whenever he might choose to attempt it. And again, that there can be no Doubt but Zabita Cawn, with whom he is closely connected, and keeps up a constant Intercourse, would seize any Opening which might yield him the faintest Hopes of recovering his hereditary Possessions in Rohilcund."

tempted to conceal. No Force I ever employed during the Year was considered by me to be employed to prevent a Civil War, excepting what I stated from Fyzabad; and even there, no Part of the Country ever promised to rise exclusively of the Begum's own Jaguere. The Turbulence of the Zemindars or Jageirdars never to me bore the Appearance of tending to a Civil War; Disturbances arising from Disputes among the Zemindars themselves, or with the Officers of Government upon withholding their Revenue, could not deserve that Name. Such happened almost every Day, but they were never considered in any serious Light, and subsided with the first Efforts of Government to subdue them. With regard to Fyzulla Khan, he was particularly mentioned in the Treaty and my Instructions. He has long caused great Uneasiness to the Nabob, who constantly combats the Policy of that Chief's Position. I communicated in several Letters (vide No. 19.) my increasing Distrust of him: Nothing but a proper Time was understood to be required to delay the Change in his Situation, as agreed upon in the Treaty. The Inexpediency and Danger of continuing Jagheirs so fully proved in September 1781 applied most directly to his Situation: There appeared to me an urgent Necessity at all Events for checking the Conduct he was pursuing, which evidently aimed at Independency and an Increase of Strength, by Connections with Powers notoriously disaffected to the Vizier's Government. Early Periods are best to act upon well * Suspensions well grounded; and I was † no Obstacle which could, in my Judgment, operate as a valid Objection against the Measure I proposed. Hostilities with the Mahrattas on this Side of India (although the Peace was not ratified at Poona) had ceased, and our Detachment, which had been acting against Mahadajie Sindia, in consequence returned within the Provinces. The Powers to the Westward were too much occupied with their own Diffensions, and the Events succeeding the Death of Nudjif Cawn, to be able, or attempt, to afford any Assistance to Fyzulla Cawn. The Nabob's own Country was in Peace: This therefore, to my Judgment, appeared as favourable and unexceptionable a Conjuncture as was ever likely to occur, to enforce the Article of the Treaty respecting this Chief, which was to give him a Stipend in Money equal to the Income of his Jageer instead of Land. It did not absolutely follow that a Rupture was to ensue; and it would have been his own Fault if it had happened. These were my Motives for the Recommendation contained in my Letter of the 17th September, No. 17. To which I shall only further add, that I stated the Case, and left the Period, Mode, and Approbation, or total Rejection, to the Board.

* Sic in Orig.

† Sic in Orig.

Calcutta,
30th June, 1783.

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton.

No. II.

No. II.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have the Honour herewith to transmit a Letter addressed to you by the Nabob Vizier, informing you of his Compliance with the only Points that remain unfinished of his Part of the late Agreement made with you, by having changed the Mode of the Receipt of his Revenues, now ordered to be all paid at the Huzzoor, to the Ministers by whom all the Tuncawdars and Mooteynah, &c. are to be paid, the Nabob first paying himself the Expences of his private Purse, estimated at the Medium Receipts of the last Three Years.

I have, in confirmation of the above-mentioned Letter, received one from the Minister, informing me of the Accomplishment of this Reform, from which, with the total Resumption of all Jagheers, which is now perfectly completed, I have every Reason to hope for the most beneficial Result, and that every Part of this Government will now be in a State of Regularity and Tranquillity before * experienced.

I also trust that you will now deem every Wish expressed in your Instructions to me fully performed.

* Sicin Orig.

I have the Honour to be, with great Respect,

Lucknow,
the 11th Feb. 1782.

Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton:

A true Copy,

Nath. Middleton.

Translation of a Letter from Hyder Beg Cawn to Mr. Middleton.

I have been honoured with your Letter of the 1st Rubbee ul awal; you write, "That, correspondent to the Tenor of the Purwannahs issued to the Aumils by his Highness, in conformity to the Treaty, to remit their Revenue to the Presence, that the Pay of the Mooteyna and Tunkadars might in future be issued from thence, I also should issue my Orders:" Correspondent to his Highness's Perwannahs, I have written Letters to the Aumils. In future, the Pay of the Mooteyna and Tuncawdars will not be issued by the Aumils, but by the Officers of Government at the Presence appointed for that Purpose. It is expedient that you also notice this to the Aumils in the same Manner.

A true Translation.

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Upon the Spirit of your former Orders, relative to the Appointment of a Detachment under Sir John Cumming, for the Support and Protection of the Vizier's internal Government, and your subsequent Letters declaratory of your Sense of the Footing on which the subsidiary Brigade must be understood to remain with his Excellency, I have had repeated Conversations with the Ministers, endeavouring to shew the Impropriety of making Detachments from the Frontier Brigade, originally intended solely for the Nabob's Dominions against a foreign Enemy, for the Assistance of the Aumils, or rather ordinary Services of the Collections, and to convince them of the Impossibility of continuing that Practice, now that the whole effective Force of the Country was reduced to One Brigade, without perverting the obvious Design of its Establishment, and thereby risking Consequences to the Honourable Company's Arms and his Excellency's Government, which is † equally behoved them and myself to avoid; as, from the frequent Calls for such Aid, the Nature of the Service, and the very remote Distance to which the Troops were occasionally sent, either ‡ the necessary Attention to their Discipline could be paid, nor their Rejunction effected upon any Emergency which might call for the immediate Exertion of the whole Force of the Brigade.

† Sicin Orig.

‡ Sicin Orig.

Having succeeded in the Impression which I wished to make on the Ministers, and the Reduction which has been made in the Nabob's Mooteyna Troops strengthening the Grounds I had argued upon, I availed myself of this Opportunity to propose an Establishment of the Honourable Company's Troops, which should at once obviate the Necessity of applying to the subsidiary Brigade for Assistance, and enable the Nabobs § make still further Reduction on his Mooteyna and Sebundy Establishments. Three Regiments, with their Guns and complete Artillery Establishments, I am of opinion would answer this Purpose, and the Ministers are now so thoroughly convinced of the Utility of it, that they have authorised me to submit the Measure to your Consideration, with an Assurance that they will cheerfully co-operate with me in carrying it into immediate Execution, should it meet with your Approbation.

§ Sicin Orig.

To leave as little as possible for future Discussion, and that no Dispute might arise about the Payment of this Establishment, I proposed a Subsidy of 25,000 Rupees per Menssem for each Regiment, or 75,000 for the whole; which Terms will be agreed to, and I hope be deemed satisfactory by you, as they will be fully adequate to every possible Expence of the Establishment, without Staff or Commanding Officer, which, I presume, you will not consider necessary, as the

the Regiments must of course always be stationed, and employed separately, to make them answer the Purpose for which they are intended.

I lose not a Moment, Sir, in communicating this proposed Arrangement to you in its present Stage, that I may immediately receive your Sentiments and Commands upon it; and I am happy in the Opportunity which it, at the same Time, affords me of evincing to you the Attention which has been paid to your Orders respecting the Reduction of the Nabob's Mooteyna, as well as the instant beneficial Effect of them, since the Expence of the Establishment I now propose it to be defrayed from that Fund, without the smallest additional Charge to the Nabob's Government.

Lucknow,
the 10th March 1782.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect, Sir,
Your most obedient and most humble Servant,
(Signed) Nath. Middleton.
True Copy, (Signed) Nath. Middleton.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have received the Honour of your Commands, under Date the 27th February.

I had carried the original Treaty down with me, in obedience to your Orders of the 19th December, but having determined, upon Receipt of your First above-mentioned Letter, to return immediately to my Station, I have brought it back with me, and shall now forward it by the first safe Conveyance.

In obedience to the Explanation you require of the general Assertion, that the Objects of the late Treaty have been fulfilled; I now proceed to recapitulate unitedly what I have hitherto in detached Letters taken the Liberty of submitting to you; and for Regularity I shall take up the Paragraphs of your Instructions accompanying the Chunar Treaty, in the Order they stand.

Paragraph the First requires the Execution of the several Articles of the Treaty, being Five in Number.

The First has been fully effected by the complete Payment of all Arrears and the March of the temporary and Cavalry Brigade into the Provinces. Nothing remains but the Return or Adjustment of the Value of the Stores furnished by the Nabob when the temporary Brigade was first established, of which only Nine Pieces of Field Artillery have yet been returned by Colonel Morgan. The enclosed is a Letter from the Nabob upon the Subject.

* Sic in Orig. Mr. Wombwell's Office has been fully paid off and discharged, and all the Arms and
† Sic in Orig. Stores of the different Corps delivered to the Nabob; and assigns* for the Payment of the extra Regiment stationed at Lucknow included † the Assignments for the Current Year.

The Second Article relates to the Resumption of the Jaguirc Lands. This has been fully effected. The Three most considerable are now under my Charge. The Bow Begums, Salat Jung and Letafutally Cawns, a Measure I was driven to enforce on account of the Mode on which the First Resumption of the Jaguircs was conducted, which by leaving the resumed Lands in the Farm of those who before held them on behalf of the Jaghuirdars, little more than a Shadow of the intended Change was effected.

* Sic in Orig. The Third Article, which includes the Jaguirc of Fizulla Cawn among the rest, * hitherto
† Sic in Orig. been deferred by the Postscript to your general Instructions, which forbids it until Circumstance † may render it more expedient and easy to be attempted than the present more material Pursuits of Government make it appear. However, I beg leave to repeat, that a Stipend or Allowance in Ready Money to that Chief in lieu of his Jaguirc Lands, situated and peopled as they are by his own Tribe, in Vicinity to Three capital Territories of the same Cast, would be far more conducive to the Interests and Security of this Government; and as such permit me to recommend it to your Consideration.

The Fourth Article, as far as regarded this Office, was fulfilled h ee.

The Fifth and last Account, being only a Provision for a future eventual Contingency, was liable to no Exertion here.

The Counterpart of the Treaty, being the Arrangements which the Nabob pledged himself to effect towards introducing Economy into his Finances, consisting chiefly in Three Points, the Reduction and Regulation of his Mooteyenah Troops, the Reparation of his Private Purse from the Public Funds, and placing the latter under the separate Management of the Ministers. The first of these Measures is in as great forwardness as it is possible; Pay and Muster Masters having been appointed to the whole, and the Saving already made produced a Fund equal to defray the established Charge of Three Regiments, as proposed in my Address of the 10th Instant. The other, of separating and limiting the Privy Purse, was immediately effected upon my Return here from Chunar, and with that the separate Public Funds placed under the Ministers.

I now proceed to the Continuation of the Paragraphs of your Letter of Instructions.

The Second is only claiming my implicit Obedience to what follows, to fulfil which has been and shall be my constant Study.

The 3d Paragraph is a Recapitulation of the chief Object of the Treaty, being the shortest possible Liquidation of the Nabob's Debt to the Honourable Company. To this Purpose I have secured Assignments which I deem adequate to the full Discharge of all Demands by the End of the present Fustullee Year, which, considering the Greatness of the aggregate Amount, is, I apprehend, as soon * have been expected.

* Sic in Orig.

The 4th Paragraph is partly answered above. The Reduction has chiefly been in the Infantry, so as to bring in our Troops to supply the Deficiency, upon which Subject my Proposal is before you. The Corps under this Denomination here, are chiefly Nudjeebs, and employ § for the Garrisons of the Aumils, Forts, Kutcherries, and Tanahs; the Corps of Cavalry could not so easily be diminished, or immediately reformed: They consist mostly of Moguls, entertained for the State and personal Security of the Aumils, who they generally attend in Person; and such is the refractory Disposition of the People, who have never yet been properly controuled, that was not some immediate visible standing Force with the Aumil, at his Command, to enforce his Orders, he would neither be respected or obeyed, and consequently unable to fulfil the Duties of his Charge.

§ Sic in Orig.

The Sebundy is a separate Establishment from the two above mentioned, being a Charge of generally about 4 per Cent. upon the Collections of the different Aumils, for a Duty executed by a Set of Peons, not military disciplined Men, who are stationed upon the Corps † and Fields all over the Country for their Protection. These, from the Nature and present State of this Government, appear to me absolutely and indispensably necessary for the Collections, and can neither be embodied or formed into any regular fixed Establishment; but the new Year will afford an Opportunity of reducing their Numbers, and of bringing this Part of the Plan into greater Perfection.

† Sic in Orig.

The 5th Paragraph, regulating the Mode of paying the Mootteynah, has been completely established, notwithstanding the Complaints and Obstruction brought against it by the Aumils, who are by it subject to a Check and Controul which they are not pleased with, and deprived of an ideal Proportion of Authority over their Men, by the Interference of the Pay and Muster Master.

To the 6th Paragraph, which regards the Nabob's Choice of Officers, I have only to observe, that no Vacancies have occurred which can have afforded Room for an Exertion of its Clause.

The 7th, regarding the Choice of Aumils, can only come under Execution at the Commencement of the Year, when Aumils are named. The few Instances of Change which have accidentally occurred by the Resumption of the Jaguire have been conducted under the Spirit of this Order.

Upon the 8th Paragraph I have written a strong Letter to the Nabob, recommending most earnestly to him to establish Courts of Justice throughout his Dominions, beginning of ‡ a Sudder ul Hukk at the Capital, of the Effect whereof I shall hereafter inform you. I have not urged an instant Adoption of the Plan, as it appears more mentioned as a Point you wish to be brought about by degrees, than expect to see immediately enforced; nor is the Government here yet sufficiently regulated, to promise just now the beneficial Consequences which are the Objects of such an Institution.

‡ Sic in Orig.

The 9th Paragraph conveys a discretionary Power eventually to be exercised, an Occasion for which hath not hitherto occurred.

The Notice directed by the 10th Paragraph, has been publicly given to every Person coming under its Description, who have signified their having received the Order.

These complete your Instructions; since which you have directed as an additional Article, that the Nabob should be supported in his Claim upon the Bow Begum for the Inheritance of the late Vizier's public Treasure. This has also been done, Forty-five Lacks have been recovered, and the Begum's chief Agents are now under severe Restraint for the Remainder of what they engaged to produce.

Trusting that from this Explanation you will be satisfied that I have done all that the Time I have had, and the Circumstances I have been under, would admit, I remain with profound Respect, Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton.

Lucknow,
the 25th March 1782.

(True Copy.)

Nath. Middleton.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I was duly honoured with your Commands of the 24th July, which a necessary Reference to Lucknow prevented my replying to before.

I have already had the Honour to inform you that your Orders had been repeatedly notified to all the unlicensed Gentlemen residing at Lucknow, who severally assured me of their Obedience thereto; and when I left that Place the End of June last, some had taken their Departure, and the rest appeared to be preparing to do it with all possible Speed.

[T t]

I learn

I learn from Mr. Johnson, that on Receipt of your Letter Messrs. Scott, Orr, Marfack, Carvalho, and Darell, were yet at Lucknow; The two former Gentlemen were positively to depart by the End of this Month at furthest, and Messrs. Marfack and Carvalho were then on the Point of setting out. Captain Darell, whose Health I am informed is still in a very indifferent State, having your Permission, will remain till the End of the Rains.

Besides the above-mentioned Gentlemen, Mr. Robert Grant and Mr. Bird are, I understand, resident at Furruckabad; but I have not signified your Orders to them, being uncertain how far they might be considered to fall under their Description. These are all the Dependents of our Government that I know of, residing within the Vizier's Jurisdiction, without public Appointments, or the express Licence of the Board.

I beg leave to assure you, Sir, that I never made any Promise whatever to Mr. Scott, or gave him any Hopes of continuing at Lucknow, excepting such as he might have derived from my consenting to forward a Recommendation to you in his Behalf.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

Sir,

Patna, the 17th August 1782. Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

(True Copy.)

Nath. Middleton.

The Nabob's Treaty or Agreement with the Honourable the Governor General, original in the Persian Language, was signed and sealed by his Excellency. Having on my Behalf agreed to the Requisitions of the Nabob Vizier, without Diminution or Reserve, I must now repeat the Request which I before verbally made to him, that he will be pleased to attend to such Proposals as I shall have to make to him; and to these I expect his Assent the more readily, as they have for their ultimate Object his Interest alone, that of the Company being no further concerned than in the Influence which they will eventually have in the Payment of the Debt due from the Nabob to the Company. I therefore recommend him to reduce the great Number of his Sebundy and other Troops to regular and complete Establishment, not to be paid by Assignments of Revenue, but in Money from the Treasury, and their Number not to exceed the certain Means of paying them; but as this may be difficult, without making a Separation of the Nabob's public and private Funds, I further recommend that he receive into his private Purse no more than a fixed monthly Sum for the Expences and Household; and that the Remainder of the Net Collections be left in a public Treasure, under the Management of his public Ministers, and the Inspection of the Resident, for the Discharge of his military and civil Disbursement. This Advice is not meant to affect the Assignments annually made, and which must be annually renewed for the Payment of the past Debt, and the current Demands of the Company.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton.

To Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, Resident at the Court of the Nabob Vizier.

Sir,

Having on the 19th Instant entered into certain Engagements with the Nabob Vizier, tending to relieve his Finances of a Burthen they were no longer able to sustain, with sundry other Clauses, the Execution of which is entrusted to you, I herewith enclose an authentic Copy of the same for your Guidance. The Nabob on his Behalf has subscribed and sealed an Agreement in your Presence, and in the Presence of Mr. Richard Johnson and Hyder Beg Cawn, respecting the better Administration of his Affairs, of which I also transmit you an authentic Copy.

To these Papers, and to the Points consequently and necessarily dependent on them, I think it necessary to add the following Instructions, to which I require your most implicit Obedience.

I need scarcely inform you that my chief Object in my Negotiations with the Nabob has been to induce and assist him to bring his Government and Finances into such Regularity as to prevent his Alliance being a Clog instead of an Aid to the Company, and to enable him to discharge his Debt in the shortest Time possible. To this End the most essential Point is to limit and separate his personal Disbursements from the public Accounts; they must not in their total annual Amount exceed what he has received in any of the last Three Years; this Amount, in Twelve equal Parts, should be paid him monthly out of the first Receipts, and the Remainder of the Net Collections placed separately in a Public Treasury, from whence his Public Military and Civil Establishment must be paid under the sole Management and Controul of the Ministers with your Concurrence.—It is of course to be understood that this has no Connection, and is in no Shape to interfere with the Company's Assignments, and the Collections upon them, which are to be conducted as usual; and as by the Addition of the Jaguirc Lands, with their Revenues, to the Nabob's regular Collections, his Income will, or ought to be, considerably increased, I shall expect that the whole of the Excess be appropriated to the Discharge of the Nabob's Debt to the Company.

After settling the Amount of the personal Disbursements of the Nabob Vizier and his Household, the next Point that will require your Exertions towards the general Arrangement of the public

public Charges, is the Reform of the established and Muttaena Troops, reducing them into One established Corps for the whole Service. If this Corps could be brought to consist solely of Cavalry, it would best answer mutual Benefits, leaving no Infantry in the Nabob's Service, but what may be necessary for his Body Guard; and to supply the Deficiency, should any occur *such Arrangement, our Infantry may be employed where Infantry are wanted.

* Sic in Orig.

The Corps reformed and established, their Pay must be issued from the public Treasury; no Assignments upon the Revenues to be in future granted them, and those already issued to be recalled: To complete this, all Numbers above what the real Service may require, or the actual net Receipts may be adequate to the full Payment of, must be disbanded as fast as their Arrears can be paid off.

The Nabob will select and appoint his own Commanders; but if he should nominate improper Persons, such as the Men commonly known by the Name of Orderlies, or other deriving their Influence from them, or of known Disaffection to our Government, you are in such Case to remonstrate against, and if the Vizier shall persist in his Choice, you are peremptorily, and in my Name, to oppose it as a Breach of his Agreement.

For the Management of the Collections, the Ministers, with your Concurrence, are to chuse all Amils and Collectors, and in their Choice to be guided by the Responsibility, good Reputation, and known Ability of the Persons they elect, that as far as possible Changes should be avoided.

Much is to be said, though little may now suit, upon the Subject of the Distribution of Justice in the Nabob's Dominions; for the present I limit myself to direct you to urge the Nabob to endeavour, gradually, if it cannot be at once, to establish Courts of Adawlet throughout his Districts; the Darogas, Moulovies, and other Officers of which must be selected, as in the Case of the Amils, by the Ministers, with your Concurrence. The Want of these Courts is equally hurtful to the Revenue, Government, and the Reputation of the Nabob.

In consequence of the Disturbances which the rebellious Example of Rajah Chyte Sing has caused in the Nabob Vizier's Country, I have instructed Colonel Morgan to assist you on the Requisition of the Vizier, communicated by you to him, or at your own single Application, if any Case of Emergency shall make it needful, with such Detachments as may be necessary, exclusively of the Regiment of Sepoys, which is stipulated to remain with you at Lucknow. This Power you are not to use, but in Cases of the most urgent and manifest Necessity. It is directed, that the Regiment ordered for the immediate Protection of your Office and Person at Lucknow, shall be relieved every Three Months, and during its Stay there shall act solely and exclusively under your Orders.

It is finally my positive Order, that you do not permit any British Subject, or others claiming the Name and Protection of the Company, to reside at Lucknow, or within any Part of the Dominions of the Nabob Vizier, except the Officers and Soldiers of the Army acting in their Duty, and such Persons as are officially appointed to remain there; and that to such as are now at Lucknow, or in any other Part of his Dominions, not falling within the Description of the above Exception, you give due Notice in Writing, that they quit the Country, allowing them a reasonable Time, not exceeding Three Months, to settle their Affairs; and in case of their Refusal, you are to inform the Nabob thereof, that he may use his own Authority to compel them to depart.

I am, Sir,

Chunar,
23d September 1781.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton.

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

It appearing by a Letter received from your Accomptant General, dated 23d August 1781, that the Nabob's Debt to the Honourable Company, agreeable to his Statement, exceeds the Amount at which it stands in my Office, owing to Entries made in the Account at the Presidency, never before communicated to this Station, I have deemed it expedient, although unauthorised by the Sanction of your Orders, to avail myself of Assets nearly equal to the Excess, and shall retain them while the Accounts go through that Examination of the Nabob's Officers, for which Purpose they have been delivered to them; and as soon as they have finished and given me their Report upon them, which they assure me shall be in a very few Days, I shall do myself the Honour to lay it before you, in order to obtain your final Instructions for the Liquidation.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

Lucknow,
the 21st February 1782.

Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton.

(A true Copy.)

N. Middleton.

To

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, and the Members of the Supreme Council.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Fort William.

I have been honoured with the Receipt of your Commands of the 11th July, directing,

1st. Sundry Entries to be made in the Nabob Vizier's Accounts, as additional Claims upon his Excellency, arising from a Difference of the Statement of his Balance, on the 30th April 1781.

2dly. Expressing your Surprise that I should have limited my Assignments for the current Year to 76,37,458, while I had Information in the Middle of October, that 26,48,571 : 3 : 8 was claimed as a Difference of Balance on the 30th April 1780, and acknowledged on the Face of my own Account 55,28,512 : 12 : 11; making together a Sum of 81,77,084 : 0 : 7, unprovided for in the Assignments for 1189.

3dly. Noticing a Neglect of the prescribed Line of my Duty, in having omitted to prepare and lay before the Honourable Board Estimates of Demands and Drafts of Assignments for the Year 1189, owing to which Omission you could now only speak upon them from accidental Information.

4thly. Requiring this prescribed Rule to be fulfilled before the End of the current Year 1189, by preparing and transmitting you such Estimates and Drafts for 1190.

5thly. Expressing your Disappointment at the Prospect of so large a Balance at the Close of the current Year 1189, notwithstanding the great Aids the Nabob's Finances had received from you, to enable him to liquidate the whole of his Balance in the Course of this Year.

6thly. Observing that I have received no Part of the Tunkaw upon Furruckabad, and have never intimated the Cause in my Address either to the Board or the Governor General; and upon a Conception that the Payment withheld may have proceeded from an Advantage taken by the Nabob Muzzuffer Jung of your Mediation with the Nabob Vizier, you direct, in such Case, that I immediately afford his Excellency effectual Assistance for the Recovery of what Money may be due to him from Muzzuffer Jung, and expressly to withdraw all other Interference with that Nabob.

In reply to these several Heads, which I have numbered for the Sake of Perspicuity, I must beg leave to solicit the Attention of your Honourable Board to the particular Circumstances I shall submit to your Consideration upon each Head separately, taking them in the Order in which they stand in your Commands.

1st, Your Directions respecting the Entries in the Nabob Vizier's Accounts shall be punctually executed in the Manner following: In the Accounts of the current Year 1189, I propose entering such Part of the new Claim as may fall within the Sum of Rupees 26,48,571 : 3 : 8, being the Difference of Balance first communicated to me as you * in the 2d Paragraph of your Commands the Middle of October. The remaining Fourteen Lacks (the whole Claim being Forty Lacks) I propose adding to the current Demands for the Year 1190, and I am encouraged to hope you approve the Motives which induce me to propose this Distinction, instead of making the whole Entry immediately as you are pleased to direct; they are these: In a subsequent Part of your Commands now before me, you call upon me to realize the Sum of Rupees 26,48,571 : 3 : 8, which I separately reply to in regular Course, and in other Letters which I shall hereafter have occasion to refer to, you are pleased to consider and hold me responsible for the due Collection of this Sum within the Term of the Expiration of the current Year. If therefore I do not hold it separated from the general Claim now transmitted, I cannot refer to what I have undertaken and executed relatively to it separately, and should involve and confound the Responsibility with which you justly charge me, upon the Grounds of my having had sufficient previous Notice of this Claim, with a much larger Sum unknown in Amount or Existence before the Receipt of your Letter. Further, were I to include the whole in the present Year, I should, while only accepting, or meant to be charged with, the Responsibility of collecting such Sum as I had timely Information of, lay myself open to the Proof of leaving a Balance this Year; which Proof I hope to obviate under the Reserves hereafter explained. And finally, were I now to include the total new Claim of Forty Lacks in the Accounts of this Year, with the above Objections, it would † of no Benefit or Use, as the Knowledge of it is come to hand at a Time when no Man can undertake ‡ it from a Country where the Collections arise solely and exclusively from the Two annual Crops, Kheriff and Rubby, both which were off the Ground long before the Receipt of your Commands, and no separate Fund existing to recur to in Default of the Collections. Upon these Grounds I hope to stand excused, and meet Indulgence, for this small and immaterial Diviation § in the Mode of executing your Orders, especially as it cannot be attended with any possible Detriment or prejudicial Consequence to the Honourable Company, the Periods of the new and the old Years, being new || so instantaneously before us, that the Difference of Time between the divided Entries cannot exceed many Days.

Upon the Second Head, I must crave Leave to refer your Honourable Board to my Address of the 30th December 1781; a Copy whereof is included a Number in this Packet, and states my

* Sic in Orig.

† Sic in Orig.

‡ Sic in Orig.

§ Sic in Orig.

|| Sic in Orig.

my Reason for a temporary Limitation of the Assignments for this Year to the Sum of 76,37,458; viz. my Expectations from the Assurances given me by the Nabob and his Ministers of a Supply from Fayzabad equal to the Liquidation of the Balance of his Excellency's Account with the Honourable Company, as apparent upon the Face of my annual Account for 1188; which Expectation, in the Result, proved to have been well founded. The Sum of 26,48,571 : 3 : 8, additional Claim arising from the Difference between the Balance of the Honourable Company's Account, as stated by your Accountant General and the Residents, of the 30th April 1780, was not included in the then Arrangement, for Reasons which I trust will claim the Consideration of the Honourable Board: First, from the Situation of the Nabob Vizier's Country and Finances at the Beginning of the current Year, as set forth in my several Addresses at that Period, but particularly in Two of the 17th and 20th of October last; of which, to save the Honourable Board Trouble, I beg leave to transmit Copies. I was forced to defer taking Assignments for the Balance of 1180, until the Nabob should recover so much of his paternal Estate at Fayzabad; consequently the same Arguments were of equal Force against including any other Balance in the first-claimed Assignments, which were calculated merely to answer the actual current Disbursements. But then reasonably may be expected to follow the Question, Why not at least have taken a Bond for this Sum, as well as the Balance of 1188? To this I beg leave, in the Second Place, to answer, that together with the Information of this Claim, unsupported and unsanctified by any Order of the Honourable Board, signifying their Approbation of it, or their Intention that it should be brought to the Nabob's Debit, until it had undergone the usual Forms of Examination in his Excellency's Offices, and obtained his Sanction, which had been the Case with all former Demands, I received Notice that it was liable to a Reduction or Diminution of near One Half its Amount; and upon laying it before the Nabob and his Ministers, they stated a Counter-claim, which has been referred by his Excellency to the Honourable the Governor General, and promised to be equitably considered. From the several Objections to this Amount as a decided Claim, I trust the Honourable Board will not hold me deserving of Censure for not realizing it; but will, on the contrary, be inclined to allow, that upon Receipt of their Order now before me, I have gone every just Length in demanding and obtaining from the Nabob a conditional Deposit of the Money, while the Heads of the Claim undergo Investigation. His Excellency has granted me Assignment for the Amount, which I have pledged and mortgaged the Collections of to Gopaul Doss Sah, and other Shroffs, who have agreed to advance the full Amount of the above-mentioned Assignments. I shall have the Honour of remitting the Amount within the Year, which is the Period stipulated by your Board for the Execution of this Order.

The Nabob's Counter-claim, as already communicated to the Governor General by the Original of the inclosed Duplicate, is for Stores, Horses, Ordnance, &c. and I have Authority from his Excellency to inform you, that he agrees to refer to the Evidence of the Returns of your own Commissaries, and the Estimations of your Board of Ordnance, or to waive all Amount and Valuation upon Return of the actual or equivalent Stores. Upon this Head I would submit one further Proposition, which is, that it appears the Honourable Company have still a further Claim for a Difference of Balance to April 30th, 1781 (about Fourteen Lacks), at least equivalent in its Aggregate to the Amount of the Nabob's Counter-claim; that the Examination and Adjustment take place upon this last Account, and the Payment of the 26,48,571 : 3 : 8 be concluded and received as a full and final Payment to the Date it alludes to; viz. to the 30th April 1780. I have no Doubt of being able to bring the Nabob to agree to this Adjustment. If this should, as I think it will, meet with your Approbation, in this Case I must request you will be pleased to order your Accountant General to separate the Amount, particular and general, of this Second Claim from the former; and here, from a Knowledge of your Justice, and a consequent Conviction that you only mean to charge the Nabob with the real Excess proved to be due from him, after deducting the Amount of any well-founded Counter-claim, I beg leave to recommend that you direct your Accountant General to draw up this Difference of Balance in Two separate Statements, each agreeing with the other; one being that as it now stands drawn up to the 30th April 1781, the other closing the Statement on the 30th September 1780, and from thence carried on to the 30th April 1781. The Reason of my proposing this Check is, that the Nabob's Accounts being all closed in September, it is much easier for him and his Officers to comprehend, admit, or answer, a Statement corresponding with the Period of their own Accounts, than one totally irreconcilable with it. Should you be pleased to think this a reasonable Indulgence, I would solicit this adjusted Statement to be made up to September 1779 and September 1780, as well as those already made to April 1780 and April 1781.

The 3d Paragraph stands answered in the First Lines of my Reply to the 2d, as in the Address I there allude to I submitted a Statement of the Nature of that you suppose to have been omitted. In further Exculpation of myself, I beg leave to recall to your Memory, that on the 15th March 1781, I was instructed, through the acting Secretary, to correspond upon all Subjects of Accounts with the Comptroller of the Offices, who being a Member of your Honourable Board, I concluded it became unnecessary to trouble you with Repetitions on these Subjects, especially as, in obedience to Orders, I regularly transmitted Duplicates of all my Accounts to the Accountant General, until he informed me it was an unnecessary and superfluous

* from the Copies forwarded to the Comptroller ultimately coming into his Office; but I shall

* Sic in Orig.

[Uu]

now,

now, conceiving it to be your Intention, address the Board directly and separately upon whatever I may in future transmit to the Comptroller of the Offices, to which End,

4th. I am now preparing the Estimates for the new Year, which only wait your Decision upon the Proposals in the 3d Paragraph of this Letter to be completed and laid before you.

Upon the 5th Article of your Commands, I have the Pleasure, in alleviation of this Disappointment you apprehend, to inform you, that I have, as per inclosed Treasury Account, not only realized the total Amount of the Assignments taken at the Beginning of the Year, but also an additional Sum equal to a complete Discharge of the Excess of Disbursement beyond the Amount estimated at the Commencement of the Year; which I have thus early effected by raising the Amount upon the Balances of the Assignments, which always run in their final Adjustment Two Months, at least, into the new Year, as all former Accounts will testify; and this Advance I have extended to the Amount disbursed, including the Excess beyond the estimated Sum above-mentioned. This Measure will, I flatter myself, prove acceptable to the Honourable Board, as it will enable me to make very considerable Remittances, much within the Period of the final accustomary Adjustment. I must avert * that I have been able to accomplish this alone by assuring the Shroffs that I should receive the fullest Support from the Honourable Board in enacting such Measures as shall appear necessary to secure to them the complete Collection of the Balances; and upon this I hope to have your full Approbation and Sanction.

Upon the 6th Article the Honourable Board have anticipated my Reply, by adverting to what they conjecture may have been the Cause of the total Failure in the Collections from Furruckabad, which was, as they have justly supposed, an improper Advantage taken by Muzzuffer Jung of the Mediation employed with the Nabob Vizier in his Behalf. I have therefore immediately, upon Receipt of your Orders, withdrawn all Mediation and Interference which stood between the Nabob Vizier and the Collection of the Tribute from Furruckabad, and afforded him the Assistance directed, by sending a Regiment to support the Sezawal appointed by his Excellency for the Collection of the Tribute of the ensuing Year, and have added my Instructions to the same Agent to collect the Assignment of Seven and a Half Lacks, first above-mentioned, upon the Tribute and Balances due to the End of the Current Year; and as I have anticipated the Success of this Trust, by raising this Amount among the other Balances as above stated, I have the Satisfaction to reflect, that the Honourable Board will not even feel the Inconveniency arising from the Delay that the Mediation in favour of Muzzuffer Jung has occasioned.

It may be proper to explain, that the Excess of Disbursements beyond the estimated Amount has arisen from Two Causes. The First was, that the Troops of Futty Ghur, and Mr. Wombwell's Office and Establishment, received their Pay and Allowances beyond the Date stipulated by Treaty (upon which the Estimate was made), because the Nabob's Finances not being adequate to the immediate Discharge of their Balances, and this being a previous Condition of the Treaty, their Pay and usual Disbursement went on until they could be fully paid up. Secondly, the Army Debts were rated in the Estimate at Five Lacks, and have in the Result much exceeded that Sum, which unavoidably caused the Diversion of Assets to that Channel which were expressly granted and intended for other Purposes. This unforeseen Accumulation of the Army Debt, and the Preference which it was my Duty to shew to the Honourable Company's Claims, have necessarily retarded the Payment of the late Vizier's promised Donation to the Second Brigade, which I hope will meet your Approbation, as that Sum, as well as the Fourteen Lacks unliquidated of the Honourable Company's new Claim, will be an easy Provision, with the Current Demands of the ensuing Year; the full Amount of which I have not a Doubt of being able to realize.

I am willing to flatter myself, that, under your Indulgence, I shall appear to have acquitted myself of the Responsibility annexed to my Office; your public Testimony upon which I am the more anxious to merit, as the many unforeseen and uncommon Obstacles which have occurred in the Course of this Year rendered me apprehensive that the Effects of my Exertions might fall short of your Expectations.

Lucknow,
the 7th September 1782.

I have the Honour to be, with great Respect,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) Nath. Middleton.
(True Copy.) Nath. Middleton.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

The Begum having finally agreed to surrender to the Nabob the Treasures of his late Father the Nabob Shujah ul Dowlah, which she had hitherto retained in her Possession, his Excellency desired me to withdraw the Troops from the Killa, that the Begum might return into it, in order to deliver the Treasure. To this I consented, as also to the Re-delivery to the Nabob of the Two Eunuchs Bahar and Jowar Ally Cawn, without whose Presence and Assistance nothing could be effected, as they were the only Agents employed by the Begum in the secreting and depositing it; they previously pledging themselves to be present when called upon,

upon, to answer to the Accusation which I have informed them was laid against them. In the mean while the Begum has delivered over her Chelah Shumsheer Cawn, who was Phousdar of Tanda when Captain Gordon arrived there; so that I now hope the whole Business upon which I came here is in the most favourable Train.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

Fayzabad,
20th January 1782.

Sir,
Your most obedient, and most humble Servant,
(True Copy.) Nath. Middleton. (Signed) Nath. Middleton.

Sir,

Baugulpoor, 27th January 1782.

I have received your Letter of the 20th Instant. I thank you for the good News which it contains, and for the Prospect which it has afforded me of a complete and prosperous Termination of the Measures impending.

I desire that you will endeavour to dissuade the Nabob from concluding any Settlement with the Begums until the Board or myself have been advised of the Amount of the Treasure recovered from them, and of the Balance due at the latest Period from the Nabob to the Company.

I hope to receive from you a Report of the final Issue of this Business, and of a Sum realized and in your Possession for our Relief, in time to send Advice of both, by the Packet now under Dispatch; and I shall keep it open until the 7th of next Month, but no longer, for that Purpose.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,
(True Copy.) Nath. Middleton. (Signed) Warren Hastings.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have had this Day the Honour to receive your Commands of the 25th ultimo, and am extremely concerned that the Mode of conducting the Fayzabad Business, as set forth in my Address of the 18th January, did not meet your entire Approbation. Permit me to assure you, Sir, it is with the greatest Reluctance I ever ventured to deviate from the express Letter of your Instructions, and I cannot accuse myself of having done it on any Occasion, where it did not appear to my Judgment that the Object and Spirit of them rendered it adviseable, and that the apparent Necessity would justify such Latitude.

In the present Instance, it was more in Appearance and Expression, than in Fact, that any Deviation was made from your Orders of the 26th December; for although I was constrained, from strict Regard to the Accomplishment of what I considered the first Object of this Undertaking, to admit of a temporary Forbearance for the Reasons assigned in my Address of the 18th ultimo, the Begums were at that Time to be considered as entirely at the Mercy of the Nabob; their Jagheers were in possession of his Aumils; their Troops dispersed at the Kella of Fayzabad, which included also the Bhow Begum's own Habitation, under the Guard of his Excellency's and our Troops.

It remained only to get possession of her Wealth; and to effect this, it was then, and is still, my unalterable Opinion, that it was indispensably necessary to employ temporising Expedients, and to work upon the Hopes and Fears of the Begum herself, and more especially upon those of her principal Agents, through whose Means alone there appeared any probable Chance of our getting Access to the hidden Treasures of the late Vizier; and when I acquaint you, that by far the greatest Part of the Treasure which has been delivered to the Nabob, was taken from the most secret Recesses in the Houses of the Two Eunuchs, whence of course it could not have been extracted without the Adoption of those Means which could induce the Discovery, I shall hope for your Approbation of what I did. I must also observe, that no further Rigour than that which I exerted could have been used against Females in this Country, to whom there can be no Access. The Nabob and Salar Jung were the only Two who could enter the Zenanah. The first was a Son who was to address a Parent, and of course could use no Language or Action but that of earnest and reiterated Solicitation; and the other was, in all Appearance, a Traitor to our Cause. Where Force could be employed, it was not spared. The Troops of the Begum were driven away and dispersed, their Guns taken, her Fort and the outward Walls of her House seized and occupied by our Troops at the Nabob's Requisition, and her Chief Agents imprisoned and put in Irons; no further Step was left, and in this Situation they still remain, and are to continue (excepting only the Remission of the Irons) until the final Liquidation of the Payment; and if then you deem it proper, no possible Means of Offence being left in her Hands, or those of her Agents, all her Lands and Property having been taken, I mean with your Sanction to restore her House and Servants to her, and hope to be favoured with your early Reply, as I expect that a few Days will complete the final Surrender of all that is further expected from the Begum.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Lucknow,
the 5th February 1782.

Nath. Middleton,
Ref^t at the Court of the Vizier.

LIST of Mr. Middleton's Public Correspondence with the Honourable Board, from the Period of signing the Treaty at Chunar, to the 23d October 1782, when he delivered over the Residency to Mr. Bristow.

Of Date 17th October 1781, To the Honourable the Governor General.

20th } ditto	1781, To	ditto	ditto.
20th } ditto	1781, To the Honourable Board.		
23d ditto	1781, Ditto	ditto.	
28th ditto	1781, To the Honourable the Governor General.		
29th ditto	1781, To the Honourable Board.		
30th ditto	1781, To the Honourable the Governor General.		
2d November	1781, Ditto	ditto	ditto.
14th ditto	1781, Ditto	ditto	ditto.
4th December	1781, Ditto	ditto	ditto.
12th ditto	1781, To the Honourable the Governor General.		
17th ditto	1781, To the Comptroller of the Offices.		
19th ditto	1781, To the Honourable the Governor General.		
22d ditto	1781, Ditto	ditto	ditto.
24th ditto	1781, To the Comptroller of the Offices.		
27th ditto	1781, To the Honourable the Governor General.		
30th } ditto	1781, Ditto	ditto	ditto.
30th } ditto	1781, Ditto	ditto	ditto.
3d January	1782, Ditto	ditto	ditto.
10th ditto	1782, Ditto	ditto	ditto.
13th ditto	1782, Ditto	ditto	ditto.
15th ditto	1782, Ditto	ditto	ditto.
18th ditto	1782, Ditto	ditto	ditto.
20th ditto	1782, Ditto	ditto	ditto.
25th ditto	1782, Ditto	ditto	ditto.
27th ditto	1782, Ditto	ditto	ditto.
3d February	1782, Ditto	ditto	ditto.
5th } ditto	1782, Ditto	ditto	ditto.
5th } ditto	1782, Ditto	ditto	ditto.
6th ditto	1782, Ditto	ditto	ditto.
7th ditto	1782, To the Comptroller of the Offices.		
8th ditto	1782, To the Honourable the Governor General.		
10th ditto	1782, Ditto	ditto	ditto.
11th } ditto	1782, Ditto	ditto	ditto.
11th } ditto	1782, Ditto	ditto	ditto.
16th ditto	1782, To the Comytroller of the Offices.		
ditto	1782, To the Honourable the Governor General.		
21st } ditto	1782, Ditto	ditto	ditto.
21st } ditto	1782, Ditto	ditto	ditto.
24th ditto	1782, Ditto	ditto	ditto.
6th March	1782, To the Comptroller of the Offices.		
10th ditto	1782, To the Honourable the Governor General.		
11th ditto	1782, Ditto	ditto	ditto.
14th ditto	1782, To the Comptroller of the Offices.		
16th ditto	1782, To the Honourable the Governor General.		
20th ditto	1782, Ditto	ditto	ditto.
21st ditto	1782, To the Comptroller of the Offices.		
22d ditto	1782, Ditto	ditto	ditto.
25th ditto	1782, To the Honourable Governor General.		
27th ditto	1782, Ditto	ditto	ditto.
3d April	1782, To the Comptroller of the Offices.		
7th ditto	1782, To the Honourable Board.		
8th ditto	1782, To the Comptroller of the Offices.		
9th ditto	1782, To the Honourable the Governor General.		
10th } ditto	1782, { Ditto	ditto	ditto.
10th } ditto	1782, { To the Honourable Board.		
12th ditto	1782, To the Secretary to the Hon. Governor General and Council.		
12th ditto	1782, To the private Persian Interpreter to the Hon. Governor General.		
15th ditto	1782, To the Honourable Board.		
26th ditto	1782, To the Honourable the Governor General.		
9th } May	1782, Ditto	ditto	ditto.
9th } May	1782, Ditto	ditto	ditto.

Of Date	10th	May	1782,	To the Honourable the Governor General.
	10th	ditto	1782,	Ditto ditto ditto.
	12th	ditto	1782,	To the Comptroller of the Offices.
	17th	ditto	1782,	To the Honourable the Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council.
	21st	ditto	1782,	Ditto ditto ditto.
	21st	ditto	1782,	To the Honourable the Governor General.
	24th	ditto	1782,	To the Honourable Board.
	27th	ditto	1782,	Ditto ditto ditto.
	4th	June	1782,	To the Honourable Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council.
	18th	ditto	1782,	To the Honourable Board.
	15th	July	1782,	To the Honourable the Governor General.
	17th	August	1782,	Ditto ditto ditto.
	2d	September	1782,	To the Secretary to the Honourable the Governor General and Council.
	7th	ditto	1782,	To the Honourable the Governor General.
	7th	ditto	1782,	To ditto, and the Members of the Supreme Council.
	9th	ditto	1782,	To the Honourable the Governor General.
	12th	ditto	1782,	To the Honourable Board.
	14th	ditto	1782,	Ditto ditto ditto.
	15th	ditto	1782,	Ditto ditto.
	16th	ditto	1782,	To the Secretary to the Hon. the Governor General and Council.
	16th	ditto	1782,	To the Honourable the Governor General.
	16th	ditto	1782,	To the Honourable Board.
	16th	ditto	1782,	Ditto ditto ditto.
	16th	ditto	1782,	To the Honourable the Governor General.
	17th	ditto	1782,	Ditto ditto ditto.
	17th	ditto	1782,	To the Honourable Board.
	18th	ditto	1782,	Ditto ditto ditto.
	19th	ditto	1782,	Ditto ditto ditto.
	20th	ditto	1782,	Ditto ditto ditto.
	20th	ditto	1782,	Ditto ditto ditto.
	22d	ditto	1782,	Ditto ditto ditto.
	3d	October	1782,	To the Secretary to the Honourable the Board of Inspection.
	8th	ditto	1782,	To the Honourable the Governor General.
	15th	ditto	1782,	To the Honourable Board.
	22d	ditto	1782,	Ditto ditto ditto.
	22d	ditto	1782,	To the Comptroller of the Offices, &c.
	23d	ditto	1782,	To the Honourable Governor General, and the Members of the Supreme Council.

(Signed) Nathaniel Middleton.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

When I had last the Honour of seeing you, I more than once urged my Reason for thinking that the Rebellion of Rajah Chyte Sing was but a Part of a larger and more extensive Plan, which was, by the good Fortune of your Arrival, prematurely brought forward, before all the Parties to it were united, and properly Action*. In Support of this Belief, and to prove that I am far from being single in the Espousal of it, I beg leave to trouble you with some Extracts from the Letters I received from Colonel Hannay, written from the Time of the first breaking out of the Rebellion, to my Return to Lucknow. His Situation for obtaining the Knowledge he imparts, his Experience, and his Judgment to guide what he advances, must make his Sentiments of Weight and Authenticity.

* Sic in Orig.

In his Letter of the 8th of September from Fyzabad, scarcely † Ten Days after he had set about obeying the Nabob Vizier's Orders to march with his Force to your Assistance, he writes "that the whole Country, on the East Side of the Gogra, was in Arms and Rebellion, his own Troops deserting, and the single Companies scarcely able to join other Detachments. The Forts of Gurruckpore, Bilma, and Dumreeagunge, taken from the Aumils by the Jemindars, and that even Hircarrahs cannot pass; so that all Communication of Intelligence from his other Detachments under Major McDonald, Captain Williams, and Lieutenant Gordon, was cut off. And at End he adds, "this Town (Fayzabad) has more the Appearance of belonging to Chyte Sing than the Vizier. The Begums have placed Guards to prevent any of my People going to the Bazar in it. Within these few Days Shake Chaun, with near 1000 Horse and Foot, has marched from hence to Benaras. They were raised here; and I must confess that, for my own Part, I have no doubt but Jewar Ally Cawn, and Behar Ally Cawn, through their Agents have stirred up all the Disturbances which extend from hence to Powey Azimgur. I have sent

† Sic in Orig.

[X x]

"Hooless

“ Hooles Ray to the Begum to enquire into the Reasons of my People being prevented from
 “ going into the Town, Chyte Sing's being suffered to raise Troops here, and why her Servants
 “ attempted to prevent my getting Boats to transport the Company's Guns and Horse from
 “ Amora? I have also desired she will give Orders for seizing the Family of Shake Chaan
 “ (above mentioned), and when Hooles Ray returns I will write you his Answer. In Khyrabad,
 “ Sylack, and all the Country on the (West) Sides of the Gogra between Fyzabad and Khyra-
 “ bad Budamly, in Perfection.* The Aumils flying before the Gongwars, and Cannon firing at
 “ all Hours. Chyte Sing has sent Money to Futey Saw, Ghino Ray, Adjietmull, Zalem Sing,
 “ and all the refractory Rajahs, to enable them to raise Men. I this Moment received Gordon's
 “ Account of the Loss of his Detachment, which puts my March to join you out of the ques-
 “ tion. It happened by the Villany of the Phouzdar of Tanda, Shum Sheer Khan, a Cheelah of
 “ Behar Ally Khan, who turned his Guns upon the Detachment, and an unfordable Nulla in
 “ Front, and many Thousands of Rajepoots, who had fought them all the Way from Chowra
 “ Gaut, made the Sepoys despair. Zalem Sing, and Pretty Paul Sing, mean to attack M'Do-
 “ nald To-morrow with 2100 Men. Behar Ally Khan deserves Death; as the Loss of Gordon's
 “ Detachment can only be imputed to him. His Cheelah would never have acted so damning a
 “ Part without Orders from him. Jewar Ally Khan, in the Chocke of Fyzabad, asks every
 “ Man who bears the Appearance of a Soldier, why he goes not to Chyte Sing for Service? I
 “ mention these Circumstances that you may mention them to Mr. Hastings and the Nabob,
 “ and the necessary Steps be immediately taken to prevent what Delay will render a very serious
 “ Matter. A few Days more will lead the Ferment which is here to Lucknow. If the Nabob
 “ insists of my proceeding, I must bring every Body with me; for whoever is left behind will
 “ be sacrificed.”

On the 7th September Captain Williams writes: “ Upon my Arrival here, I found that Part
 “ of Futey Saw's, Ghenoo Ray's, and Adjiet Mull's People had crossed to Manjowlay. They
 “ have been urged to this Step by Cheyt Sing, who has supplied them with a considerable Sum
 “ of Money, and promised them great Sums if they will put the whole Country into Confusion.
 “ 5000 Men are on the opposite Side of the River ready to cross. Futey Saw has written to all
 “ his Adherents to be up in Arms. Saadit Ally and the Begums are concerned deeply in the late
 “ Business.”

In a subsequent Letter received immediately after the above, but without Date, Colonel Han-
 nay says, “ I have before told you how violently the Begum's People inflame the present Dis-
 “ turbances; and in Addition to this, the principal Zemindars and Rajahs have all Certificates
 “ under the Seal of Chyte Sing, that he will supply them with whatever Money they may require
 “ for subsisting all the Troops they can raise. In a very short Time I apprehend the greatest
 “ Part of the Nabob's Dominions will be in the State we are in here; and it is the general Belief
 “ of every Man in this Part of the Country, that the Conduct I have related is a concerted Plan
 “ for the Extirpation of the English. What may be the Situation of the rest of the Nabob's Do-
 “ minions I know not; but it is most certain, that from Goonda to Manjee, and from Fyzabad to
 “ Benares District, and cross from the Gogra to the Ganges, the Country is in the utmost Ferment.
 “ Should the present Disturbances proceed from a Plan of Policy, it will be concealed from you
 “ as much as possible, and therefore I take all possible Means of communicating to you what I
 “ really know to be Fact. (I know not whether the Dauks pass freely from you to Lucknow;
 “ but if they do not, and no Measure is immediately taken to bring about Order and draw the
 “ Troops together, we may be deprived of all possible Means of assisting one another, and the
 “ Army lost by detached Regiments. We have no Communication with Bengal; and the Troops
 “ on this Side Benares are at present too much separated to yield one another timely Assistance.
 “ I hope to God a sufficient Force is ordered for the Reduction of Chyte Sing, for the People
 “ who are daily sent to him, Horse and Foot, from Fyzabad, and the Seat of Rebellion I have
 “ before named, is very great.” In his next of the 13th he says, “ it is impossible, in the
 “ general Insurrection which now reigns almost universally, for me to get the Force together the
 “ Nabob demanded, or to force my Way to you with a less. The greatest Anarchy prevails.
 “ The present Insurrection is said, and believed to be, with an Intention to expel the English. I
 “ am compelled to give up all the Country below Goondah. Be upon your Guard against the Vi-
 “ zier, for there are many Circumstances to make me believe he means to espouse the Cause of
 “ Chyte Sing: The Begums have almost themselves recruited for him.”

In his next Letter of the 18th he says, “ If you meet but with a Check at Benares every Man
 “ in the Country is ready to fall upon your scattered Parties. The State of the Vizier's Domi-
 “ nions is in general beyond Description: The Insurrection is not partial, but generally spread
 “ throughout the whole;” though it rages most violently in the Mahls of Sultanpore, the Mahls
 “ from Fyzabad to the Banaris Country, the Mahls on this (East) Side of the Gogra, and in Koonry
 “ Khyrabad and Sylak; and if I may trust to the Information I receive, it is already begun, and
 “ will soon rage as violently in Shahjahanpore, Rohilcund, Kora, and the Doab. I have already and
 “ repeatedly informed you of the Dispositions of those in Power in Fyzabad, which has in fact been
 “ one of the great Sources of the Insurrection, and the Place of all others in the Vizier's Dominions
 “ which has supplied Chyte Sing with the greatest Number of Troops. The old Begum does in the
 “ most open and violent Manner support Chyte Sing's Rebellion, and the † Resurrection; and the
 “ Nabob's Mother's accursed Eunuchs are not less industrious than those of the Burrac Begum.

Capital

* Sicin Orig.

† Sicin Orig.

Capital Examples made of Jewar Ally Khan and Behar Ally Khan would, I am persuaded, have the very best Effect.

On the 20th, he says, after relating his own imminent Danger, "I have already written you so fully my Reasons of being convinced of the Treachery practised at Fayzabad, and which I am afraid extends to your Camp, that I need say no more on the Subject;" and again mentions the general Insurrection.

The Truth of these Positions I found most fully proved upon my Return; but observed in particular that the most vigorous Efforts were limited to the Jaghuirdars, among whom the Begums, Fyzullah Cawn, and Luttafurr Ally Khan distinguished themselves. However, the Nabob's Return, the Victories gained by the Troops with you in the total Reduction of Chyte Sing's Country, and the March of Two Regiments from Cawnpore to our Assistance here, have unitedly contributed to restore Matters nearly to their usual Tranquillity. The Example most necessary to be made of the Two active and turbulent Eunuchs mentioned by Colonel Hannay remains yet to be done, as well as of a Villain now in Confinement, who had assembled 5000 Gongwars for the avowed Purpose of rescuing Two principal State Prisoners from their Confinement with the Nabob, and, as it is universally believed, to make an Attempt upon the Treasury, for which he had fixed the Day of Duffarah, but was most happily detected, seized only a Day before by the Vigilance of the Cutwal, and the Fact proved by Papers found in his House. Unless Spirits of this Sort be controuled, the most * of Consequences may be expected from the Neglect, should, which God avert, any fresh Opportunities occur.

* Sic in Orig.

I have the Honour to be with Respect,

Sir,

Lucknow, the 17th
October 1781.

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

(Signed)

Nath^l Middleton.

True Copy.

(Signed)

Nath^l Middleton.

NUM. XV. Qⁿ A, B, C, D, E, F, and G.

True Copies.

Nath^l Middleton.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have just received Intelligence, which I think may be relied on, of the Death of the Nabob Nudjiff Cawn.

It is impossible to pronounce with Certainty what may be the immediate Consequences of this Event; the ultimate ones, I have no Doubt, will be the total Subversion of that extensive Government, acquired alone by his powerful Influence and high military Character, and by which, rather than any effective Force, he has been able hitherto to maintain it. I do not know any one of his Partizans whose Talents, Activity, or superior Influence over the rest, are likely to create an absolute and permanent Authority. Dissensions therefore amongst the principal Officers of his Army may be expected to ensue; and those Rajas and Chiefs who have been deprived of their Territorial Possessions will scarcely omit so favourable an Opportunity of attempting to retrieve them.

Abdulahd Cawn, the late Minister, will probably be restored to Office; and his Object will naturally be the Extinction of every Shadow of Nudjiff Cawn's Power.

Upon the whole, however, I do not apprehend from this Event any Consequences which can affect the Honourable Company's Interests, or the Security of the Nabob Vizier, unless Zabitta Cawn, who it appears has long entertained Views of attempting the Recovery of his former Possessions in Rohilcund, should be prevailed on to consider this † favourable Occasion to prosecute them. In such an Event I should think it very probable he would be joined by Fazoolla Cawn, who, there is strong Reason to believe, is by no means well-affected to the Vizier's Government, and who has of late made such Preparations and such a Disposition of his Family and Wealth as evidently manifest either an intended or expected ‡.

† Sic in Orig.

‡ The Sense is imperfect in the Original.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

Sir,

Poppamow,
the 24th February 1782.

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

Nath^l Middleton.

To

A

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Intelligence was this Morning received from Delhy, which mentions the Death of Nudjiff Cawn; but no more authentic Account than the common Newspapers having yet been received either by Mirza Khullul, or the Vizier, I cannot yield implicit * to the Report. To-morrow Intelligence will, no doubt, ascertain it.

Lucknow,
9th April 1782.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient and humble Servant,
(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

B

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

The Intimation which I had the Honour to give you, in my Letter of Yesterday's Date, respecting Nudjiff Cawn, has been confirmed To-day, through various authentic Channels; and I have been desired by his Excellency the Vizier to forward you the enclosed Address from him on the Subject.

Lucknow,
10th April 1782.

I have the Honour to be, with the highest Respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,
(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

C

To the Honourable Board.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I have this Day received confirmed Information of the Death of the Nabob Nudjiff Cawn. My Opinion upon this Subject I had the Honour to submit to the Governor General, under Date the 24th February last, upon a premature Information of the Decease of that Nabob, which hitherto I find no Reason to alter; I therefore beg leave to refer your Honourable Board to that, as containing every Sentiment or Information that I can at present offer upon the Subject.

The Nabob Vizier seems to think it probable, or possible, that Mahadajee Scindia may be induced, either at the Instigation of his own Ambition, or at the King's Solicitation, to proceed to Delhi upon this Conjecture; his Alarms and Apprehensions upon this Head, he states in his Letters, of this Day's Date, to the Governor General, and in order to prevent the only one of the Two aforementioned Inducements which lays within his Reach to attempt, he has written an Arzee to the King, assuring him of his Attachment to his Interest, declaring himself ready to march with his Forces to support his Views, and mentioning your Government as equally well disposed to his Majesty; and finally, recommending to him to call in no other foreign Aid. He has also written Letters of Condolance to the late Nabob's Family; and others of Encouragement to the principal Commanders of his Armies, advising them to continue firm in their Duty and Allegiance to the King, whom he tells them he is marching to Delhi to support. Most of these Chiefs were formerly the Servants of this Court, and many of them connected by Blood with the Vizier's Family. His Excellency has also made an Application to Colonel Morgan to move the subsidiary Brigade towards Etawa, to be in Readiness to act in case any Emergency should require it. I have sent his Excellency's Application to the Colonel, but have only recommended his holding the Brigade in Readiness to march to that central Station, either upon the Receipt of your Orders to this Effect, or some intermediate urgent Necessity occurring, which may preclude the Propriety of making any Delay whatever. This will, I hope, meet your Approbation.

Lucknow,
10th April 1782.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Your most obedient and humble Servant,
(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

D.

To the Honourable Board.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

On the 10th Instant I had the Honour to inform you of the Death of the Nabob Nudjiff Khan, since which, nothing material has occurred in that Quarter worth intruding upon you with. Through the Interest of the late Nabob's Sister, Afrasib Khan has received the Charcel, or Investiture of Succession from the King; but as many of the principal Officers of the Army refuse or evade Submission to the Authority of that Chief, it is not likely that he will be able to hold his Station.

Zabetta Khan, at Ghous Ghur, is arming and entering into Alliances with the Seiks. The Nabob Fyzoola Khan, from the best Intelligence I am able to procure, carries on a close and secret Correspondence with him. He has gone so far as to throw out some very inflammatory Discourses in his Durbar; and by this Day's Intelligence, it appears some unusual * Restraints have been imposed upon my Agent, who hitherto had free Access at his Durbar, to send Intelligence of what passed there.

* Sic in Orig.

I shall be very watchful of his Conduct and Motions, and not fail to give your Honourable Board regular Information of every Thing that I may think worth your Notice.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Res^t,

† Sic in Orig.

Lucknow,
the 15th April 1782.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

E.

To the Honourable Board.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

The Contentions and Party Disputes which have prevailed at the Court of Delhy, since the Death of the late Nabob Nudjiff Cawn, seem now to have taken a decided Turn in favour of Mirza Shuffee Cawn, whose Pretensions to the chief Rule in the Administration, although acknowledged and secretly espoused by the King, have hitherto met with violent and successful Opposition from Afrasib Cawn; but the latter having a few Days ago found it expedient to move with the main Body of his Army across the Jumma, for the Defence of his own Possessions against the threatened Attacks of Mahomed Beg Cawn Amdâny, who is joined with the opposite Party, Mirza Shuffee availed himself of this Conjuncture to attempt, by Force, the effectual Establishment of his Authority at the Capital. Accordingly, on the Eleventh Instant, he marched his whole Army into the Town, seized upon the principal Gates and Avenues, surrounded the Houses of Mudjeed ul Dowla the Dewan, Nudjiff Cooly Cawn, and Luttauft Ally Cawn, all of whom were united in the Combination against him, and secured the Person of the former, as he has also, probably by this Time, that of Nudjiff † Cooly Cawn, who had, when my last Intelligence was dispatched, lost all his Artillery, several of his principal Sirdars, and was reduced, as a last Resource, to the Necessity of defending himself with Musketry only, within the Walls of his private Habitation. The Capture of his Person will leave Mirza Shuffee Cawn without any Competitor upon the Spot capable of opposing him, and enable him immediately to turn his whole Force, in conjunction with Mahomed Beg Cawn, against Afrasib and his Party, with the fairest Prospect of Success.

† Sic in Orig.

There can, I apprehend, be no Doubt but his Majesty, upon this Turn of Affairs, will cheerfully and openly acquiesce in the Demands of Mirza Shuffee Cawn, which, it appears, have never extended beyond the Investiture of such Offices as he is universally allowed to have had an indisputable Claim to upon the Death of Nudjiff Cawn; and as he is a Person attached both from Ties of Consanguinity and Inclination to the Vizier's Government, as well as the first in Rank and Credit among the remaining Chiefs of the Empire, I presume the Honourable Board will consider his rising Influence as a favourable Incident to the political Interests of the Company, being well assured that the smallest Encouragement given to this Chief, were it to consist only in an Acknowledgment of his Title to the Alcendency he has acquired, with the bare Name of our Support, would secure his Attachment to the mutual Interests of our own and the Vizier's Government, and render him not only a powerful Barrier to these Provinces, but a most useful Partizan, should Motives of Necessity or Expedience, at any future Period, induce your Honourable Board to extend your Views beyond the Limits to which they are at present confined.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

Lucknow,
14th Sept. 1782.

F

To the Honourable Board.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I had the Honour to inform you Yesterday, of the State of Affairs at Delhy, since which I have received Intelligence of the Surrender of Nudjiff Cooly Cawn, and the Probability of a speedy Settlement of the Government under the Administration of Mirza Shuffee Cawn.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

Lucknow,

15th Sept. 1782.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

G

To the Honourable Board.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

You will have been informed by my Addressee of the 14th and 15th Instant, of the late Occurrences at Delhy, and of my Sentiments as to the probable Issue of them, which stand confirmed by Intelligence this Day received of his Majesty's having conferred upon Mirza Shuffee Cawn the Office of Meer Buxy, with all the other Employments held by the late Nabob Nudjiff Cawn.

This Measure appears to have yielded universal Satisfaction to all Ranks of People, excepting those few immediately attached to Affrafaib Cawn; and for the Reasons assigned in my First Address on this Subject, may, I flatter myself, prove acceptable to your Honourable Board; in which Case I would humbly presume to recommend a Letter of Congratulation from the Honourable the Governor General to Mirza Shuffee Cawn on his Advancement.

We hourly expect the News of an Action between the Forces of Affrafaib Cawn and Mahomed Beg Amdanny, unless the rapid and complete Success of Mirza Shuffee Cawn at Delhi should induce the former to Submission.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Lucknow,

the 19th Sept. 1782.

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I had the Honour to receive your Commands of the 10th August, previous to my Departure from Patna, and delayed the Acknowledgment of them until my Arrival at Lucknow, only that I might be enabled to yield you the fullest Information and Satisfaction on the Subject of their Contents.

I have had the Pleasure to find upon my Arrival, that the Report of Almas Ally Cawn's Flight from the Vizier's Dominions was premature. His Conduct for some Time past, no doubt, indicated such an Intention, and* appears at one Time warranted a Belief that his Resolution was decidedly taken; but although he withdrew himself and his Naibs from the Charge of the Country, he never broke off his Correspondence with the Courts, or manifested any Disinclination to return to his Duty under his Excellency's Government, whenever he might be assured he could do it on Terms of undoubted Security to himself.

The hastily and ill founded Alarms with which the Misrepresentations of the Enemies of the Vizier's and our own Government had impressed him, having been removed by the fullest Assurances of Security and Protection, he has resumed the Charge of the Districts before held, and I trust his future Conduct will merit your Forgiveness and continued Patronage.

I must entreat, Sir, that you will suspend your Judgment upon the State of the Vizier's Administration, until I shall be able to lay before you a Review of the Measures already adopted, and now in Agitation, for the Regulation of this Country, which I have not a Doubt will afford the most satisfactory Evidence of the happy Effects of your Managements.

Upon the last Paragraph of your Commands, I must beg leave to refer you to my Address of this Date to the Honourable Board, which I confidently trust you will receive as an Acquittal of the Responsibility with which you charge me; and as you have candidly rested your Decision on my Conduct, on the ultimate Effect of my Exertions to realize the Honourable Company's Balance, conformably to the Assurances I had repeatedly given on that Head, I am encouraged to hope for that Testimony of your Approbation, which it has ever been equally

* Sic in Orig.

my Study and Ambition to merit, and which with me must ever constitute an essential Part of any Satisfaction I could look for in the most successful Discharge of my Duty.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

Lucknow,
7th September 1782.

Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton.

(A true Copy.)

Nath. Middleton.

To the Honourable Board.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Conformably to the Spirit of the Instructions given to me for my Guidance by the Honourable the Governor General, upon the Conclusion of the Agreement with the Nabob Vizier at Chunar, I have the Honour to inform you, with his Excellency's Concurrence, I have stationed in each Aumildary throughout these Provinces an Agent of my own Nomination, in the Capacity of Daroga Tassuah, or Muster-master to the Mooteyna Troops, whose Duty it is to muster and transmit to my Office regular monthly Returns of those Establishments, and upon whose Report and Signature alone their Pay is to be issued. This Measure will establish a necessary Check upon the Conduct of the Aumils, and effectually obviate those Abuses and Misapplications consequent on the former irregular Mode of conducting this Branch of Expence. I could not with Propriety have taken so decisive a Line in this Business at an earlier Period, as the Nabob and Ministers, returning to the Capital so late as the Month of October, found themselves obliged to continue the Aumils already in Employ in their respective Trusts, or risk by new Appointments at that advanced Season the Loss of the whole Collections on the Khareef, or first Corps; which amount of $\frac{1}{2}$ Two-fifths of the annual Revenue and the same Circumstance, involved the Necessity of leaving their Agreements nearly in the Form in which they stood the preceding Year. Hence it became difficult and dangerous to take any immediate Steps for the Introduction of the Governor General's Arrangements, beyond laying the Foundations of a future Reform, which was duly attended to; and these I can now securely build upon, as by availing myself of this early Period, every Aumil $\dagger$ is previously apprized of the Terms on which he unbarks $\S$, and stands without Excuse for any Failure in his Engagements. I shall have the Satisfaction of laying before you very shortly as correct a Return of the Troops actually employed, as it may be possible to make, after curtailing Numbers every where, as far as it can be done consistently with the Security of the Collections; and out of the Savings, which I am confident of immediately producing, I have stipulated with the Minister for the Maintenance of Four complete Regiments of the Honourable Company's Troops, at the Rate of Twenty-five thousand Rupees per Month each, as established by the Chunar Treaty; should this Measure meet your Approbation, and it be suitable to your Views to enlarge the Plan, I have no Doubt of being able by degrees to introduce as many more Regiments as you may wish to have employed, in lieu of the Government Troops now maintained for the Service.

* Sic in Orig.

$\dagger$ Sic in Orig.

$\dagger$ Sic in Orig.

$\S$ Sic in Orig.

I have the further Satisfaction to inform your Honourable Board, that I have at length prevailed on the Nabob Vizier to carry into effectual Execution the Measure recommended by the Honourable the Governor General, for the Institution of Courts of Adawlut, under proper Regulations, throughout his Dominions. Molovy Mowbean, a very reputable, learned, and distinguished Man of the Law, has been appointed Sudder ul Huck, and a Deputy on his Behalf is going out with each Aumil, accompanied with a proper and competent Establishment for the due Administration of Justice, independently of the Phougedars and Collectors. This Measure will also, I flatter myself, meet with your Approbation.

It is incumbent upon me to inform you of the improper Conduct of Fyzula Cawn, who for some Time past has been carrying on a constant Correspondence with the other Rohilla Chiefs, and maintains Discourses in his public Durbar of a very contrary Tendency to the Line of his Duty and professed Allegiance to the Vizier.

It is not very likely he would be able to effect any Thing that could materially endanger these Provinces; yet it must be observed that any Attempt, however unsuccessful to himself, would to a Certainty occasion a very heavy Loss in the Vizier's Collections. And $\ast$ Advantage gained by his Troops in a late unfortunate Dispute with Two of his Vizier's Battalions at Darrangur, has had the natural Effect of exciting Insolence and Temerity, and makes it now not very easy for that Chief, were he so inclined, to repress the turbulent Spirit of his Follows $\dagger$.

* Sic in Orig.

$\dagger$ Sic in Orig.

By the Third Article of the Treaty concluded between the Honourable the Governor General and the Vizier at Chunar, his Excellency is empowered to place Fayzula Cawn upon the same Footing with the other Jagheerdars, giving him his Allowances in Money instead of Lands; but the Honourable the Governor General, though acceding to the Nabob's Proposal, deeming it $\dagger$ inadvisable that the Measure should be attempted in the then Situation of this Government, and during the active Scene which occupied the Company's Troops, I, in consequence, prevailed on the Nabob to suspend it until a more convenient Opportunity might offer. These Objections to the Measure being now, I conceive, removed, and this being the only Jagheer existing under the Vizier's Government, I would, if the Honourable Board are pleased to approve, venture to advise the Resumption of it as soon as the Cessation of the Rains will permit. For this it will be necessary

$\dagger$ Sic in Orig.

necessary the Nabob should obtain not only your previous Sanction, but Assurance of your Support, in case, which I think very probable, his own Strength should be found unequal to the Undertaking.

The Possessions of Fayzula Cawn are so situated, that there is no Possibility of cutting off his Retreat, whenever he might choose to attempt it; and, should it ever so happen, the great extra Collections he has for some Years past made beyond the Amount for which the Jagheer was originally granted, now supposed to be accumulated to One Crore and an Half of Rupees, must prove a total and irreparable Loss to this Country. It seems therefore worthy the Attention of your Honourable Board to co-operate with the Vizier in such Measures as may be most effectual in obviating the Mischiefs which his Excellency justly apprehends from leaving Fayzula Cawn in his present unrestricted Situation, especially as the proposed Change cannot, in my Conception, be considered as any actual Innovation on the Rights of that Chief's Treaty with the late Vizier, which secure to him an annual Income of Fifteen Lacks; and this the Nabob by no means designs to deprive him of, but wishes to pay it in Money instead of allowing him to collect above Thrice that Sum from Lands, by Means which drain the other Parts of Rohilchund of their Recates* and Revenues, and enable him to maintain a large Force ready upon all Occasions to join any internal or foreign Enemy which might † up in Opposition to his Excellency's Government; and there can be no Doubt but Zabitta Cawn, with whom he is closely connected, and keeps up a constant Intercourse, would seize any Opening which might yield him the faintest Hopes of recovering his hereditary Possessions in Rohilchund.

* Sic in Orig.

† Sic in Orig.

I have enclosed an Address from the Nabob Vizier to the Honourable the Governor General on this Subject, and am, with the highest Respect,

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Lucknow,
the 17th September 1782.

Your most obedient and humble Servant,
(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

(True Copy.) Nath. Middleton.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have herewith the Honour to submit to you an Account of my Current Claims for the present Year upon the Nabob Vizier, amounting to Rupees 70,99,882, for which Amount I have received Assignments, as per the enclosed List, for Rupees 76,38,114, in which I have been necessitated to include the Nabob's Demand for the current Year upon Furruckabad; and as his Excellency has now totally withdrawn his Sezamul from the Collection of it, as well as every Interference whatever, I beg I may be honoured with your Instructions whether Muzuffer Jung is to pay the Amount at the Presidency, or as usual to me. Khyragur is in the same Predicament, the Vizier having no Authority over the present Aumil. The rest I have little Doubt of receiving; for the large Balance now due from the Nabob, I am given strong Hopes of receiving Assets from the Funds expected by the Recovery of the Nabob's paternal Estate, hitherto withheld by his Mother, but which he has now demanded. The Result is yet in Suspence ‡: As soon as any Certainty of the Grounds of this Expectation can be determined, and may come to my Knowledge, I shall not fail to impart it to you.

‡ Sic in Orig.

The new Regulation of resuming the Jaguires is carrying into Execution in every Part of these extensive Provinces, and, when effected, will afford a very material Increase in the Nabob's Revenues.

§ Sic in Orig.

The Order of Seven Lacks upon them could not be increased this Year, as, before the Seizure can be completed, the Collections upon the First Corp § will be over; besides which, many of the Jaguirdars having strong Family Claims upon the Nabob, he has been obliged to assign Ready Money Payment in lieu of the Rents of the Lands.

I have the Honour to be,

Lucknow,
the 30th December 1782.

Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,
(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

(True Copy.)

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton.

LIST of current Claims upon the Nabob for the Year * 1789.

* Sicin Orig.

Balances due to the Paymasters, as per their respective Statements for 1188	14,88,304	0	0
Two Months Pay (as per Stipulation) on Mr. Wombwell's Office	3,00,000	0	0
Two and a Half ditto ditto, temporary Brigade and Cavalry	7,50,000	0	0
Subsidy	31,20,000	0	0
Extra Regiment, as per Agreement, at 25,000 Rupees per Month for 10 Months	2,50,000	0	0
Abdul Reheman Cawn	3,30,000	0	0
Sadir Ally	61,578	0	0
Claims of Mr. Frazer, Mr. Marlack and Co.	5,00,000	0	0
	<u>70,99,882</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

(True Copy).
(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

ASSIGNMENTS received for the Year 1189 on the following Districts.

Rohilcund	31,00,000	0	0
Corah, Doaub, &c.	12,00,000	0	0
Furruckabad	7,58,000	0	0
Jaguire	7,00,000	0	0
Bahrack and Gurrackpore	6,50,000	0	0
Goonda	3,50,000	0	0
Allahabad	4,35,000	0	0
Khyragur	1,95,000	0	0
Azimgur	1,30,000	0	0
Sundeila Milliabad	1,20,000	0	0
	<u>76,38,114</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

(True Copy).
(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

Respecting the Conduct of Fayzula Cawn.

Extracts of Letters from the Resident at Oude to the Governor General and Council.

Extract, dated the 27th December 1781.

" I must also take the Liberty to add my Opinion, that unless Fyzoola Cawn, remotely situated as he is, out of reach of Interruption, in the Center of his own Tribe and Country, connected uninterruptedly with the other Two remaining Patan Powers, becomes included in this general Reform of the Jagheers, or some effectual Check imposed upon him, the whole may prove abortive, while, if fully enforced, † may save this Country, and with it, possibly much of our own † Sicin Orig.
" Blood and Treasure."

Extracts of ditto, dated the 24th February 1782.

" In such an Event, I should think it very probable he would be joined by Fyzoola Cawn, who, there is strong Reason to believe, is by no means well affected to the Vizier's Government, and who has of late made such Preparations, and such a Disposition of his Family and Wealth, as evidently manifest either an intended or expected Rupture."

Extract of ditto, dated the 25th March 1782.

" The Third Article, which includes the Jaguire of Fyzulla Cawn among the rest, has hitherto been deferred, by the Postscript to your General Instructions, which forbids it until Circumstances † may render it more expedient and easy to be attempted, than the present more material † Sicin Orig.
" Pursuits of Government make it appear. However, I beg leave to repeat, that a Stipend or Allowance in Ready Money to that Chief, in lieu of his Jaguire Lands, situated and peopled as they are by his own Tribe, in Vicinity to Three capital Territories of the same Cast, would
" be

"be far more conducive to the Interests and Security of this Government; and, as such, permit me to recommend it to your Consideration."

Extract of Ditto, dated the 15th April 1782.

* Sicin Orig. "Zabitra Cawn at Ghous Ghur is arming and entering into Alliances with the Seiks. The Nabob Fyzula Cawn, from the best Intelligence I am able to procure, carries on a close and secret Correspondence with him. He has gone so far as to throw out some very inflammatory Discourses in his Durbar; and by this Day's Intelligence, it appears that some * usual Restraints have been imposed on my Agent, who hitherto had free Access at his Durbar, to send Intelligence of what passed there. I shall be very watchful of his Conduct and Motions, and not fail to give your Honourable Board regular Information of every Thing that I may think worth your Notice."

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,
(True Extracts.)

(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

Orders respecting Furruckabad.

Extract of a Letter from the Governor General and Council to Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, Resident at Oude, dated the 11th July 1782.

"We observe that you have not received any Part of the Sum expected from Furruckabad; and are surprised that you have not intimated, either in your Letters to the Board or to the Governor General, the Circumstances which have prevented you from receiving any Part of the Sum expected from the Nabob Muzuffer Jung; should they proceed from an Advantage taken by him of our Mediation with the Nabob Vizier, we direct that you immediately afford him effectual Assistance for the Recovery of what may be due to him from Muzuffer Jung, and expressly withdraw all other Interference with that Nabob."

(True Extract.)

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton.

To Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, Collector of his Excellency the Vizier's Assignment to the Honourable Company.

Sir,

The Governor General intending to visit the Dominions of the Nabob Vizier, we therefore direct you to obey all such Orders and Instructions as he may from this Time think proper to issue to you in his own Name, and in all Respects to consider his single Authority as of the same Force, until this Order shall be revoked, as that of the Governor General and Council collectively,

We are, Sir,

Fort William,
the 3d July 1781.

Your most obedient Servants,

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.
Edward Wheler.

To the Honourable Board.

Hon. Sir and Sirs,

I am sorry to communicate to your Honourable Board the Assassination of Mirza Aboola Beg, Aumil of Goruckpore and Bahrach, by Two discontented Men among his Troops, who also paid the Forfeit of their own Lives for their Temerity.

I cannot help being under some Alarm for the possible Effects which this Accident may produce on the general State of those Countries, and particularly on the Nabob's Assignment upon them in favour of the Honourable Company, it unfortunately happening at a most critical Period of the Rubbee Harvest, upon which the heaviest Collections fall; nothing, however, has been left undone which Prudence could suggest to prevent Confusion or Loss; Rajah Soorut Sing, Dewan to the present and late Vizier, a Man of the first Repute and Consequence in this Country, having been deputed to take charge of the Collections, and by his Influence to endeavour to prevent those Insurrections which might be apprehended among a People naturally prone to Rebellion. I have, with the Vizier's Concurrence, ordered Major Naylor's Regiment to move Northward from Goonda to the Districts most likely to be disturbed; and Major Gilpin's Regiment being at Fayzabad, § Sicin Orig. the small Balance yet due on the Nabob's Assignment upon the Bhow Begums, is also conveniently posted to act upon an Emergency; so that I have every Reason to flatter myself the Country will soon be restored to Peace and Tranquillity, should, contrary to my Hopes, these Measures not prove effectual in entirely preventing Disorders.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Your most obedient, and most humble Servant,

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton,
Resident, &c.

Lucknow,
the 27th May 1782.

To

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. Members of the Council.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I received the Honour of your Commands of the 25th November, conveying the Proceedings of the Seventh September against me, founded upon Two Letters of as Persons* so general and so unsupported by any defined Act, that I could not answer them otherwise than by a Negative, as unqualified and equally general. This useless Reply I suspended until I should receive the Charges on that Date, promised to be drawn up from these Letters, and other Matter not then recorded. These I have now received, under Seven Heads: The Two first immediately from the Letters, as recorded on the 7th September; the Third upon a Part of the same Letter, not then entered, and the Four last, Complaints of Neglect of Duty, under Heads particularized.

Enclosed I have the Honour to submit my Answers to each Charge. Anxiously waiting your final Decision upon them, I have the Honour to subscribe myself, with the greatest Respect,

Calcutta,

the 14th June 1783.

Delivered in 5th July.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Your most obedient, and most humble Servant,

(Signed)

R. Johnson.

First Charge from Hyder Beg's Letter, entered, Consultations the 7th* September 1782.

* Sicin Orig.

For assuming an unlicensed Authority in Prejudice of the Vizier's Government, and interfering in the Management of his Country in opposition to his Will, and to the Endeavours and Remonstrances of his Minister. The particular Instances alledged are, by appointing Amils of your own Choice, and in such a Manner that no one either attended the Presence of the Nabob or visited his Ministers.

(See N^o 1. Mode of appointing Amils.)

(See N^o 2. Orders.)

I am nearly as much diffculted to answer this Abstract, as I am the Letter it is taken from, and for the same Reasons. It contains no defined Act except in the last Words, by which it is stated that I have appointed Amils, but not one is named.

I appointed no Amils; I recommended more than One, and urged the Minister to obtain their Appointment from the Nabob (who alone is competent to this Act) by every Means in my Power. These Means were limited to Reiteration of Request. My Duty, as well as my Orders, directed me in this. I should have been influenced by either separately, had they not united in one Issue. I never recommended but upon self-evident Necessity. Had any one Instance been named, I should thereby have been called upon to trouble the Honourable Board with a full Explanation of that Instance. As the Charges* now stands, a general History would be as vague in its Effect, as the Minister's general Accusation is. Other Assumption of unlicensed Authority is undefined. I deny any:—And with it "the Prejudice to the Nabob's Government," equally unexplained. The Interference, the Opposition to the Nabob's Will, and the Endeavours and Remonstrances of his Minister, are all as unknown to me as they are unsupported. I can only oppose my Negative to them. The particular Instances alledged, I have answered; to which I must add, that if "the Manner of appointing Amils of my own Choice, so that no one attended the Nabob's Presence, or visited the Minister," alludes to the Non-attendance of the Amils themselves, the very Nature of the Act (explained in N^o 1) refutes it. If it alludes generally to all Ranks of People being deterred from going to the Nabob and Minister, I must assert the contrary, and will stand by the Proof.

* Sicin Orig.

Second Charge from Hyder Beg's Letter, Consultations 7th September 1782.

Answer.

By exacting Sunnuds and Orders from the Presence at your own Pleasure, and issuing the Sunnuds on your own Part,

This is as general as the first, which it must be if my Description of the Letter it is taken from be true.

as

Exacting,

as if this Duty had been held independent of the Vizier's Authority.

* Sic in Orig.

3d Charge, Con'. 7th September 1782.

Major Palmer's Letter "for sending repeatedly to the Vizier, and to his Minister Hyder Beg Khan, to advise them against transferring the 10 Lacs of Rupees intended as a Present to the Governor General to the Company's Account, as it would be a Precedent for further Demands, which, if the Vizier did not resist in the first Instance, this Government would never cease to harass him for Money."

* Sic in Orig.

60 a Loan.
12 for Four additional Regiments.
10 the Sum in this Charge.

Total 82

Exacting, is a very vague Term. The Mode, Degree, and Aim of an Act; constitutes its Criminality: Its Name does not. I have before said, that urgent and reiterated Solicitation, Importunity through the Minister himself to the Nabob, were the only Means I had. I repeat that I employed no other. I obtained Sunnuds for the Amils I recommended; they could not have become Amils without them. I deemed this a Discharge of my Duty. I deemed the Success a Merit; and until an unjustifiable Mode of such Obtention is proved, or any unjustifiable Purpose in the subsequent Use of them established, I must continue in this Error. This Act of Independency is disproved by the Sunnud itself, by the issuing of it, and supporting it.

Answer.

This Extract, and the Matter of the remaining Charges, are not in the Copy of the Proceedings of the 7th September sent to me in December last. I am not the less ready to meet them here.

The Act and Intention, as far as I shall limit them, in admitting myself the Cause of preventing the 10 Lacs mentioned from being, at that Time, paid to the Company, are true. The Reasons assigned for such Prevention, "left" the Nabob should be again harassed," &c. are the Minister's own Words and Objections, made to me, transferred into my Mouth. The Mode also, by Message, is likewise misrepresented. But that is immaterial. Suffice it for me to explain the Act. I acknowledge Fifty Lacs were due in Balance. All the Nabob's Resources not promising to prove equal to discharge this Balance, a new Claim was at this same Instant made of 82 Lacs. The Resources in my Hands, the sole Fund existing to answer both, the Means unequal to this End, the Question remained, which of the Two Claims, the new or the old, should be first paid? I did not hesitate one Instant to declare, that if any of the Assets placed in my Hands should be attempted to be estranged from the Purposes for which they were assigned, I should declare it a Breach of Treaty. They were to discharge the Balances of Years. The sole Object of the late Treaty, and all the Measures connected with it, had this single Point for their End. Could I, deeply pledged for the Fulfilment of this Treaty, subscribe to the total Subversion of these Measures at the very Moment of their Completion, in the Termination of the Year prescribed and allotted for their Operation? I could not; I ought not; therefore, I thus obstructed the whole; of course, the Parts of that whole, for the Reasons above assigned, and no other whatever. Whether such a Preference, so given to a previous Claim, was criminal or meritorious, rests with the Honourable Board to declare, when they recollect that retarding neither expunges or diminishes a Claim. Permit me here to subjoin, had the 10 Lacs been uninvolved with the 72, or had the aggregate Sum not been required within the Period left for liquidating the Balances intrusted to me, or had not the Assets lodged in my Hands for this Purpose been the sole Funds from which such Payment could be attempted, so far from impeding even for a Moment such a Claim, I should have been the first to support and urge it to its Completion.

Answer.

4th Charge.

For Neglect of Duty, in not having communicated to this Government any Measures which the State of Affairs in the Vizier's Country might render it necessary for you to adopt, if such Necessity prevailed.

Answer.

No defined Measures, under this Description, being asserted in my Accusation, or acknowledged by me, the Necessity supposed is not in Agitation; and the Neglect of communicating any such falls until the Affirmative becomes established. I adopted no new Measures, but I earnestly and unremittingly pursued the usual Track of the Rules laid down to answer the Ends they were originally intended for. I allude to the Instructions for the Resident.

5th Charge.

For further Neglect of Duty in not having written a single Letter to this Government during the Absence of Mr. Middleton from his Station at Lucknow; to report the State of the Upper Provinces, or of the Vizier's Dominions; or to mention any one Occurrence of those Parts, notwithstanding the important Events which took place during that Interval, from the Contentions which ensued upon the Decease of Nudjif Cawn, and the Disturbances in the Vizier's Country from the Defection and Flight of Allmas Ally Khan, one of his principal Zemindars, with a considerable Treasure and Force; from the Refractoriness and Disobedience of other Zemindars, and from other Causes which the Board have since been informed of; and for not mentioning the Disaster which happened to Two Battalions of the Vizier's Troops at Daranagur; all which the Board obtained no Knowledge of but from private Information.

Answer.

Mr. Middleton left Lucknow the 18th June, and returned the last of August. The Duty he entrusted to me was limited and restricted to closing the Balances; in which he requested Major Palmer, to whom he made over the political Department, to assist me with his Support, if I called for it. The Line was specially drawn; the political Information, of course, rested with the political Agent. He attended the Durbar, where my Business never called me. In my Line, nothing new or remarkable occurred during the Period above mentioned. The Death of Nudjiff Khan, with all its Consequences, actual and probable, had been fully laid before the Board and the Governor General in the Resident's Letters of the 9th, 10th April, to the Governor the same Date, and, the 15th, to the Council; and again, in several Letters immediately after his Return, upon resuming the respective Charges entrusted to Major Palmer and me. With respect to the Vizier's Dominions, nothing new happened in the constantly turbulent State of the Zemindars of a Country where the Rents are collected at the Point of the Sword. Many Rumours were spread of the intended Disaffection and Flight of Allmas Ali Khan. The Resident, immediately after his Return, informed the Governor General, Date 7th September*, that he had ascertained them to be groundless Reports. While I was acting, during which Time the Rumour first began, I had always an Agent with him. His chief Manager, and most confidential Agent, was always with me, and with the Minister, who likewise had an Agent constantly with Allmas. The Minister's Intelligence uniformly agreed with mine. I never lost an Opportunity to compare them; and neither of us, I will confirm by Oath, ever believed him beyond the Nabob's Limits. What I offer to confirm and attest, is my own Belief, with the Minister's consonant Declarations made to me. And I trust, that the united Testimony of Mr. Middleton, the Minister, and myself, will be received by the Board as equal, if not superior in Weight, to that of others, who cannot have had Channels of Information so much to be depended upon as those I have stated. However, my Belief, well or ill grounded, being what I have stated, I could not have informed the Honourable Board of an Act I discredited.

* See No. 4.
Extract Ref.
Letter.

The Fray at Daranagur was the Result, immediately brought to an Issue, of a Dispute between Two Individuals in the Bazar. The Cause, Progress, and Result, were fully ascertained. The Chiefs of the respective Parties rejected all Knowledge of, and Interference in it. Any public Question, or Discussion of it, might have proved dangerous. Fyzulla Khan is the most timid of Men. The Court of Lucknow

were so sensible of this, that they offered not a Word about it. Such Frays, termed Khanna junghee, occur perpetually under the best-regulated of the Up-country Governments. Under all these Circumstances, in Explanation of the Heads mentioned in the Charge, I hope it will no longer appear criminal my not having corresponded upon them to the Board, even had my Situation, and distinct Trust, not carried upon the Face of it the general Objection first above stated in the Beginning of the Answer to this Charge.

6th Charge.

For applying, on different Occasions, to Colonel Morgan, commanding the Brigade at Cawnpore, for military Aid to enforce the Orders of Government, and quell Disturbances in different Parts of the Vizier's Dominions, without any Reference, or even Information given, to the Board of such Applications, or the Occasion for them.

Vide No. 5 and 6. The March and Destination of which the Resident informed the Board with the 7th September. No. 5 further explained in Major Scott's Instructions, No. 6, dated 9th September.

Answer.

I obtained no Regiment, or military Aid, from Colonel Morgan. One Regiment was wanted in consequence of the Board's Letter of the 11th July. Colonel Morgan could not spare one. Of the only Three Regiments employed during this uncommonly busy Year, One, the 23d, had been returned to Dyanapore; another, the 20th, remained employed at Fyzabad; the Third, which was the 3d Regiment, Major Scott, appeared to have a Moment's Respite at Sahlone; he was therefore sent.—The Cause and Object of his March arising from the Orders of the Board, the immediate Communication of it did not seem to me so very urgently necessary. If the Honourable Board judge differently, I stand liable to the Censure that such an Error of judging of the immediate Necessity of such Communication may be thought to deserve. After the Departure of the 23d Regiment, and the March of the 3d, the Respite Bulbudder had given threatened but short Continuance. To prevent any Risk from this, I availed myself of Colonel Blair's Offer (N° 8.), grounded on the Governor General's Tender of the Troops at the Jaunpore Station (N° 7.), and obtained Two Battalions, which was equal to the One Regiment that had been returned. But upon this I shall trouble the Board with no further Detail, as it is not included in my Charges. And in Truth, the Movement was of little Consequence. The frontier Camp was neither weakened or affected by it. The Number of Troops on Service were not increased, and they acted very little beyond their immediate Stations.

7th Charge.

But particularly for detaching, by the Means of your Application to the Commanding Officer at Cawnpore, One Regiment from that Brigade, to enforce the Vizier's Demands upon the Nabob of Ferrockabad; notwithstanding the positive Prohibition of any Interference from the Resident in the Vizier's Claims upon that Nabob, and notwithstanding the further positive Prohibition of Detachments being required from the Brigade, except in Cases of extreme Necessity; and, on all these important Occasions, for neglecting to make any Communications to this Board.

Answer.

I have stated in the foregoing Answer, that I obtained no Regiment from Colonel Morgan's Brigade. Major Scott's March was laid before the Honourable Board in the annexed Letter (N° 5.) from the Resident, wherein the whole Nature of this Transaction is fully explained, so as, I trust, to remove every Ground of the Criminality couched in this Charge, proving it to have been done in conformity with the Spirit of the Board's Letter of 11th July 1782. The Governor General's Orders alluded to, were of a much anterior date. They were superseded by the Letter 11th July, founded upon Circumstances that arose after the Date of the Governor's first Orders, and totally changing the Grounds of them. The second Prohibition, herein mentioned, must of course give way, when the Board direct effectual Assistance to be give † to the Vizier, to realize his Claims upon Mozuffer

* Sic in Orig

† Sic in Orig

Mozuffer Jung. The least * Step towards effectual Assistance was to ensure the Arrival of the Vizier's Negotiator at Furrackabad, which was the End of Major Scott's March. The concluding Sentence of this Charge is a Recapitulation of what I have answered in Detail in the Four preceding Articles. * Sic in Orig.

I have offered to the Indulgence of the Board all that my immediate Self-justification seemed indispensably to require against the Charges, as I find them stated: But ere I can call for their Decision, I must proceed to explain a Point with which I am not charged, but with which I must now charge myself, as I find it solely laid to Mr. Middleton. He is accused with anticipating the Revenues, and loading them with an usurious Interest upon an Advance made to him, and brought to Credit in his Accounts. This Crime originated with me. He only sanctified it by his Authority. The greater Share, if not the whole of the Blame, it may incur, must therefore rest on me. The total Sum consisted of Two Parts, nearly Halves, 25 Lacks each; one was a Negotiation of the Balances due from the different Amils, agitated and settled by the Minister himself: The other an Anticipation of Rents assigned to pay a Banker for the Advance he made of the Amount required and negotiated. The Charge is or should be therefore confined to this last. The whole Transaction will of course be fully stated by Mr. Middleton, as it stands included in his Charges. All that I here mean to explain, is, that the Rents anticipated by Assignment to the Banker, in other Words the Funds upon which the Advance was made, were not the Rents of Lands upon which the Company had ever received their Assignments, or which had ever supplied the Nabob's Treasury and Wants, but the resumed Rents of rebellions * and other Jagueerdars (chiefly Letafuts, Begums, and Salar Jungs), forming an entire new Fund, now and never before brought into the Nabob's and Company's Coffers. By this Plan it became therefore in so much a net Gain to the Nabob. The Plan in other Respects, had it met with Encouragement, opened a new Channel of Resource, upon emergent Occasions, to the Nabob and Company. The Bankers, properly noticed and rewarded for an Advance of 50 Lacks (an Instance I believe never before equalled), would have been ready upon a Repetition of the Call. The Interest termed Usury by the Board, was the usual Interest of the Country where the Loan was made. The established Interest of a Country is no Usury in that Country, whatever it may be deemed in others. But had the Interest been usurious or high, the Nabob paid it; not from his own Resources, Deficiencies in which could afterwards † be felt by his Allies, but from new Funds. He would gladly have paid it from his own, to answer the great Purposes effected by it. * Sic in Orig. † Sic in Orig.

It enabled him to fulfil a Treaty, a Treaty of the highest Concern to him; a Treaty, for the Performance of which himself, his Minister, and the Resident, stood pledged; the Completion of which, comprised a great Benefit to the Company. They were in want of Money. The Treaty was calculated to answer this Want, and this Plan to fulfil the Treaty. Therefore, had even the Nabob's own usual Resources, or even those usually assigned to the Company, been in Reality anticipated, such Anticipation would have been an Advantage to the Company, by an advanced Payment, and not a Detriment or Injury, upon which alone the Disapprobation of the Board can be grounded. I therefore now hope, that this Explanation will induce the Approbation, instead of Censure, of the Board upon this Measure.

(Signed) R. Johnson.

Mode of appointing an Amil at the Court of Owde.

After the Petition of an Amil to be appointed, either from himself or the Introduction or Influence of others, and the Election adopted by the Minister and Nabob, the old Accounts of former Years of the Province to be delivered in charge are produced by the Minister from the Dewannee and other public Offices, and upon these, after they have guided the Agreement of gross Jumma, he examines the Wajeb ub Arz, a Paper written under distinct and widely separated Heads, expressing every Request and Stipulation proposed by the intended Amil. Between these separate Articles the Minister writes in his own Hand his Adoption or Rejection of the respective Claims, in Whole or in Part. The Paper thus prepared goes through the Dewannee, Bukshygaree, Tasseah, &c. inferior Officers, to be examined and registered. After all these clear and well-known Forms, the Amil receives his Sunnuds and Shukkahs under the Nabob's great Seal, with the other Checks, Counterparts, and Confirmations of inferior Officers. The Nabob then grants him some of his own Troops to establish and support him, if necessary; and finally in Presence of, and from the Nabob's own Hands, the confirmed Amil receives his Tebberuck or Khelat, upon which he presents to the Nabob a Nezar, and is at Liberty to proceed the first fortunate Day upon his Commission. He then visits the Ministers and other high Officers, to whom he likewise presents Nezars, and expects Beetle, Otter, Shauls, or Marks of Approbation, Favour, and Protection, from them, without which he does not think it safe or prudent to set out. Of late Years, since a Resident has been in that Court, who generally has so much to do with many of the Amils (that is, those upon whom the Honourable Company's Assignment ‡ are granted) the newly appointed Amils, if under this Predicament, and not other- * Sic in Orig. ‡ Sic in Orig.

wife, think it also right to receive a Betle or Shaul from him, either at the Time of his signing and delivering his Acknowledgments of the Assignment upon him, or any other more convenient Period before his Departure.

Extract from printed Orders, dated Chunar, 19th September 1781:

In the Management of the Collections, the Ministers with your Concurrence are to chuse all Amils and Collections*; and in their Choice to be guided by the Responsibility, good Reputation, and known Abilities of the Persons they elect, that Charges may as far as possible be avoided.

Again: That if the Nabob shall persist in appointing improper Officers disaffected to our Government, it is peremptorily to be opposed.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Intelligence was this Morning received from Dolhy, which mentions the Death of Nudjiff Cawn; but no more authentic Account than the common Newspapers having yet been received, either by Mirza Khulub or the Vizier, I cannot yield implicit Credit to the Report. Tomorrow's Intelligence will no doubt ascertain it.

Lucknow,
9th April 1782.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

Sir, your most obedient and humble Servant,

(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

The Intimation which I had the Honour to give you in my Letter of Yesterday's Date, respecting Nudjiff Cawn, has been confirmed To-Day, through various authentic Channels, and I have been desired by his Excellency the Vizier to forward you the enclosed Address from him on the Subject.

Lucknow,
10th April 1782.

I have the Honour to be, with the highest Respect,

Sir, your most obedient and most humble Servant,

(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

To the Honourable Board.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I have this Day received confirmed Information of the Death of the Nabob Nudjiff Cawn.

My Opinion upon this Subject I had the Honour to submit to the Governor General under Date 24th February last, upon a premature Information of the Decease of that Nabob, which hitherto I find no Reason to alter. I therefore beg leave to refer your Honourable Board to that, as containing every Sentiment or Information that I can at present offer upon the Subject.

The Nabob Vizier seems to think it probable, or possible, that Mahadajee Scindia may be induced, either at the Instigation of his own Ambition, or at the King's Solicitation, to proceed to Delhi upon this Conjunction. His Alarms and Apprehensions upon this Head, he states, in his Letter of this Day's Date to the Governor General; and in order to prevent the only one of the Two aforementioned Inducements which lays within his Reach to attempt, he has written an Arzee to the King, assuring him of his Attachment to his Interests, declaring himself ready to march with his Forces to support his Views, and mentioning your Government as equally well disposed to his Majesty, and finally recommending to him to call in no other Foreign Aid. He has also written Letters of Condolance to the late Nabob's Family, and other of Encouragement to the Principal Commanders of his Armies, advising them to continue firm in their Duty and Allegiance to the King, whom he tells them he is marching to Delhi to support; most of these Chiefs were formerly the Servants of this Court, and many of them connected by Blood with the Vizier's Family. His Excellency has also made an Application to Colonel Morgan to move the subsidiary Brigade towards Etawa, to be in Readiness to act in case any Emergency should require it. I have sent his Excellency's Applications to the Colonel, but have only recommended his holding the Brigade in Readiness to march to that central Station, either upon the Receipt of your Orders to this Effect, or some intermediate urgent Necessity occurring, which may preclude the Propriety of making any Delay whatever. This will I hope meet your Approbation.

Lucknow,
the 10th April 1782.
Again, 14th, 15th, 19th, and 8th October.

I have the Honour to be, with great Respect,

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Your most obedient and humble Servant,

(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have the Honour to receive your Commands of the 10th August, previous to my Departure from Patna, and delayed the Acknowledgment of them until my Arrival at Lucknow, only that I might be enabled to yield you the fullest Information and Satisfaction on the Subject of their Contents.

I have

I have had the Pleasure to find upon my Arrival that the Report of Almas Ally Cawn's Flight from the Vizier's Dominions was premature. His Conduct for some Time past no doubt indicated such an Intention, and appears at one Time warranted a Belief that his Resolution was decidedly taken; but although he withdrew himself and his Naibs from the Charge of the Country, he never broke off his Correspondence with the Court, or manifested any Disinclination to return to his Duty under his Excellency's Government whenever he might be assured he could do it on Terms of undoubted Security to himself.

The hasty and ill-founded Alarms with which the Misrepresentations of the Enemies of the Vizier's and our own Government had impressed him, having been removed by the fullest Assurances of Security and Protection, he has resumed the Charge of the Districts he before held, and I trust his future Conduct will merit your Forgiveness and continued Patronage.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

Lucknow,
the 7th September 1782.

Sir,
Your most obedient and most humble Servant.
(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

Extract from the Resident, dated 7th September 1782, to the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, and the Members of the Supreme Council.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I have received the Honour of your Commands of the 11th July, observing "That I have received no Part of the Tunkaw upon Furruckabad, and have never intimated the Cause in my Addresses either to the Board or the Governor General, and upon a Conception that the Payment withheld may have proceeded from an Advantage taken by the Nabob Muzuffer Jung of your Mediation with the Nabob Vizier, you direct in such Case, that I immediately afford his Excellency effectual Assistance for the Recovery of what Money may be due to him from Muzuffer Jung, and expressly to withdraw all other Interference with the Nabob."

Upon this Article, the Honourable Board have anticipated my Reply by adverting to what they conjecture may have been the Cause of the total Failure in the Collections from Furruckabad, which was, as they have justly supposed, an improper Advantage taken by Muzuffer Jung of the Mediation employed with the Nabob Vizier in his Behalf. I have therefore, immediately upon Receipt of your Orders, withdrawn all Mediation and Interference which stood between the Nabob Vizier, and the Collection of his Tribute from Furruckabad, and afforded him the Assistance directed, by sending a Regiment to support the Sezawal appointed by his Excellency for the Collection of the Tribute of the ensuing Year, and have added my Instruction to the same Agent to collect the Assignment of Seven and Half Lacks first above mentioned, upon the Tribute and Balances due to the End of the Current Year; and as I have anticipated the Success of this Trust by raising this Amount among the other Balances as above stated, I have the Satisfaction to reflect that the Honourable Board will not even feel the Inconveniency arising from the Delay that the Mediation in favour of Muzuffer Jung has occasioned.

Translation of a Letter from the Resident at the Vizier's Court to the Nabob.

To Muzuffer Jung.

After the usual Compliments: I have received your Letter (recapitulates the Contents). The generous and liberal Motives which induced the Governor General to employ the Mediation of the Company between the Nabob Vizier and you, are known to the whole World, and require from me no Explanation. It is equally notorious what has been the Effect produced by that Mediation, which, however you may have understood it, I am well assured was never meant to impede, still less wholly to preclude the Collection of the Nabob Vizier's just Claims upon you; the Communication I have received from the Governor General from the first to the last respecting the Nature and Object of his indulgent Mediation in your Behalf have corresponded invariably with my own Opinion on the Subject. In his First Letter relative to this Matter, he informs me, that he has consented to exert his Endeavours with the Vizier to remove the Restraint and Controul which had been laid upon you for the Collection of the Tribute, and to prevail on his Excellency to receive his Dues through your Agents, instead of employing his own, for which Purpose he has given the necessary Instructions to Meer Suftoola Cawn, and dispatched him to the Nabob Vizier and myself, to adjust the Amounts depending between you * his Excellency, and settle the future Mode of Payment. The Vizier most readily acceded to the Governor General's Wishes on this Point, and his Excellency's Agents and all Sort of Interference with the Government were in consequence instantly withdrawn. But this was done upon the Faith of the Governor General's Assurances that you would take effectual Care to prevent a Measure which had been adopted principally for your Relief, from impeding the Liquidation of the Vizier's legal and just Claims; and agreeably to the Intimation I had from the Governor General, I waited patiently the Arrival of Suftoola Cawn; but to my utter Surprise I learnt, that instead of coming here as directed, he went straight to Furruckabad, and publicly declared you excused from any further Claim of the Vizier. This being so contrary to the Tenor of the Governor General's Advices and Commands to me, that

* Sic in Orig. I considered it merely a Piece * Artifice of Suftoola Cawn's to raise his own Credit and Consequence, and supposed you as well as myself imposed upon. Having repeatedly written to you, in consequence of the Vizier's Claim upon you having become a Part of the Funds assigned for the Liquidation of his Excellency's Engagements to the E. Company, without receiving any explicit or satisfactory Answer, and no Payments either made or seemingly intended, I was under the Necessity of referring the Matter to the Consideration and Decision of the Governor General, who, seeing the improper Advantage which had been taken by you and your Agents of his well-intended Mediation, to the great Prejudice of the Vizier, and the consequent Injury of the Company's Engagements with him, thought proper to withdraw any further Interference between you, and to leave the Vizier again uncontrouled in the Prosecution of his just and reasonable Claims upon you. The Vizier has thereupon been pleased to appoint a Sizawal for the Provision of Funds for the Payment of the ensuing Year's Tribute, and it is proper I inform you, that, as before it was my Duty to use every Means in my Power to prevent any Interference with your Government; so it now becomes incumbent upon me to yield every Assistance I may be able to the Nabob Vizier to enable him to assert and recover those Rights which the Perversion of an Indulgence so generously procured for you, has hitherto withheld from him.

What more shall I say?

N. B. Muzuffer Jung, instead of tendering Payment of his Tribute through his own Agents, constantly denied owing any Thing to the Vizier. He and his Agents during the whole Year appear totally to have mistaken the Governor General's humane Interposition.

The Vizier and his Ministers, foreseeing this probable Consequence, insisted upon the Furruckabad Tribute being included among the Company's Assignments, as appears in the following Letter.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c.

Sir,

I have herewith the Honour to submit to you an Account of my current Claims for the present Year upon the Nabob Vizier, amounting to Rupees 70,99,882, for which Amount I have received Assignments as per the inclosed List, for Rupees 76,38,114, in which I have been necessitated to include the Nabob's Demands for the current Year upon Furruckabad; and as his Excellency has now totally withdrawn his Sezawal from the Collection of it, as well as every Interference whatever, I beg I may be honoured with your Instructions, whether Muzuffer Jung is to say † the Amount at the Presidency, or as usual to me. Khyragar is in † same
† Sic in Orig. Predicament, the Vizier having no Authority over the present Aumil. The rest I have little
† Sic in Orig. Doubt of receiving. For the large Balance now due from the Nabob, I am given strong Hopes of receiving Assets from the Funds expected by the Recovery of the Nabob's paternal Estate, hitherto withheld by his Mother, but which he has now demanded. The Result is yet in Suspence; as soon as any Certainty of the Grounds of this Expectation can be determined and may come to my Knowledge, I shall not fail to impart it to you.

The new Regulation of resuming the Jaguirs is carrying into Execution in every Part of these extensive Provinces, and when effected will afford a very material Increase in the Nabob's Revenues.

§ Sic in Orig. The Order of Seven Lacks upon them could not be increased this Year, as, before the Seizure can be completed, the Collections upon the first Crop will be over; besides which many of the Jaguirdars having strong Family Claims upon the Nabob, he has been obliged to assign Ready Money Payment in lieu of the Rents of the Lands.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Lucknow,
the 30th December 1781.

(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

No. VI.

To Major Thomas Scott, commanding the 8th Regiment marching to Furruckabad.

Sir,

|| Sic in Orig. The Duty you are marching upon to Furruckabad is to establish an Agent going on Chief || of the Nabob Vizier to demand and collect the Tribute due from the Nabob Muzuffer Jung.

¶ Sic in Orig. By the last Advices the Chief Manager of the Nabob Mozuffer Jung's Affairs, named Subkt ulla Khan, has resolved to oppose this Measure; but no Information upon this Subject is to be relied upon, but what you may obtain upon your Arrival, or from Mahomed Syed Khan and Ray Hananund, the Agents going from the Nabob Vizier.—The letter ¶ of these Two is the Man upon whose Knowledge and Exertion Dependence is placed in the Execution of

of this Trust; and with him you will be pleased to consult upon the Nature of such Support as he may require in his Business.

Lucknow,
the 9th September 1782. §

I have the Honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton.

§ Sic in Orig.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I was this Day honoured with your Commands of the 10th Instant, informing me of the military Station you have established at Juanpore, with the Liberty you grant the Nabob Vizier of claiming their Aid to quell any Disturbances in the adjacent Parts of his Province. I have accordingly communicated it to his Excellency, who with great Justice was highly pleased with the Disposition; as in Truth the Districts bordering upon the Zemendary of Benares have for a long Period of Time been of all others the most turbulent and disaffected, and nothing less than the Arrangement you have now formed could effectually secure the Peace and Tranquillity in that Neighbourhood, so essential to the Prosperity of the Nabob's Government and Revenues.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

Fayzabad,

13th January 1782.

Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton.

P. S. I have the Honour to enclose you a Letter from the Vizier in Reply to your last to his Excellency.

To Nathaniel Middleton Esquire, Resident at Lucknow.

Sir,

I beg to acquaint you that the Officer commanding the Troops at present posted at or near Juanpore, consisting of Two Regiments of Sepoys, the Second Regiment of Cavalry, with a Detachment of Artillery and Five Pieces of Ordnance, is instructed by me to supply you with a military Force should you require one on any Emergency in the Nabob Vizier's Provinces; and he is further directed, in case of any such Requisition, to furnish you with necessary Assistance without Delay or waiting for any further Orders from me.

I am to request, in case you find it necessary to apply for any Part of the Troops under my Command, that you will be pleased as soon as convenient to acquaint me with the Nature of the Service they are required to perform.

Chunar,

29th January 1782.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient, &c.

(Signed)

William Blair.

To Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, Resident at the Court of the Nabob Vizier.

Sir,

When his Highness the Vizier did me the Honour of a Visit at Chunar, he made me a Request that we might have an Interview once in every Year, for the Purpose is * of discussing and adjusting the mutual Concerns of the Company and himself, and of improving the Harmony and Confidence which subsisted between the Two Governments. To this Requisition I readily assented, and greatly lament that the Situation of Affairs make it impossible for me to effect a Meeting at this Time. The present important † demands the united † vigorous Exertions of both Governments for the common Safety and Success; and in this Situation, whilst the greatest Cordiality is requisite, you inform me that his Highness is much dissatisfied on many Points contained in our late Agreement, and which he made his own Request. To remove his Uneasiness on these Subjects, and to give him entire Satisfaction on others which may be Objects of his Fears or Suspicions, and to give a lasting Comit ‡ and Increase of Strength and reciprocal Advantage to our Alliance, would be impracticable by any other Mode than verbal Communication, Explanations, and Assurance; and as for the Reason above assigned I cannot make this in Person, I think it indispensable to delegate the Trust to another; for these Purposes I have deputed Major Palmer to attend his Highness and his Ministers at Lucknow. Major Palmer, as you know, has been my confidential Secretary for several Years; I have disclosed to him without Reserve my Sentiments on every Point of the relative Connection between the Company and the Court of Owde; and I can only rely upon him for a faithful Explanation of him.

* Sic in Orig.

† Sic in Orig.

‡ Sic in Orig.

I have the ‖ also instructed Major Palmer to give the most express Assurances to the Ministers of my Approbation of their Conduct, and Determination to protect and support them so long as they preserve their Attachment to this Government and pursue the real Interests of the Vizier.

‖ Sic in Orig.

Major Palmer has the public Objects in charge, which he will personally communicate to you; and I most earnestly require of you the strongest Co-operation of your Authority and Influence

Influence towards his attaining them; I think his Success almost certain if he meets with your cordial Support and Assistance. Whatever may be the Event, a considerable Share in producing it will be attributed to you, and affect you accordingly.

Such Explanations as are intended solely for the Satisfaction of the Nabob, and coming from myself, I have directed Major Palmer to communicate separately to him; but in doing this, to use every Precaution to avoid any Diminution of your Authority or Influence.

I have sent Major Davy as a confidential Assistant to Major Palmer; and in case any Accident should happen to the latter, to execute his Commission.

Fort William,
7th May 1782.

I am your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) Warren Hastings.

Ordered, That these Papers be circulated to the Members of the Board for their Opinions of them.

A P P E N D I X, N° XLIV.

Vide Appendix, N° XLIII.

A P P E N D I X, N° XLV.

Vide Appendix, N° XXXVIII.

A P P E N D I X, N° XLVI.

Vide Appendix, N° XLIII.

A P P E N D I X, N° XLVII.

Vide Appendix, N° XXXVIII.

A P P E N D I X, N° XLVIII.

Book 20.

(a) [An ACCOUNT of Sums received on the Account of the Honourable Company, by the Governor General, or paid to their Treasury by his Order, and applied to their Service.]

1780.

October. The following Sums were paid into the Treasury, and Bonds granted for the same, in the Name of the Governor General, in whose Possession the Bonds remain, with a Declaration upon each, indorsed and signed by him, that he has no Claim on the Company for the Amount either of Principal or Interest; no Part of the latter having been received :

One Bond, dated the 1st October 1780, N° 1539,	1,16,000	0	0
One ——— 2d ——— N° 1540,	1,16,000	0	0
One ——— 23 November, N° 1354,	1,74,000	0	0

406,000 0 0

November. Paid into the Treasury, and carried to the Governor General's Credit in the 12th Page of the Deposits Journal of 1780-81, Mohrs of Sorts which had been coined in the Mint, and produced, as per 358 and 359 Pages of the Company's General Journal of 1780-81, Gold Mohrs 12,861 12 11, or Calcutta Siccas ——— 2,05,788 14 9

Batta 16 per Cent. ——— 32,926 3 6

2,38,715 2 3

1781.

30 April. Paid into the Treasury, and credited in the 637th Page of the Company's General Journal, as Money received from the Governor General, on Account of Durbar Charges ——— Sicca Rup' 2,00,000 0 0

Batta 16 per Cent. ——— 32,000 0 0

2,32,000 0 0

August. Received in Cash, and employed in defraying my public Disbursements, and credited in the Governor General's Account of Durbar Charges for April 1782 ——— 58,000 0 0

(b) [Produce of the Sum mentioned in the Governor General's Letter to the Honourable Secret Committee, dated 20th January 1782, and credited in the Governor General's Account of Durbar Charges for April 1782 ——— 10,30,275 1 3]

Current Rupees ——— 19,64,990 3 6

Fort William,
22d May 1782.

(Errors excepted.)

Warren Hastings.

(c) [I William Larkins do make Oath, and say, That the Letter and Account to which this Affidavit is affixed, were written by me, at the Request of the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, on the 22d May 1782, from rough Drafts written by himself in my Presence: That the Cover of the Letter was sealed up by him in my Presence, and was then intended to have been transmitted to England by the Lively, when that Vessel was first ordered for Dispatch; and that it has remained closed until this Day, when it was opened, for the express Purpose of being accompanied by this Affidavit.

Calcutta,

So help me God.

16th December 1782.

William Larkins.

Sworn this 16th Day of December 1782, before me,

J. Hyde.]

(a) Vide supra, P. 558.

(b) Ibid.

(c) Vide supra, P. 559.

[3 C]

APPEN-

A P P E N D I X, N° XLIX.

Letter from W^m Larkins, Esquire, Accountant General in Bengal, to the Chairman of the East India Company, dated Calcutta, 5th August 1786.

D U P L I C A T E.

(a) [To William Devaynes, Esquire, Chairman, or to the Chairman for the Time being, of the Honourable the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.]

Sir,

Par. 1. In conformity to the Directions which I had the Honour to receive by the Talbot, on the 28th April 1786, from my much-respected Friend Mr. Hastings, dated Cheltenham, 18th July 1785, I have the Honour to transmit you Copies of the Papers, which I kept as Memorandums of the Particulars of the Dates on which the Sums contained in Mr. Hastings's Account of 22d May 1782 were received.

2. Should it ever be required of me to authenticate the Veracity of these Copies upon Oath, I shall at all Times be ready to afford that Solemnity to the Fidelity with which they have been made; but it cannot be expected that I should at present, by voluntarily making this serious Appeal to the Omniscient, incur the Suspicion of wantonly prostituting such solemn Assurances with Indifference; which is an Idea that would most probably be encouraged by those who were pleased to insinuate, in the Eleventh Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, that because there were other Modes, by which the Necessity of that which I did take on 16th December 1782, which accompanied Mr. Hastings's Letter of that Date, might have been precluded, yet, as these were not taken, my Affidavit merited little Credit in the Estimation of Mankind.—And that the Justice of this Insinuation may no longer be inferred, from my not having explained the Circumstances which, as I thought, rendered that Affidavit necessary, I shall now state them with the utmost Fidelity.

3. Mr. Hastings returned from Benares to Calcutta on 5th February 1782: At that Time I was wholly ignorant of the Letter which, on 20th January, he wrote from Patna, to the Secret Committee of the Honourable Court of Directors: The rough Draft of this Letter, in the Hand Writing of Major Palmer, is now in my Possession. Soon after his Arrival at the Presidency, he requested me to form the Account of his Receipts and Disbursements, which you will find journalized in the 280th, &c. and 307th Pages of the Honourable Company's General Books of the Year 1781-2. My official Situation, as Accountant General, had previously convinced me, that Mr. Hastings could not have made the Issues, which were acknowledged as received from him, by the Accounts of some of the Paymasters to the Army, unless he had obtained some such Supply as that which he afterwards, viz. on the 22d May 1782, made known to me; when I immediately suggested to him the Necessity of his transmitting that Account which accompanied his Letter of that Date; till when, the Promise contained in his Letter of 20th January had entirely escaped his Recollection.—The Particulars of the Paper N° 1 were read over to me, from a Bengal Paper, by his Banyan Cauntoo Baboo; and, if I am not mistaken, the Three First Lines of that N° 2, were read over to me, from a Persian Paper, by his Moonshy. The Translation of these Particulars, made by me, was, as I verily believe, the first complete Memorandum that he ever possessed of them in the English Language; and I am confident, that if I had not suggested to him the Necessity of his taking this Precaution, he would, at this Moment, have been unable to have afforded any such Information concerning them.

4. The rough Draft of this Letter and Account having been made by Mr. Hastings, in my Presence, at his Garden House at Alleypore, I wrote the fair Copies of them. After these were signed by him, they were put into a Cover, directed by me, which he sealed up. I then took the Letter with me into Town, for the Purpose of being delivered to the Secretary, when the Close of the Lively's Packet might be near at hand, not deeming it eligible to deliver it before, as I had known Instances of Letters that were delivered to the Secretaries any Length of Time before the Departure of a Packet, escape their Recollection at the Close thereof.

5. On 21st August 1782, I was taken alarmingly ill, and when I was sufficiently recovered to be put into a Budgerow for the Change of Air, apprehensive that the Packet might be closed ere I returned to the Presidency, I sent the Letter by my Jemmautdar, with a verbal Message to Mr. Secretary Auriol, requesting that he would take care that it was put into the Lively's Packet; but Mr. Auriol not knowing that it was a Letter from the Governor General, declined taking charge of it for this Purpose, alledging that it was repugnant to the Standing Regulation of the Service, for any Servant to correspond with the Court of Directors, but through

the Governor General and Council. I was at this Time unable to write, and not having then any Person about me, who could have wrote what I dictated, I sent the Letter by my Jem-maudar to Mr. George Nesbitt Thompson, Mr. Hastings's Private Secretary, with the same Request as that by which it had been tendered to Mr. Auriol; I returned to Calcutta on 13th December 1782, and immediately suggested to Mr. Hastings the Necessity of his accompanying this Letter with the Affidavit which I took before Mr. Justice Hyde, and a Letter explanatory of the Apprehensions which suggested this Precaution.

6. Upon referring to the List of Packet sent by the Resolution, it will be found to have been dated on 9th May 1782: And although the Public Department Proceedings of the 30th May will be found to state, that the Commander reported, in a Letter dated 26th of that Month, that his Dispatches had been delivered to him, but that he could not proceed to Sea until he had replaced the Anchors and Cables which he had lost, there will not, I believe, be found any Letter or Paper, transmitted either to the Honourable Court, or to their Secretary, either by the Governor General and Council, or by either of their Secretaries, of a later Date than that of 9th May 1782, when I had not been made acquainted with the Transaction alluded to in Mr. Hastings's Letter of 20th January 1782: And although the Statement of 22d May 1782 might have been deemed in 1783 "a new Discovery," yet it will appear, that the Second Article of it had been communicated to the Secret Committee of the Honourable Court of Directors on 29th November 1780, and that the last Article of that Statement had been reported to them on 20th January 1782. The First of these Dates will, I believe, be found prior to the Institution of any Parliamentary Enquiry into the Transactions of the Governor General and Council, and the last of them will also be found to be prior to any of the Resolutions of the House of Commons that were passed, which affected Mr. Hastings; and it cannot require an Argument to prove, that it was not possible for him to have known in Bengal, what had not passed in England a Month, when I recommended the Formation of that Account and Letter which were wrote on 22d May 1782, when we had every Reason to suppose that the Resolution had taken her Departure; but had it been known that there was an Opportunity of writing by her, yet, as that Ship was so badly manned, she was not likely, at so unfavourable a Season of the Year, to make any other than a very tedious Passage, and as we were then in daily Expectation of the Maratta Treaty arriving from Mr. Anderson, when it was intended to dispatch a Packet to England, I certainly should not have advised Mr. Hastings to transmit any such Papers by her, unless I could have foreseen that Necessity, which did not occur until after the Resolutions of the House of Commons of 15th April 1782 had become known in Bengal, when the Affidavit became necessary; but which could not have been the Case, had the Letter of 22d May 1782 been previously transmitted, either by the Resolution or by any other Conveyance; since it could not have been required to prove what had already been established.

7. While Mr. Hastings filled the Station of Governor General, I had too much Reason to apprehend that any Explanation which I could have given of these Circumstances, whatever might have been the Solemnity of the Assurances under which they could have been given, would have been attributed to the most abandoned, as well as the most selfish Motives; and it is only upon the Confidence which I deem myself entitled to place upon the Estimation in which my Character has hitherto been held, during the Fourteen Years that I have had the Honour to serve the Honourable Company, Nine of which have been passed in executing the Duties of One of the most important Offices under this Government, that I can venture to incur the Suspicion of having sacrificed the Duty which I owe to my Honourable Employers, and to my own Character, to Motives of Gratitude for one who was my Patron, by attempting to refute the implacable Reflections that affect my Character in the Fifth Page of the Eleventh Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons.

8. I shall now proceed to state the Explanations which are required to elucidate the Correspondence between the Papers No. 1 and 2, which accompany this Address, and Mr. Hastings's Account of 22d May 1782.

9. Although the Two first stated Sums are, in the Paper marked N^o 1, asserted to have been paid to Mr. Croftes in 18th and 19th Assin 1187, which corresponds with the 1st and 2d November 1780; yet the Copy of the Bengal running Treasury Account, which is now in England, will not be found to contain any such Sums as received from Mr. Hastings under these Dates; because these, together with another Sum of Sicca Rupees One Lack, which were taken from his own Cash at that Time, made up the first Supply that was sent to the Maratta Army under Chimnaje Boosla, which the Sub-Treasurer could not bring to Account, until he was authorized by an express Order of Council upon the Treasury for that Purpose, which was not granted until 5th January 1781; after which, viz. on 15th of that Month, the Head of Secret Service was debited for the Amount of that Supply, and the Head of Money borrowed at Interest 1780, credited for these Sums, for which the Bonds N^o 1539, dated 1st October 1780, and N^o 1540, dated 2d October 1780, each for the Sum of Current Rupees 1,16,000, or Siccas One Lack, were granted. The Remainder of that Amount was carried to the Credit of the Head of Four per Cent. Remittance Loan; Mr. Hastings having taken a Bond, N^o 89, which has been since completely liquidated conformable to the Terms of that Loan.

10. The Third Sum contained in Mr. Hastings's Account, for which the Bond N^o 1354, dated 23d November 1780, for Current Rupees 1,74,000, or Siccas 1,50,000, was granted, was for

the Payment stated in the Paper N° 1 to have been made to Mr. Croftes on 11th August 1187, which corresponds with 23d November 1780.

11. The Fourth Sum stated in Mr. Hastings's Account was the Produce of sundry Payments made to me, by Sadamund, Cheyte Sing's Buxey, who either brought or sent the Gold Mohurs to my House, from whence they were taken by me to Mr. Croftes's, either on the same Night or early in the Morning after; they were made at different Times, and I well remember that the same People never came twice.

12. On 21st June 1780, Mr. Hastings sent for me, and desired that I would take charge of a Present that had been offered to him by Cheyte Sing's Buxey, under the Plea of atoning for the Opposition which he had made towards the Payment of the extra Subsidy for defraying Part of the Expences of the War; but really in the Hope of its inducing Mr. Hastings to give up that Claim; with which View the Present had first been offered. Mr. Hastings declared, that although he would not take this for his own Use, he would apply it to that of the Company, in removing Mr. Francis's Objections to the Want of a Fund for defraying the extra Expences of Colonel Camac's Detachment.

13. On my Return to the Office, I wrote down the Substance of what Mr. Hastings had said to me, and requested Mr. James Miller, my Deputy, to seal it up with his own Seal, and write upon it that he had then done so at my Request. He was no further informed of my Motive for this, than merely that it contained the Substance of a Conversation which had passed between me and another Gentleman, which, in case that Conversation should hereafter become the Subject of Enquiry, I wished to be able to adduce the Memorandum then made of it, in corroboration of my own Testimony; and, although that Paper has remained unopened to this Hour, and notwithstanding that I kept no Memorandum whatever of the Substance thereof, yet, as I have wrote this Representation under the most scrupulous Adherence to what I conceive to be Truth, should it ever become necessary to refer to this Paper, I am confident that it will not be found to differ materially from the Substance of this Representation.

14. As this Present passed through my Hands, called upon as I was by the Person for whom it was destined, and who requested me to receive it for the Purpose of being applied to the Honourable Company's Use, I conceived it was incumbent upon me to relate circumstantially the Part which I had taken in the Transaction.

15. The Fifth Sum mentioned in Mr. Hastings's Account, is the Amount of the Payments stated by the Paper N° 1 to have been made to Mr. Croftes on 15 and 16 Bysack 1188, and will be found credited for, in the Copy of the Bengal running Treasury Account, now in England, under 26th April 1781, which corresponds with 16 Bysack 1188; and as it will be found to have been mostly made in Silver, it must have taken up more than One Day to count, as the Soucars at the Treasury seldom can count more than One Lack of Sicca Rupees in One Day; of course, the whole Payment was brought to Account on the Date on which it was completely made.

16. The Sixth Sum stated in Mr. Hastings's Account appears, by the Paper N° 2, to have been received of Nundoolol, and may, I should suppose, be considered as a Part of the Balance of the Peshcush of Dinagepore, which is stated in the Paper N° 1, at Siccas 1,00,000, which would consequently become reduced to 50,000—but this was an Alteration which I did not chuse to make, that I might be enabled at all Times to swear that these Papers have continued in their original State.

(a)[17. The Dates on which this Payment was made to Mr. Hastings, as well as those made in Part of the Produce of the Presents enumerated in the Paper N° 2, are stated the same in the 280th and 281st Pages of the Honourable Company's General Journal of 1781-2, as they are brought to Account in Mr. Hastings's private Books; but as neither of the other Sums passed through his Hands, these contained no such Specification, and consequently could not enable him to afford the Information with which he has requested me to furnish you; and it is more than probable, that if the Affidavit which I took on the 16th December 1781, had not exposed my Character to the Suspicion of my being capable of committing one of the basest Trespasses upon the Confidence of Mankind, I should, at this Distance of Time, have been equally unable to have complied with his Request; but after I became acquainted with the Insinuation suggested in the Eleventh Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, I thought it but too probable, that, unless I were possessed of the original Memorandums which I had made of these Transactions at the Time when I became acquainted with them, I might, at some distant Period be unable to prove that I had not descended to commit so base an Action.—I have, therefore, always most carefully preserved every Paper which I possessed regarding these Transactions.]

18. Although Mr. Hastings was extremely dissatisfied with the Excuses which Gunga Govind Sing assigned for not paying Mr. Croftes the Sums stated by the Paper N° 1 to be in his Charge, he never could obtain from him any further Payments on this Account.

19. Conscious that the Concern which I have had in these Transactions need neither an Apology nor an Excuse, and that I have in no Action of my Life sacrificed the Duty or Fidelity which I owed to my Honourable Employers, either to the Regard which I felt for another, or to the Advancement of my own Fortune, I shall conclude this Address, firmly relying upon the

Candour of those before whom it may be submitted, for its being deemed a satisfactory as well as a circumstantial Compliance with the Requisition in conformity to which the Information it affords has been furnished, without which it would have been as base as dishonourable for me spontaneously to have afforded it; for though the Duty which every Man owes to himself should render him incapable of making an Assertion not strictly true, no Man actuated either by virtuous or honourable Sentiments could mistakenly apprehend, that unless he betrayed the Confidence reposed in him by another, he might be deemed deficient in Fidelity to his Employers.

I have the Honour to be, with the utmost Respect, Sir,
Calcutta,
5th August 1786.

Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) W^m Larkins.

No. I. DUPLICATE.

COPY of the Particulars of the Dates on which the component Parts of sundry Sums included in the "Account of Sums received on the Account of the Honourable Company by the Governor General, or paid to their Treasury by his Order, and applied to their Service," were received for Mr. Hastings, and paid to the Sub-Treasurer.

DINAGEPORE.

From 29 to 31	Sanwun 1186 or	—	89,999	0	0
17 to 21	Bhaudun	—	49,974	0	0
1 to 5	Affin	—	27,000	0	0
8	Poofe	—	25,000	0	0
10	—	—	15,000	0	0
27	—	—	10,000	0	0
29	Maug	—	20,000	0	0
2	Faugun	—	20,000	0	0
4	—	—	9,000	0	0
12	—	—	1,000	2	0
9	Saurvum	—	40,000	0	0

18 and 19 Affin paid Mr. Croftes — 3,06,973 0 0
2,00,000 0 0

Remains — 1,06,973 0 0
Charges — 9,310 0 0

Balance in Charge of G. G. S. — 97,663 0 0

P A T N A.

12	Cheite	—	15,000	0	0
18	—	—	10,000	0	0
22	—	—	60,000	0	0
23	—	—	5,000	0	0
23	—	—	10,001	0	0
28	—	—	60,000	0	0
10	Byfack	—	10,000	0	0
10	—	—	26,000	0	0
12 to 14	—	—	20,000	0	0
14	—	—	4,000	0	0
2	Affin	—	1,800	0	0

15 and 16 Byfack paid Mr. Croftes — 2,21,801 0 0
2,00,000 0 0

Balance — 21,801 0 0

NUDDEA.

15	Cawtic 1187, or	—	16,001	0	0	
27	—	—	20,000	0	0	
28	—	—	20,000	0	0	
30	—	—	10,000	0	0	
4	Augun	—	7,749	0	0	
7	—	—	5,000	0	0	5,000 too much.
9	—	—	25,000	0	0	
	No Date	—	1,250	0	0	
24	Augun	—	15,000	0	0	
17	Pooſe	—	15,000	0	0	
22	—	—	20,000	0	0	
11 Augun paid to Mr. Croftes				1,50,000	0	0
				1,50,000	0	0

Paid to Mr. Croftes

19	Aſſin	2,00,000	
16	Byſack	2,00,000	
11	Augun	1,50,000	
		— — —	5,50,000

Memorandum of the Cabooliats attended to in the above.

	Cabooliats.	Received.	Balance.
Dinagepore Peiſhcufh	4,00,000 0 0	3,00,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0
Nuddea	1,50,000 0 0	1,50,000 0 0	
Patna	4,00,000 0 0	2,00,000 0 0	2,00,000 0 0

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

W^m Larkins.

5th August 1786.

(a) [No. 2. DUPLICATE.]

COPY of the Particulars of the Presents taken from the Nabob Vizier and his Ministers, and from Nundoo Delol, carried to the Honourable Company's Credit, in the Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Governor General, during his Absence from the Presidency, on a Visit to the Northern Provinces, and included in Mr. Hastings's Account of 22d May 1782.

From the Nabob to the Governor General

—	6,00,000	0	0
Huffein Zeza Cawn, and Hyder			
Beg Cawn, to ditto	3,50,000	0	0
Ditto and Ditto, to Mrs. Hastings	1,00,000	0	0

Lucknow Siccas	10,50,000	0	0
Hoondeawun deducted	1,25,205	13	6

Lucknow Siccas	—	9,24,794	2	6
----------------	---	----------	---	---

Received in the following Species:

Calcutta Siccas	—	2,76,573	12	0
Patna Sunwants	—	4,12,528	11	0
Moorshedabad Bazar Chillawn	—	43,383	15	6
Lucknow Siccas	—	1,92,307	12	0

9,24,794	2	6
----------	---	---

Converted into Benares Siccas, valued at 12 per Cent. + Cⁿ

2,76,573	12	0
----------	----	---

32,975	0	0	taken for Expences,
			valued as usual

38,251	0	0
--------	---	---

2,43,598	12	0	+	3	9	3	1 per	8,702	15	3	2,52,301	11	3
4,12,528	11	0	+	0	8	0	—	2,062	10	3	4,14,591	5	3
43,383	15	6	+	1	12	0	—	759	3	6	44,143	3	0
1,92,307	12	0	—	9	2	6	—	17,608	3	0	1,74,699	9	0

Benares Siccas	—	8,85,735	12	6
Batta 12 per	—	1,06,288	4	9

9,92,024	1	3
----------	---	---

From Nundoo Delol

Current Rupees	—	10,30,275	1	3
	—	58,000	0	0

Current Rupees	—	10,88,275	1	3
----------------	---	-----------	---	---

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

W^m Larkins.

5th August 1786.]

(a) Vide supra, P. 560.

A P P E N D I X, N^o L.

Book 36. Page 617.

Extract of a Consultation of the 18th October 1781.

Fort William, 18th October 1781.

At a Council; Present,
 Edward Wheler, and } Esquires.
 John M^{rs}Pherson, }

The Honourable Governor General absent on a Visit to the Northern Provinces.
 Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote absent on Service at Fort St. George.

MR. Wheler begs leave to inform the Board that he has been favoured with sundry Letters from the Governor General since his Arrival at Benares, most of them appearing as detached Accounts of the various Events that have happened subsequent to 16th August, which was occasioned by the Interception of the Dawk. Mr. Wheler judged it necessary to record them at the Time they came to hand, expecting a more particular Narrative from the Governor General of the various Occurrences on which they treat; but as it may be necessary at this Time to furnish the Court of Directors with such Particulars as are yet come to hand, Mr. Wheler begs leave to record the following Letters, and to recommend that the Letter dated 29th September, being a Recital of the others, be copied and sent to the Court of Directors via Fort St. George.

Sir,

Governor
 General.
 27th August.

I have written to you many Letters, all probably intercepted. I arrived 14th at Benares; on 16th the Rajah having been put under an Arrest, a numerous Body of armed Men suddenly crossed, attacked, and massacred the whole Party which had him in Custody, consisting of Lieutenant Stalker, Scott, and Symes, and Two Companies of Major Popham's Grenadier Sepoys. These having no Ammunition fell without Resistance; the Rajah escaped and fled to Luteefgur. On 19th a large Force returned to Ramnagur; Captain Blair with his Battalion, and Captain Mayaffre with the Remainder of Major Popham's Detachment were ordered to assemble for the Attack of that Place, and Major Popham to join and conduct the Operations according to a concerted Plan. The Two Corps having joined Captain Mayaffre, the Senior Officer, without waiting for Major Popham, and against Orders, on the Morning of 20th marched precipitately into the narrow Streets of the Town, where in an Instant he fell with Captain Doxat and 33 Rangers and almost all the Sepoys of Captain Blair's Battalion that had entered with him; the rest of the Detachment returned to Chunar with the Loss of Two Guns, one Howitz, and 103 Men of all Denominations killed. I was in Benares with the broken Remains of Major Popham's first Party, consisting of about 400 Men in a Place incapable of Defence, even with equal Numbers. Preparations were making to attack me; I waited till the Evening for a Battalion ordered from Chunar to reinforce our Party; at Seven repeated Intelligence arrived, that the Rajah's Boats were in Motion. No News had arrived of the Battalion from Chunar; it was resolved to meet it, and march with it to Chunar. The Resolution was instantly carried into Execution. We passed the Battalion, which returned, and overtook us, and on 22d at Day-break we gained the Banks of the River opposite to Chunar, having met no Opposition. The Detachment crossed on the Morning of 23d. The Rajah's Forces are divided between Ramnagur and Luteefgur. His Family is at Beejgur. His fixed Establishment exceeds 10,000 Men, and all his Riats bear Arms. Major Popham is encamped on the Plain East of the Fort. I expect to be joined by a Regiment from Cawnpoor, one arrived for my Guard at Lucknow, Lieutenant Polhill with Six Companies of the Nabob's Guard now at hand, and Major Moses Crawford's Battalion. My only Distress is the Want of Money, and is great. Baboo Ossaun Sing, Derbijey Sing, and his Son Meyipnarain, are with me.

I am, &c.

Lieutenant Polhill is arrived.

Warren Hastings.

Sir,

Chunar, 31st August 1781.

Enclosed are Copies of Two Letters which I have had the Honour to write to you; the first in Duplicate from Banaris, and the last from this Place. I doubt the Possibility of the first having escaped the Vigilance of the People who are stationed in every Part of this Zemceedary to intercept my Letters. For the Conveyance of this Packet I shall trust to a light Boat, which, with a strong West Wind aiding the Rapidity of the Stream, will certainly pass without Interruption, if the Fears of the Dandies do not urge them to quit the Boat. In the enclosed Letters you will receive a connected Relation of the Events which had befallen me to the 27th Instant, though purposely abbreviated in my last, for the safer Means of Conveyance.

The Arrival of Lieutenant Polhill, whose Activity cannot be too much applauded, has proved of very great Service in freeing the Communication with the opposite Shore. Our greatest Distress has been in the Want of Money and Provisions; the latter has been effectually removed, and with it the former in a Degree, by the Seizure of a large Store of Grain made by Lieutenant Polhill Yesterday Morning, in a Village about Three Miles distant, Information having been given me of it the preceding Evening. He was opposed by a considerable Body of the Enemy, reported to consist of 150 Horses, Two Companies of Sepoys, and more than 2000 Match-lock-Men, and Gawarras, or armed Villagers; but they were repulsed and dispersed with some Loss on their Side: On ours none. The Quantity of Grain secured is estimated at 5000 Maunds, which in our Situation is a most important Acquisition, as we have every Reason to apprehend a total Failure of our Supplies when the Troops of this Place are reduced, which they soon must be, to the Complement of the Garrison. Numbers are yet assembling to reinforce the defeated Party of the Enemy, and they have been strengthened by Four Guns from Ramnagur, with the professed Determination of making one more Effort.

I have received no Answers to the Letters which I have diversly and repeatedly written to Colonel Morgan, to Mr. Middleton, to Lieutenant Colonel Ahmuty, and to Major James Crawford, to whom it escaped me in my last to inform you that I had sent Orders to march to the Borders of Bidjeygur; but I have received a Letter from Colonel Morgan, written with a Knowledge of the late Events, and cannot doubt that his Prudence will dictate to him the obvious Necessity, on an Occasion of such Emergency, of sending a Party to my Relief, without waiting for the Formality of Orders, which he will know can with Difficulty reach him. I have Accounts, which I trust to as authentic, that Major Moses Crawford with his Regiment is on the Way; and my later Letters to Mr. Middleton have been safely passed beyond the Borders of this Zemedyary. Upon the whole, I can venture to assure you, that my Situation is actually such as, with the Reservation of that Influence which under every Circumstance must be allowed to Fortune in the Events attendant on a State of Warfare, will warrant the Expectation of an easy and complete Success.

Major Popham continues encamped on the Plain lying to the Eastward of the Fort, where he will be strengthened by all the Men that can be spared from this Garrison; and as soon as the Preparations are completed for that Service, he will march to the Attack of Ramnagur.

In the mean time I have not been inattentive to our more remote Concerns, which I shall reserve for a future Detail and a more secure Conveyance.

The Rajah's Situation, and the Disposition of his Forces, except the Detachment which is opposed to Lieutenant Polhill, are much the same as they have been described in my last.

Hyder Beg Khan has been some Time arrived at Banassis, but prevented from joining me by the Destruction of the Bridge laid over the Burna Nulla, on the lower Bank of which he is encamped, and by the sudden great Swell of the Waters, which has made it unfordable. Yet I expect him soon, and his Presence will afford me material Service. I have ordered to be enclosed Copies of Major Popham's Return of the Loss sustained in the Massacre of 16th; of a Letter which has been written to me by Captain Spark, and the Returns accompanying it, of the Killed and Wounded in the Attack of Ramnagur on 20th August; and of a Letter from Captain Blair, containing the Particulars of that ill-fated Enterprize; also a List of the Gentlemen who were with me in Banaris on 21st, and who accompanied me to this Place.

I cannot close this Letter without testifying my Satisfaction with Lieutenant Colonel Blair, for his Zeal and Attention, and for the Alacrity with which he executed the Orders sent to him for the different Movements of the Detachments from his small Garrison; and my entire Reliance on the steady Conduct and approved Experience of Major Popham. My Regrets for the past are personal. I shall ever retain a painful Remembrance of that Scene of Blood, of which I have been too near a Spectator, and which no future Return of Prosperity can ever efface from my Mind; but in the Prospect before me, I think that I have every Reason to expect the happiest Termination of it, in the Extension of the Powers and Influence of the Company; and that the past Example may contribute to the Permanency of both, by prompting us to guard against the secret Growth of the like Evil which has produced it.

I have the Honour, &c.

Warren Hastings.

REVIEW of the Killed and Wounded of a Detachment from the 35th Regiment of Sepoys, on Service at Benares, 16th August 1781.

	Commis'd Officers.	Soubahdars.			Jammadars.			Havildars.			Naicks.			Drums and Fifers.			Sepoys.		
	Killed.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
35th Regiment.																			
1st B ⁿ , Grenadier Company, Lieut. A. Scott.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	1	4	0	1	1	0	36	35	0
2d B ⁿ , Lieut. J. Symes.	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	4	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	39	39	0
Grand Total	2	3			2			10			8			4			140		

Wm. Popham, Major.

Inclosed in the Governor General's Letter.

Honourable Sir,

Inclosed I take the Liberty of transmitting you Returns of the Killed and Wounded in the Action before Ramnaghur, 20th Instant, as given in by the Officers commanding the different Corps then under my Command; I am sorry that several intervening Accidents prevented my sending them sooner; the Delay was owing to a Desire of having it in my Power to transmit the Returns as genuine as I possibly could; those now inclosed you may depend on as authentic.

I have the Honour, &c.

Camp near Foolwary,
26th August 1781.

Thomas Spark, Capt.
Commanding 1st Battⁿ 35th Reg^t.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Corps of Rangers, August 21st, 1781.

Killed.
The Captain.
1 Serjeant.
1 Corporal.
20 Private.

Wounded.
1 Lieutenant.
1 Serjeant.
1 Corporal.
7 Private.

(Signed)

John Grey,
Lieut. Commanding.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Artillery Corps, on 20th August, at the Town of Ramnagur.

Camp Chunarghur, 21st August 1781.

Killed,
Captain James Mayaffre.
Matrofs John Thompson.
Ditto John Johnson.

Wounded,
Lieutenant Charles Vernon.
Matroffes, { John North.
John Hickey.
Robert Walton.
Lascars killed,
Lascars wounded.

(Signed)

C. Vernon,
Lieutenant of Artillery.

N. B. From not being able to find the Jammadar Tindal, who had the Lascars under his Command, I have not been able to ascertain for a Certainty the Number killed and wounded, as Lieutenant Vernon is wounded, and unable to go abroad to make the proper Enquiry.

The above Memorandum written by Capt. Spark, but not signed.

Return of the killed and wounded Officers and Sepoys attached to the 4th Battalion Companies, 35th Regiment, in the Action of 20th August, at Ramngghur.

Killed, 1 Havildar
9 Sepoys

Wounded, 1 Soubadar
2 Jammidars
1 Havildar
12 Sepoys

Total 10

Total 16

Total killed and wounded, 26.

* Sicin Orig.

Camp, Pulwary,
23d August 1781.

(Signed)

Thomas Spark, Captain,
Commanding 1st Battalion 35th Regiment.

Sir,

Captain Mayaffre joined me, and took the Command of the Detachment the Evening of 19th Instant. In the Morning of 20th, at Seven o'Clock, we marched off from Chutta Mirzapoor towards Ramnagar, and entered the Town by a Street which would only admit of Six Files. We had advanced about One hundred Yards when the Enemy fired upon the Line from the Houses, and from behind old Walls. Captain Doxat's Corps, with a Three Pounder, was in Front of my Battalion. On turning into another Street, he was opposed by a very considerable Body of Men; he fired his Gun, the only Round of Ammunition he had, and commenced the Action with small Arms. His Europeans in a few Minutes were in Confusion; my Grenadiers marched up close to their Rear, supported by the Battalion. Captain Doxat was soon after killed, and the Subaltern Officer wounded, with many Europeans killed and wounded. The Subahdar, two Jemidars of my Grenadiers, and many of the Men, were at this Time killed by the Firing from the Houses all round us, in possession of the Enemy. Lieutenant Ball was wounded slightly in the Leg, making his Retreat with the few Grenadiers with him, and in the Side, covering our Retreat with the Rear Guard, which he commanded; the Lascars and Europeans were so severely fired upon, that they quitted their Guns; the Remainder of the Grenadiers, with such Part of the Battalion as could be brought up, I put into such open Spaces, and in the Street, as I judged would annoy the Enemy most. About this Time a Message was brought to me to retreat, which I did in the best Manner the Situation of the Place would permit. I regained the Banks of the Nulla, and beat to arms; the Men joined as they could come up. Captain Mayaffre was in the Rear of my Battalion, with a Gun was there killed, which I did not know till we were out of the Town. I understand he was shot a few Minutes after the Retreat commenced. Captain Spark's Battalion had been divided from mine a considerable Way by this Gun; his Men were out of the Town I believe about the Time I was. So soon as possible we collected the Men, and formed upon the Plain; some Parties were advanced, which kept the Cavalry off which were forming round us. The People followed us out of the Town, firing from inclosed Fields and the broken Grounds. It was judged most proper to gain the Banks of the River, which we did. The Troops were then formed, with their Rear to the River, and broken Ground on the Right, Left, and Front; a Shot from the Guns occasionally, and advanced Parties in the broken Grounds, kept the Enemy at a Distance. They were taking possession of a small Village on the Left of my Battalion, and firing from it; I detached a Party to dislodge them, and burn the Houses, which was immediately done. The Men's Ammunition in their Pouches was nearly expended; I served them out about Twenty Rounds a Man from the extra Ammunition which I had brought with me. They were bringing up Guns to fire upon the Line, when it was determined to march towards Chunar. About One o'Clock we begun our March, and reached Jurgah Nullah about Seven o'Clock, with little or no Loss, where we encamped for the Night. I had the most exact Intelligence of the Number and Situation of the Enemy from my Hircarrahs, Two of which returned soon after we marched. I sent to Captain Mayaffre, and communicated the Intelligence to him, with my Wish to avoid the narrow Streets. He either did not trust the Intelligence, or had Reasons for his Conduct which I am unacquainted with. I am confident in the Opinion, that our Loss proceeds solely from our marching by the Road we did.

I have in my Battalion One Soubadar, Two Jemidars, Three Havildars, and One Naick killed; and the Number of Sepoys killed and wounded I have not yet been able to ascertain, but believe not less than One hundred. Captain Sparks has, I believe, lost about Twenty. Captain Doxat, and Twenty Men of his Corps, killed; One Lieutenant, and Seven Men, wounded. Captain Mayaffre, and Two Men of his Corps, killed; One Lieutenant, and Three Men, wounded, besides Lascars.

I beg leave to assure you, that I have Reason to be pleased with the Conduct of the Officers and Men of my Battalion. I hope you will impute any Mistakes in writing to my being exceedingly fatigued, and my Wish to have the Account transmitted without Loss of Time.

Camp,
21st August 1781.

I have the Honour, &c.

Thomas Blair.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of 1st Battalion 6th Regiment of Sepoys, 2d Brigade, commanded by Capt. Tho' Blair, in the Action of 20th August 1781.

At RAMNAGUR.					Lieutenants.	Soubadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummers.	Sepoys.
Grenadier Company	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	13
1st Company	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
2d Company	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8
3d Company	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5
4th Company	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12
Total killed					—	1	2	3	1	2	48
Grenadier Company	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	13
1st Battalion Company	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
2d Ditto Company	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
3d Ditto Company	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
4th Ditto Company	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Total wounded					1	1	—	3	—	—	36

Lascars, Artificers, &c.	Lascars.		Smiths.		Doolies, Beasties, Carriage, &c.													
	Tindals.	Cafobs.	Lascars.	Mistry.	Firemen.	Hammermen.	Armourer.	Sicligars.	Carpenter.	Sailmaker.	Chuckler.	Bildars.	Sweepers.	Bearers.	Hand.	Bullocks.	Bullocks.	Drivers.
Killed —	—	—	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	{ 3 Hackerees, with the Camp Equipage, taken.
Wounded —	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Missing —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Total —	—	—	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	

(Signed)

Tho' Blair,
Capt. command^r 1st Battⁿ 6th Reg^t.

(True Copies.)
E. Hay, Sec^y.

LIST of English Gentleman at Benares on 21st August.

The Governor General
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Anderson
Mr. Richard Sumner
Mr. Richard Johnson
Mr. Chapman
Mr. Hay
Mr. Grand
Mr. Markham
Mr. Colebrooke

Covenanted Servants.

Major

Major Palmer
Captain Hogan
Lieut. Turner
Lieut. Anderson

} Staff of the Governor General.

Major White
Major Clark
Major Gardiner

} On a Visit at Benares.

Mr. Totty

Surgeon to the Residency.

Mr. Barnet

An Inhabitant of Benares.

Mr. Thomson

Mr. Bowers

Mr. Hodges

} In the Family of the Governor General.

Major Popham

Captain Jonathan Scott

Lieutenant Hamilton

Birrell

Malcolm

Macleod

Wade

Calcraft

D'Esterre

} Military Officers on actual Service.

Evelyn

Campbell

} On their Way to Cawnpore, since appointed to Major Popham's Detachment.

Lieut. Fireworkers, Grand
Sands

Surgeon and Ensign Laird

All the Gentlemen of this Catalogue accompanied the Governor General to Chunar except Mr. Barnet, of whom there are no certain Accounts.

(Signed) E. Hay, Sec^y.

Sir,

Chunar, 4th September 1781.

Yesterday Morning Major Popham detached Captain Blair with his Battalion, and Two Companies of his own Grenadiers, and Two Guns (6 Pounders), to attack the Enemy collected at Pateeta. They were prepared to receive him, and made a very spirited Resistance. After a very severe Action, the Fortune of the Day was happily turned in our Favour, by a bold but well-judged Manœuvre. Captain Blair detached his Two Grenadier Companies to attack Two Guns which were posted on the Flanks and galled his Troops exceedingly. The Attack succeeded, and the Two Guns were turned on the Enemy, who were soon after totally routed. Captain Blair brought off Three of their Guns, and spiked the Fourth, the Carriage of which was disabled. He also brought away One of their Tumbrils, and all his own loaded with their Ammunition. Three more of their Tumbrils, with much loose Powder, were blown up on the Field. Captain Blair having no Means of bringing them away, he was obliged to leave about 1500 of their Shot piled in a Village. The Enemy's Numbers are reputed 8 or 9000 Men; though Captain Blair judges them from Appearance to be only 3 or 4000. They were their prime Men. Our Loss, which I add with Regret, exceeds 105 Men killed and wounded; theirs must be proportionably more, though unknown. It is remarkable, that the Enemy's Artillery and Cartridges made at Ramnagar are almost equal to ours; their Cartridges and Portfires compounded with equal Skill, and their Powder much better. This is the second Instance in which the Service is signally indebted to the collected and intrepid Gallantry of Captain Blair. Other Praises are due, which cannot be noticed in this. The 8th Colonel Morgan has dispatched Two Regiments of Sepoys, 40 Artillery Men, with Captain Hill and Two Companies of European Infantry. They were at Allahabad the 2d. Major Crawford is by Accounts very near, and the Nabob but 20 Coss distant on the 5th.

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

Sir,

Chunar, 11th September 1781.

I have advised you in Triplicate of the Success gained by Captain Blair on 3d. It was dear, but decisive. With 550 Men opposed to more than 4000, he completely routed them, took all their Guns (4), Tumbrils (4), and Ammunition immeasurable. Major Moses Crawford is at Dildarnagar, about the Midway between this and Buxar; there he remains till Major Popham moves. Yesterday Morning Major Crabb with his Detachment, consisting of 100 European Infantry, 30 Artillery with Captain Hill, and Two Regiments of Sepoys, arrived, and these were all transported to this Side before the Evening. Major Roberts with his Regiment,

[3 F]

with 1½ Lack of Rupees, has passed Illahabad, and is hourly expected. The Nabob Vizeer, whose Conduct I must in Justice applaud, arrived this Morning at his Camp on the opposite Side of the River. There I met him. He proposes to cross and encamp on this Side with a small Guard. His Army would starve us. I hope that Major Popham will be able to begin his Operations on the 14th at the latest. Doubt not of the speedy Success. The Rajah has made repeated Overtures for Peace, less humble in Terms than in * Mode; but I have declined to answer him, or even to temporize: The Example is dangerous, and ought, even with Hazard, to be checked in the first Instance. You will have heard, and you will hear, many false and alarming Reports, for the Enemy invent, and our own Hircarrahs exaggerate. Colonel Morgan has acted with a Promptness and Decision which merit public Thanks; and I with Pleasure learn, that all the Officers of the Detachment shewed an Eagerness equal to his. Colonel Morgan appears to have formed the Resolution on 29th; the Troops were embarked on 31st, and they arrived in less than Ten Days from Cawnpore. I avail myself of this vacant Space to assure you, that all will terminate well.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

Sir,

Chunargur, 20th Sept. 1781.

I most heartily congratulate you on the Success of our Arms in the Conquest of Pateeta, for the Particulars of which I refer you to the inclosed Letter from Major Popham. I understand that large Reinforcements, both from Lutteespoor and Ramnagur, opposed him in the Field. It was intended to attack both Pateeta and Lutteespoor at the same Time, and the former † began instant Assault. Major Crabb, with a strong Detachment appointed for the latter Service, marched on the Night of the 15th by a large, and, as it has since appeared, scarce practicable, Circuit, towards a Pass which lies behind ‡, on to the South of Lutteespoor. A Letter received this Morning mentions his Arrival on the Plain which adjoins to the Pass, after a March of Three Days, instead of One, as was expected. It is the Road to Bidjeygur, and said to be the Repository of all the § Nabob's Ammunition. Major Popham marched at Two of the same Night, nor did he reach his Ground with his whole Line until Ten, and then found the Place too strong to attempt it, without a regular Approach and battering Cannon. It fell at Six this Morning. I regard this Victory as a decisive Turn of our public Influence; but the greatest Proportion of my Joy is derived from the Consideration that it was gained with little Bloodshed, an Advantage which I attribute, as I expected it, to the superior Skill and known Composure, nor less Humanity, of Major Popham. Major Crawford arrived here Yesterday Morning, much harassed, but without Loss or Impediment in his Way.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. Hastings.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire.

Sir,

I have the Happiness to inform you we are in possession of Pateeta, and I believe with little Loss. When the Enemy heard our Attack, a large Body posted on the Hills to the Left of our Rear, made for the Camp; but || European Grenadiers and Light Infantry, whom I kept as a Corps de Reserve, moved towards and totally routed them. Their Cavalry at the same Time made a Motion, with some Infantry, towards the Right of our Camp, on which a Gun was sent through some high Grass to our Out Post, and by firing Two or Three Rounds, obliged them to fly. Could I have afforded a few Sepoys from the Camp, or had the Cavalry done any Thing, Numbers of the Runaways must have been destroyed. I just hear very few of our Sepoys have been killed, and not an Officer hurt. The Enemy has sustained great Loss.

I am, &c.

Camp, 20th September.

(Signed) W. Popham, Major.

Sir,

Chunar, September 22d.

On the 20th Major Crabb defeated and routed a Body of the Enemy in the Plain above the Pass of Suckroot; their Loss was 150 Men and 3 Guns, and much Ammunition: Ours small. The Rajah that Evening fled from Lutteespoor: His Men followed his Example; and Yesterday at Noon Major Crabb took Possession of * the Place being totally deserted. I was Yesterday in Major Popham's Camp, and visited the Fort of Pateeta and its Intrenchments. They are both contemptible, but in their actual State absolutely impregnable against an Attack, had they made any Resistance. The Fort, though small, is of Stone, with 4 Towers, a parallel Rampart and Towers, and a Ditch of great Depth surrounding them, and the Town itself guarded by an Intrenchment extending far beyond it; and the Space between, Hills, Rocks, and Jungle almost impenetrable. At One o'Clock we had the Satisfaction to receive, by a regular Salute of 21 Guns, the instant Information of the Possessing † of Lutteespoor by Major Crabb. I have taken upon me to grant a Private ‡ Commission of Major to Captain Lane, who commanded the Grenadiers of the Army, and performed distinguished Service. I this Instant receive an authentic § Information of the above Intelligence from Major Crabb.

I am, &c.

Warren Hastings.

P. S. September 23d: Yesterday, at Two P. M. Major Balfour took possession of Ramnagur, evacuated the Evening before. I shall go to that Place and Benares on the 26th, the Be-deer having having^e fixed on 25th for his Departure.

• Sic in Orig.

(a) [Sir,

I have had the Honour to inform you, in various and successive Letters, of my Transactions, and of the Occurrences which have befallen me since my Departure from Calcutta, and especially since my Arrival at this Place, on the 14th of last Month. It is my Intention to employ the first Hours of my Leisure in drawing up a detached Narrative of the latter for your Information. In the mean Time I shall continue to advise you, from Time to Time, of such Circumstances of Moment as occur in the Course of daily Business, both for your Information and for the Means of obtaining your Sentiments upon them for my Assistance and Guidance. I deem it a Misfortune that not one of your Letters, written with the Knowledge of the late Troubles, have reached me; and I much fear that many of mine may have miscarried; for which Reason I shall cause to be transcribed Copies of all written since 16th of last Month, and shall transmit them to you.

Lest my Letters advising you of our late Successes should have been intercepted, I think it proper to repeat in this the Substance of them.

The Arrival of the Detachment from Cawnpore under Major Crabb, of 10th Instant, and Major Robertson, 13th, enable Major Popham to take the Field with a considerable Force. It was publicly expected that his first Attempt would be made upon Ramnagur; but such Information having been given of the State of the Two Fortresses of Lutteespoor and Pateeta, as seemed to promise the certain and immediate Reduction of those Places, he accordingly formed his Army into Two Detachments, one commanded by Major Crabb, consisting of 1st Battalion of 6th Regiment, the 7th Regiment, the Battalion of the Nabob's Body-guard, commanded by Lieutenant Polhill, with Six 6 Pounders, and One 5½ Inch Howitzer; and the other under his own Command, consisting of 19th, 30th, and 35th Regiments, Two Companies of European Infantry, the Corps of Rangers, and about 30 Artillery, with Six 6 Pounders, Two 8½ Inch Howitzers; and an 8 Inch Mortar. The First Detachment marched on the Night of 15th, by a large Circuit through almost impracticable Ways. But the Spirit of the Officers and Men surmounted every Difficulty. In Places where the Guns could not be drawn by Bullocks, the Sepoys lifted them up the Rocks; and at length, in the Morning of the 20th, they arrived at the Heights, lying behind and above the Fort of Lutteespoor, at a Place called Lora, which commands a Pass descending to Lutteespoor, and reported inaccessible against Opposition, but from above. The profound Secrecy with which this Expedition was undertaken, and to which the Security of the Enemy in a Region so little frequented not a little contributed, prevented any Opposition to our Troops in the difficult Parts of their Route. Their first Movement only, but neither their Strength nor their Destination, was known, till their very near Approach. At Lora they met a Body of 2000 of the Enemy, which they defeated and dispersed, with little Loss on our Side, but on theirs of 200 Men killed on the Spot. The next Morning they took possession of the Pass, and of the Fort of Lutteespoor, which they found evacuated.

In the mean Time, Major Popham marched with his Part of the Forces, on the Morning of the 16th, to Pateeta, a Place inconsiderable in itself, being a fortified Stone House, within a very high Rampart and a Ditch of very great Depth, and the Town, which is of great Extent, surrounded by Intrenchments. These being all obscured from Observation by Trees and thick Bushes, he judged it not advisable to attempt an immediate Assault upon the Place, which fortunately proved the Cause of concurrent Success in both Enterprizes, almost in the same Instant of Time; for in the Morning of 20th, he stormed and took Pateeta, at the same Time defeating and dispersing Two Bodies of the Enemy that made an Attempt on his Camp. And on the same Day, and in the same Hour, Major Crabb fought and gained the Battle of Lora, which was the immediate and eventual Cause of the Capture of Lutteespoor.

The News of these combined Successes alarmed the Rajah to such a Degree, that he instantly fled, by a distant Route over the Hills, from Lutteespoor, which, till that Time, had been his capital Residence, regaining the Road to Bidjeygur, the only direct Way to it being through the Pass abovementioned.

The Consternation of his Followers was so great, and its Contagion so rapid, that, in a few Hours, the Fort or Palace of Ramnagur, and the Fortress of Lutteesgur, were wholly abandoned and evacuated.

Major Balfour marched on 22d, and took possession of Ramnagur.

On the Morning of 25th, I parted from the Nabob, who set out on that Afternoon on his Return to his Capital. It is but Justice to the Nabob to declare, that on the first Intelligence of these Troubles, notwithstanding my repeated and pressing Injunctions to return to Lucknow, he prosecuted his March to Benares, with only a few Companies of Sepoys and 100 Horse at that Time attending him; and has, in every other Instance, given the strongest Proofs of his Fide-

lity and Attachment. In the Evening I departed from Chunar, and on the next Morning arrived at Ramnagur. My Stay there being unnecessary, and it having been represented to me, that my Presence at Benares would be a Means of quieting the Minds of the Inhabitants, I accordingly returned hither Yesterday Morning, and had the Happiness to find the City restored to a State of perfect Order and Tranquillity.

I have issued Proclamations, offering Pardon to all who shall quietly return to their Obedience, excepting the Persons of Cheyt Sing and his Brother Sujan Sing, whom their late rebellious Conduct, and their Rancour manifested to our Nation, in the deliberate Murder of many of our Soldiers, and even unarmed Passengers, who had the Misfortune to fall into their Hands, have precluded from every Title to Lenity.

The Persons standing next in the Line of Inheritance of the Zemindary, were Ranny Golaub Koower, the Widow of Rajah Bulwant Sing, their Daughter married to Rajah Durbijey Sing, and Bauboo Myipnerain their Grandson by the Two latter. By the Concurrence of the Two first Parties, and in consequence of a written Acknowledgment made by the Ranny, of the Right of her Grandson, Mayipnerain, I have nominated him to the Succession of the Rauge; and I have appointed the Morning of To-morrow for his Investiture.

I have forbore any particular Comments in this Place, reserving them, where they will be more properly introduced, for my detailed Narrative; yet I cannot suppress, without a Violence to my own Feelings, the Testimony which is due, especially from me, to the unexampled Zeal and public Spirit of all our Officers, and the wonderful Activity with which these Qualities were displayed on the late Occasion. I have already acknowledged the early Exertions which were made by Colonel Blair during my former short calamitous Residence at Benares. Of Major Popham, I cannot say sufficient to express my Sense of his Services. Though my Letters were every where intercepted, Colonel Morgan, with a Decision and Solitude that reflect equal Credit on his Character, detached Major Crabb with his Party to my Assistance on the first and instant Rumour of my Situation. Colonel Sir J. Cuming, with the like Alacrity, obeyed the Order of his March to Cawnpore, as did Colonel Ahmuty, in the immediate Dispatch of Major Crawford and the Troop of Cavalry. The same Spirit animated every Officer of every Corps, and infused itself into the Men under their Command, with an Effect so far exceeding the common Occurrences of human Affairs, that in the complete Space of One Month, this great and valuable Province, which had been unexpectedly and wholly lost, was in Substance wholly recovered to the British Empire.

I have the Honour, &c.

Warren Hastings.]

A P P E N D I X, N° LI.

Book 36. Page 722.

Extract of a Consultation of the 5th November 1781.

Fort William, 5th November 1781.

At a Council; Present,
Edward Wheler, and } Esquires.
John Macpherson,

The Governor General absent on a Visit to the Northern Provinces.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote absent on Service at Fort St. George.

(a) [READ the following Letter and Inclosures from the Governor General.

To Edward Wheler Esquire, &c. &c. &c. Council, Fort William.

Gentlemen,

I have received from the Secretary at the Presidency the following Papers, transmitted to me by the Directions of Mr. Wheler, and have Pleasure in making my Acknowledgments to Mr. Wheler for a Communication of them to me.

Copy of a Letter from the Admiralty to the Board, dated 3d July.

Ditto of the Board's Reply to ditto, dated 24th September.

Ditto of a Letter from Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote to the Select Committee at Fort St. George, dated 6th July.

Copy of a Letter from the President and Council at Fort St. George to the Governor General and Council, dated 29th July.

(a) Vide supra, P. 591.

Copy

Copy of a Letter from the President and Select Committee at Fort St. George to ditto, dated 30th July.

Ditto of a Letter from Sir Eyre Coote to the Board, dated 30th July.

Ditto of a Letter written by the Board to Mr. Turing on the 24th September.

Ditto of a Letter from the President and Select Committee at Bombay, dated 3d July, with Two Inclosures.

Ditto of a Letter from Brigadier General Goddard, dated 5th July, with Three Inclosures.

Copies of Letters from the Board to the President and Select Committee at Bombay, and to Brigadier General Goddard, dated 24th September.

I have great Pleasure in adding to the Proceedings of the Board during my Absence from it, whatever Strength may be afforded them by my general, and, I believe I may say, literal Approbation of their Orders upon the several Subjects of this Correspondence; and in offering the Remarks which I desire their Permission to make on them, I am chiefly influenced by the Motive of giving them further Weight, by the Addition of such Reasons in support of them as have come to my separate Knowledge since I left Calcutta, and could not have been before the Board, when the Letters to which they reply were under their Consideration.

I entirely approve of the Measure proposed to the Admiral, in the Board's Letter of the 24th Ultimo, for preserving a free and open Communication between Bengal and the Ports on the Coast, during the next Northern Monsoon. I have the same Conviction of its Necessity, which the Board have, for the Reasons they have expressed, and deem it the most useful Service to the Company on which the Fleet, or a Part of it, can be employed. If any Objection should prevail with the Admiral against stationing it in the Road of Balasore, Persons conversant in the Navigation of these Seas (and of such there are many Gentlemen at the Presidency willing, and at all Times ready, to afford us the Aid of their Opinions upon these Subjects when desired), could easily point out some Place contiguous to it, where Ships might lie with more Convenience, and their Services be as effectual as in the Road of Balasore. I remember to have heard that at Coringa there is a good Road for Ships to lie in. The Situation is certainly convenient; but whether it will admit Ships of such Depth in the Water as his Majesty's large Ships of War, is a Question which I am not sufficiently Master of the Subject to determine.

I have read with Satisfaction Sir Eyre Coote's Letter to the Board, of the 30th July, even those Parts of it which contain an implied Censure of our Measures. The Language of it differs widely from the Terms of that * of which we had so much Reason to complain of in his Letter of the 1st March. It is liberal, and such as becomes a Man of Character and Station. I am now fixed in an Opinion which I have before entertained, if not expressed to the Board, that the Ground of his unpleasant Differences with us, as apparent in the Course of his Correspondence from the Time of his Arrival upon the Coast, is the Formation of the Military Regulations which we passed in the Beginning of this Year, and which he seems to think were framed from Motives of personal Hostility to him, and without a sufficient Reason, purposely to overset those we had passed at his Recommendation in August 1779. Although I cannot suppose such an Idea to exist with the Honourable the Court of Directors, or that they can attribute such Motives to our Actions, since it does not appear in what Way they can affect either his Reputation or Interest, if regarded in a vindictive Light, and are too interesting to our own Credit in the Consequence, to have been undertaken without a strong Conviction of their Necessity: Yet, as the Reasons for the Measure may not have been completely before them, or may be lightly remembered when these Strictures upon them are read, I must beg the Board's Permission to repeat in this Place, what I have before declared on our Records, and what is sufficiently apparent to any one who will give an impartial Consideration to the Subject: That these Regulations were framed to answer an immediate Exigency of the public Service, and were resolved upon in a State of Affairs, very different from that which existed when I gave my Consent to passing those which were recommended in 1779 by Sir Eyre Coote. The Board will recollect, that when we resolved to detach the Forces under Colonel Pearse to the Coast of Coromandel, the Measure was founded on a particular Request, made to us by the General himself, before he took his Departure from Bengal; and that, at the same Time that we well knew how serviceable such a Reinforcement would be to his Operations on the Coast, the Dangers with which our own Provinces were threatened by the Neighbourhood of the Berar Army to their Borders; the Effects which the Fear of Invasion might naturally be supposed to have upon the Minds of the timid People of Bengal; and above all, the Consequences that might be expected to arise from the Intrigues of Hyder's Agents with the Country Powers, considerably assisted by his great Success in the Carnatic; so large a Force could ill be spared from the Protection of the Company's Possessions in this Part of India. (It was at the same Time, I believe, within the private Knowledge of the Members of * Board, that even our reduced Force was not actually such as it appeared on the Returns; I mean to say, that had we required instant Service for the Numbers which stood on the Returns, we should have been greatly disappointed—such was the Practice of the Service, founded upon a very reproachful Custom, and all our Efforts, in the Trial of various and repeated Expedients to suppress it, had hitherto proved ineffectual. In such a Situation, it became not only absolutely necessary that new Levies should be raised to supply the Loss which we should suffer from the March of

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

Colonel Pearse's Detachment to the Coast, but that the nominal Strength of our Forces should also be its real one: Regulations were accordingly proposed by Brigadier General Stibbert, and resolved on by us, to effect so desirable an End: An Increase of Numbers adequate to the Loss of Colonel Pearse's Detachment was to take place, and the Subaltern Officers of the several Companies of the Battalions, were separately intrusted with the Pay and Muster of their Corps, and, by the Duties prescribed to them, were made, as far as the Good of the Services would allow, without intruding upon the Authority necessarily vested in the Commanding Officers, a Check upon their Captains. More was yet thought politic and expedient: At the same Time that we resolved upon Measures for maintaining a large Force fit for Duty whenever called on, and upon which we could always depend, we determined to increase the Number of our Battalions to a Thousand Men; this Body was called a Regiment, and the Regiment divided into Two Battalions of 500 Men in each. This Diminution of Strength in each Battalion, as it stood on the former Establishment, if known, would appear of little Moment in the Eyes of the Country Powers, and an Augmentation of the Numbers of our Battalions would impress them with the Awe of an increased Army. Having admitted no private Advantage whatever, and something more than the common Pay of the Rank of Captain being thought due to the Officers commanding so large a Corps as a Regiment of 1000 Men, we resolved on a general Promotion, giving the Commands of the Regiments to Majors, and by affording them the Pay of that Rank, and some other Advantages, placing them above the Necessity or Desire of taking Profits, which we wished to annul. I will add for myself, that I was influenced in giving my Concurrence in this Measure (and I believe Mr. Wheler was so likewise) by a Desire of shewing some Distinction to a Number of deserving Men, whose Exertions for the Public Service might soon become peculiarly necessary, and who would naturally feel a greater Zeal to do credit to their Profession, when they found themselves placed in higher and more responsible Situations, than if they continued undistinguished in lower ones. This Alteration in our Establishment, separately considered, would of course be attended with some Increase of Charge; but it makes a Part only of a general Regulation, which provides a large Augmentation of Force, yet makes the Expence of the whole Army less than it was upon its former Footing. In asserting this I am warranted by the Estimates delivered in to us by General Stibbert, on the 26th December last, when the new Regulations were under Consideration.

The new Regulations being in force before Colonel Pearse's Detachment went away, it, with the rest of our Army, was modelled by them; it partook, with it, of the same general Benefit, as to nominal Strength, and indeed received some Increase of its former Numbers; for, to make the Arrangement good, we added some Companies, and sent to the General's Assistance a Detachment of Five Regiments of 1000 Men, instead of Six Battalions of 800. If the Officers on the Madras Establishment have been Sufferers by an Arrangement which the public Service of this Country has made necessary, I will not censure them for complaining; but I must attribute the Cause to the Measure of breaking our Detachment, and dividing it among the Sepoy Corps of the Madras Establishment, which, however necessary in the Judgment of the Commander in Chief, I recollect to be contrary to the Instructions of this Government, communicated to him when the Detachment moved from our Provinces.

I observe that Sir Eyre Coote remarks on the Staff allowed to a Major of Colonel Pearse's Detachment, and thenceforth thinks it fit to reflect on the unnecessary Expence which we have permitted to be incurred in the Charge of that Corps. The only Major of Colonel Pearse's Detachment that had a Staff was Major Edmondson, expressly appointed Second in Command of it: It has been always usual, I believe, for the Second in Command of so large a Force to have the Staff which was allowed to Major Edmondson; but it was not intended, nor was it necessary, that it should be continued to him longer than he held that Station, and therefore when he no more was Second in Command, as would be the Case when a Junction was effected between the Detachment and the Main Army, he of course would lose the Rights and Properties of the Office.

I beg leave to assure the Board of my entire Concurrence in their Reply of the 24th September to General Goddard's Letter of the 5th of July, and in that written by the Select Committee of the same Date. I have the Honour to transmit to them Two Letters from General Goddard, bearing Date the 11th June and 6th August, which I received at Chunargur, and have not been till lately able to transmit to them, on account of the great Insecurity of the Conveyance: To these I have yet made no Reply, and none is now necessary from me, since the Sentiments of the Board, entirely conformable to my own, have already been expressed to him upon the most material Points of them; and, as to the rest, the Board are much better able to judge, than I can be at this Distance from the Presidency, how far the Plan proposed by General Goddard, in his Letter of the 11th of June, or that subsequently proposed by the President and Select Committee of Bombay, of which no Intimation has yet been sent me, for supplying the Troops on the Malabar Coast with Provisions, can be complied with, without affecting the more essential Claims of the Army under Sir Eyre Coote, and the Settlement at Fort St. George.

I have been sorry to observe, on a Perusal of General Goddard's Letter to the Board of 6th August, that the General had mistaken the Sense and Meaning of our Orders of the 11th of June, respecting a Peace with the Maratta State; I judge so from my present Recollection of them, for I have not a Copy with me.—In a Minute, which the General has delivered at a Meeting of the Select

Select Committee, and extracted in his Letter to us, he asserts, that one of the Events, in which the Powers which we had granted him were to be exercised, was the Deputation of Dewagur Pundit Moodajee Dewan to Poona, for the Purpose of mediating between this Government and the Marattas; whereas I believe that our Instructions to the General, not only provided for the Deputation of Dewagur Pundit to Poona, but of any one else who might be appointed to go there by the Court of Nagpoor.

I have already expressed my Approbation of the Orders sent to Bombay, and to Brigadier General Goddard, on the 24th September, against a Plan of offensive Operations, and an Augmentation of the Military Establishment on that Coast. The Reasoning in favour of an Increase of their Army, is doubtless overset, by their own Confession of Inability to maintain what they have already, and we are unable to supply them. I have not yet seen the Plan of offensive Operations recommended, but I am generally against it, not being able to discover to what useful Object it can tend, be it what it may. This Government has no Object but a Peace; we have acquired all that we fought for when we were forced into the War, and we have offered a large Part of that Whole to effect a Peace. But I am influenced by still further Reasons for opposing of the Orders sent to Brigadier General Goddard; and these I shall now recite; first making an Apology to the Board for not having before given them public Information of the Facts on which they were grounded. I alluded to them distantly in an official Letter which I wrote Mr. Wheler from Chunar; but from a Fear of its being intercepted, it was expressed with so much Caution, that I fear * may not exactly have been understood. In a private Letter, which I have since written to Mr. Wheler, I have been more explicit; and shall be obliged to him if he will be pleased to lay before the Board, and record upon their Proceedings, such Part of it as relates to the Subject. * Sic in Orig.

I was made to understand, by a Letter which I received from Colonel Muir, and by distant Advances made to me after my first Arrival at this Place, that Madajee Scindia was very desirous of a Peace. His Wishes coinciding with those of our Government, I sent Orders to Colonel Muir to negotiate, and full Powers to conclude, a separate Peace with him, accompanied by Instructions for the Colonel's Guidance in fixing the Conditions of it. As these appear to be the Orders on which a Treaty has since been prepared, I transmit a Copy of them enclosed for the Information of the Board, together with a Copy of my Credentials to Colonel Muir: They were both drawn up to go in the smallest Compass possible, on account of the Danger to the Passage of our Letters at that Period. Soon after I had dispatched these Orders, and before they could reach Colonel Muir, I received from him a Communication of his Correspondence with Scindia, with respect to the Conditions of a Peace, and was happy to find by it, that the Conditions to which Scindia would agree, were, except in very trivial Instances, the same which I had empowered Colonel Muir to yield.

I have the Honour to transmit enclosed to the Board a Translation of the Proposal made to Colonel Muir by Scindia's Dewan, on the Part of his Master, a Copy of my Replies, and a Letter which I wrote to Colonel Muir on the 11th Ultimo.

A Truce had been respectively agreed on between the Two Commanders, and my Instructions to Colonel Muir fortunately reached him before the limited Period of it was expired. I have been for some Time in hourly Expectation of hearing that the Treaty was concluded, having had the Satisfaction to learn from Colonel Muir, that neither the Arts of Cheit Sing, nor the worst State of our Affairs in this Country, even the most exaggerated Account of them, appear to have affected the amicable Disposition of the Maratta Chief. But as it will afford the Board Pleasure to know what Progress Colonel Muir has made, I have the Honour to subjoin an Extract of the last Letter which I received from him, under Date the 6th Instant: "The Treaty is at last fairly made out, and this Day transmitted to Scindia for his Approbation. To-morrow it will be returned; and,

to
" if approved, Captain Ford will be dispatched for * to his Camp to see the Signature and Seal * Sic in Orig.
" affixed; after which Interview I shall be able to write you fully on every Part of the im-
" portant Charge entrusted to my Management." To this Information I beg the Board's Per-
" mission to add an Extract of a private Letter from Colonel Muir's Camp, of yet a later Date:
Sessai, dated 11th October 1781: "The Treaty is ready, and Ford is to set out this Morning for
" the Maratta Camp, to have it executed by the Pateel, as he has already approved of the Articles
" in it."

The Board will observe in Scindia's Proposals for a separate Peace, that he has promised his Interposition at Poona for effecting a general Peace with the Maratta State; and as in such Event it will be necessary to take some further Steps for securing Success to so desirable an Object, I shall soon have Occasion to address the Board again on this important Subject.

I have the Honour to be, with great Esteem,

Benares,
the 22d October 1781.

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servant,
Warren Hastings.

P. S. Since the above Letter was copied fair, I have received the Copy of a Minute delivered to the Board by Mr. Wheler on the 4th of last Month; and beg leave to offer my Acknowledgments and

and Thanks to that Gentleman, for the honourable Testimony which he has afforded in it of his Approbation of my Conduct on the Occasion to which it alludes.

W. H.] 

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Supreme Council.

Gentlemen,

I had the Honour of addressing you the 15th Ultimo, acquainting you with the March of the Army to Calian, and my Arrival at Bombay, since the Dispatch of which Letter, nothing material has occurred relative to our political Transactions with the Maratta State, nor have any Measures been taken on the Part of their Government, which can be of Importance to the future Progress or final Termination of the War, as the only Motion made by them, since the Retreat of their main Army up the Gauts has been the detaching a Body of Troops to the Northward to ravage and destroy the Districts near Surat; but as Major Forbes with his Force is stationed in the Neighbourhood of that City, and the Collections from these new Acquisitions are almost, if not entirely completed, it will not be in the Power of the Enemy to do any material Mischief to them

when

* Sic in Orig. till after the Rains, and * now some Plan must be adopted for their Defence and Preservation. The Troops under Major Forbes are equal to oppose the Force at present employed by the Enemy in that Quarter; and it is probable even a Part of these may return towards Poona, since by the latest Accounts from thence the Minister had not ventured to dismiss any Part of his Army, and it was confidently reported, that he proposed keeping them together the whole rainy Season in the Neighbourhood of the Capital.

The great and heavy Expence this must occasion, together with the Sums he has been already obliged to disburse to reward the Services of the different Chiefs, as well as to satisfy them for the Loss both of Men and Horses sustained during the late Campaign, will, it may be expected, make the Minister desirous of bringing the War to a speedy Termination. Hyder, apprehensive of this Consequence, has been, and still continues very frequent and pressing in his Representations to the Poona Durbar, and exceedingly liberal in his Promises both of Men and Money to assist them against us. He has even given further and more striking Proofs of his anxious Care to prevent any Coalition taking place between the English and Maratta State at this Time, by agreeing to pay the latter Fifty Lacks of Rupees; and it is confidently communicated to me, that of this Amount he has already sent Nana Furnese Merchants Bills for Two Lacks. All these Circumstances, added to the whole Tenor of the Minister's Conduct since Hyder entered the Carnatic, prove so close and intimate a Connection between them, that it is evident no distinct or separate Interest can be pursued by either, and that the Maratta Government will be bounded and directed by the Event of the Operations on the Coast of Coromandel.

Here I cannot but lament the little Intercourse we have enjoyed of late with that Quarter, by which Means we are kept in Ignorance of the State of the War there. The last certain Intelligence from thence was dated early in March; and though, since that Period, many Reports have been currently and confidently spread, very favourable to the Progress of our Arms against Hyder, yet the fallacious Nature of this Species of Intelligence is too well known, from repeated Experience, to admit of placing any real Dependence upon so uncertain and precarious a Foundation: It will not therefore be in our Power, consistent with good Policy, to come to any fixed Determination, or decide upon the Plan most proper to be pursued at this Time, towards effecting an Accommodation with the Marattas, until we can obtain an actual Knowledge of the War on the Coast, especially as we have so much Room to hope a favourable Issue to it, which alone can secure Success to our Negotiations, and without which it is not probable, from what has already passed, the Minister would listen to any Conditions we might choose to offer.

I have in a former Letter, to which I here beg leave to call your Attention, most earnestly recommended the Expediency of connecting the Operations of Colonel Camac's Detachment with those of the Troops on this Coast under my Command, and leaving it to our mutual Endeavours and Resources to form a Junction of Forces, in order to act with Vigour against the Enemy, should the War be prolonged another Campaign. You are already acquainted with my Motives for proposing this Measure, and I shall not therefore trouble you with a Repetition of them.

Since writing that Letter, another Diminution of our Military Strength on this Side, but with it a very considerable Decrease of Expence, no less than that of the whole Madras Detachment, has been resolved upon.

* Sic in Orig. The Select Committee of Bombay represented to me, as a Measure which they wished to adopt from Motives of strong Necessity, and to prevent the Danger to which they might be exposed on account of the few Europeans belonging to this Establishment, the incorporating the Men of the Madras European Battalion and Company of Artillery with their own Troops, and send round them * Officers to the Coast of Coromandel. The Deference and Regard I paid to their Judgment, respecting the Right they possessed of taking such a Step, and the Necessity I was sensible there existed, from Considerations for the public Good, for adopting it, if admissible under any Circumstances, has induced me to grant the Concurrence they required; but, in order to effect a more complete Reduction of the Expence incurred by maintaining a Detachment at this Distance from its own Presidency, and at the same Time to contribute all in our Power to strengthen the

the Army upon the Coast, I thought it further expedient to propose to the Committee, that the Carnatic Battalion of Sepoys should accompany the Officers. The Committee have acquiesced in this Proposal, and Preparations are making accordingly for sending them round in the Ponsbourne, Contractor, and Duke of Portland, Indiamen, which will, I conceive, be ready to sail early in July.

I lose no Time in acquainting you with this Resolution, that you may be fully informed of our Situation, Military Force, and the Extent of the Resources we possess for prosecuting the War next Campaign. The Reasons which have determined the Select Committee and myself to dispose of the Madras Troops in the Manner above mentioned, will be stated at large and explained to you by the Opportunity of the Dispatch of the Indiamen; and I flatter myself the Measure will appear to you useful and necessary for the Good of the Public Service, and meriting your Approbation. In the mean Time, I beg leave generally to point out the material Benefits we shall derive from it: First, the Reduction of a very heavy Expence, which has been hitherto supported with Difficulty, and which becomes every Day more and more * colonating. Second, the Accession of a respectable Force for the Defence of this Presidency, and at a trifling Addition of Charge, when the Advices from Europe, and the War lately declared against the Dutch, render Attention to its Security an Object of the greatest and most interesting Consequence: And Third, The Assistance, however small, which the Return of the Officers and Sepoy Battalions to the Coast of Coromandel will give to the Operations there.

* Error in Cypher.

I shall conclude this Letter by suggesting and earnestly recommending to your Consideration a Measure, which it appears may be of the greatest public Benefit, and must, exclusive of the certain Difficulty we shall find in raising Funds for the Payment of the Troops, be of the most material Assistance to relieve the Distress they will be exposed to from the Want of Provisions for their Subsistence in a Country that has been so long, and still continues to be, the Seat of a Maratta War. The Measure I would propose is, to send round large Supplies of Grain from Bengal, where it can be purchased at a moderate Price, for the Subsistence and sole Use of the Troops under my Command, which can be served out to them at a fixed Rate, and be received by them in lieu of Money.

The Price can be calculated in such a Manner as to indemnify the Company for every Charge they may incur in the purchasing, Freight, &c. and at the same Time the Troops will be supplied at a low and reasonable Rate; and besides that, the very probable Event of an absolute Scarcity from the Cause I have already assigned, will be fully provided against.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

Bombay,

Gentlemen,

11th June 1781.

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

(Signed)

Tho^r Goddard.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esq. Governor General, &c. Supreme Council.

Gentlemen,

I had the Pleasure to address you the 30th ultimo from Bombay, acquainting you of my Intention of immediately setting out for Surat, which I accordingly did the Day following, and since my Arrival here have been honoured with your Commands signified in your Letter of the 11th June. Although the Letters which I addressed to you upon the Arrival of the Army at Panwell, and afterwards from Bombay, will have fully explained the Transactions of my March from Bave Ghaut, and have convinced you on whose Side the Superiority of Arms remained, as well as described the particular Reasons which rendered my Movement to Panwell at that Time necessary, a Measure which you will perceive was dictated more by our Attention to the Operations of the War on the Coast, and the Desire of being assisting to their Success by an immediate Relief of the Tillicherry Detachment, than the Consequence of any Consciousness on our Part of inferior Strength to the Troops that opposed us, or an Apprehension of Danger from the Situation in which we were then placed, I cannot but most sincerely regret the Period, however short, that may have intervened before any certain Advices could reach you, and remove the unfavourable Impression, which an Account as premature and exaggerated as that received from the Raja of Berar, must unavoidably have made in your Minds; though permit me here to add, with the most grateful Warmth of Acknowledgments, that I consider the doubtful Light in which you beheld the Intelligence, notwithstanding the authentic Channel through which it was conveyed to you, as the most striking Proof of your Confidence in, and good Opinion of, my Zeal for your Interests, and shall endeavour to convince you, by my future Exertions and faithful Services, of the lively Impression which such reiterated Marks of Favour have made in my Mind.

Having addressed the President and Select Committee of Bombay immediately upon Receipt of your Letter, inclosing a Copy of it for their Perusal and Information, and at the same Time explained to them my Ideas upon the Sentiments therein expressed, I beg leave to transcribe a Part of that Address for your particular Observation, and presume to hope that the Opinion which I have formed of your Views, and the Plan I have persisted in recommending from a Conviction of its Expediency, founded on them, and an Attention to the general Situation of Affairs, as explained in the Minute lately delivered in to the Committee by me, and the Letters addressed to you

you in consequence, both by their Government and myself, will be honoured with your Concurrence and Approbation.

* Sic in Orig.

* [Extract.] You will receive the Instructions given for my Guidance in the Exercise of the Powers with which they have been pleased to intrust me, are made to depend upon two Events, neither of which has to our Knowledge yet taken place, and of which, as far as we may venture to judge from Circumstances, there is at present no Prospect. These are, first, the Deputation of Dewagheer Pundit, Moodajee's Dewar, to Poona, for the Purpose of mediating Peace between the English and Maratta State; and secondly, the Arrival of any Overture directly from the Government of Poona towards an Accommodation. Whenever either of these Events shall take

† Not decyphered in the Original.

place, the Instructions contained in the inclosed Letter will become the Rule, and † 6028, i. e. by which to regulate and form the Conduct of any Negotiation that may of consequence be entered into. In the mean Time I must, after maturely considering the Contents of the Honourable Governor General and Council's Letters, and in particular attending to the false and exaggerated Account transmitted to them of the Transactions of my March from Bhou Gaut, which

‡ Sic in Orig.

however they seem to have seen and understood in the real and proper Light, I ‡ persist in the Sentiments I have already delivered to your Committee, and recommend the Prosecution of the Plan of Operation for the ensuing Campaign, recently agreed upon, as most consistent with the express Intentions of the Government of Bengal, and most likely to promote the Success of their Views in the Attainment of an advantageous Peace, or even an honourable equal one. Since, in case Dewagheer Pundit's actual Arrival at Poona to assist, in effecting a Treaty, our Condition to prosecute Hostilities with Vigour will give Weight to his and our united Endeavours for that desirable Purpose; and it is easy to conceive, that if we are to expect to receive any direct Over-

§ Sic in Orig.

tures from the Maratta Government, the most probable, indeed the only effectual Measure § of producing a Disposition so favourable to our Views, is to shew that we are prepared and able to enter upon any active and decisive Campaign immediately, should he neglect the present Opportunity, and suffer the War to be prolonged another Season. [End of the Extract.]

You see, Gentlemen, from a Perusal of the above Extract, that my Sentiments regarding the Expediency of putting ourselves in a Condition to prosecute, by every possible vigorous Exertion, an offensive Campaign against the Marattas, continue the same as when I addressed you the 31st Ultimo. My Opinion upon this Occasion is founded upon the following Reasons, that as the Two principal Objects of our present political Pursuits are an honourable Termination of the War with the Marattas, and an Opportunity of exerting all our Strength against Hyder, neither of these Points can be attained, but by the Means of some great and decisive Advantage over the former, since it is natural to suppose they will never sit down for a Time contented with the Loss they have already suffered, and wait the Issue of Hyder Ally's Operations on the Coast of Coromandel, which have had so favourable a Beginning, and in whose final Success they know they must share rather than agree to any Terms we might offer, provided they remain free from the immediate Apprehension of further Danger or Molestation from us. Another Argument, and that a most powerful one, is, that the great and formidable Preparations now actually making by the Maratta Minister, promise an Exertion on the Part of the Enemy, which it is necessary we should be prepared effectually to resist, and if possible retaliate with double Vengeance upon them. This End will, I trust, be fully obtained by carrying into Execution the Plan I have proposed, and I therefore most strenuously solicit that no Time may be lost in transmitting such Instructions, and affording such effectual Aid as may enable me, in Concert with this Government, to adopt and enter upon the Measures necessary for its Accomplishment. As the Particulars of the Plan above alluded to are contained in the Minute given in by me to the Select Committee, and explained at large in our several Addresses to you, and will be transmitted you by Sea, which at this Season is the most expeditious Mode of Conveyance, I need not now swell this Packet, by entering into a minute Description of it, which must be known long before this can reach you. It is sufficient to mention here, that it is proposed to collect as large a Force as Circumstances will possibly admit of, and adequate to the Purpose of carrying on an offensive Plan of Operations with Effect: That, for this Purpose, a temporary Increase is to be made in the military Establishment: That Futty Sing is to be called upon to perform his Engagement with the Honourable Company, and required to give every Assistance in his Power to the Prosecution of the War: That, exclusive of this Aid, the Utility of Horse to carry on any distant Operations against an Enemy, whose Strength consists in Cavalry, is so obvious, and their Services so necessary || give

|| Sic in Orig.

a decisive and complete Success to our Arms, that a Body of serviceable Horse should be employed by the Company, and at their own Expence, if no other Means can be found of • 10840 them: And lastly, That the Detachment under Colonel Muir should be ordered to co-operate entirely with me, and, if possible, form a Junction of Force, without which the Plan proposed must remain imperfect and defective: As the Execution of this Plan will necessarily involve us in a temporary Increase of Expence, and this Government continues to declare itself totally unpossessed of Resources for its Support, it is needless to observe, that our entire Dependence must be placed upon you; and that without your timely Aid and Exertions in our Behalf, it will be impossible to adopt the Measures now proposed in their full Extent; and unless we do so, no important or adequate Success can be expected. I shall do myself the Honour of addressing you again very shortly, acquainting you with the Result of my present Visit to the Northward, in the Business of which, on account of the short Period that has passed since my

• Not decyphered in the Original.

Arrival, I have not been able to effect any Thing. After assuring you of the cheerful and implicit Obedience which I shall most scrupulously pay to the Commands with which you have been pleased to honour me, I shall conclude the present Address by acknowledging, with the most grateful Thanks for the further distinguishing Marks it contains of your Favour, your Letter of the 14th June, which reached me this Day.

Surat,
6th August 1781.

I have the Honour to be, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) Tho^r Goddard.

(C O P Y.)

To Colonel Moir.

Sir,

Chunargur, 29th August 1781.

The Treachery of Rajah Cheyt Sing has compelled me to retreat to this Place, where I wait to reduce this Zemindary; a Work, I trust, of no great Difficulty or Time. I have received a Letter from you mentioning that Madagee Scindia has offered Terms of Peace. I send you full Powers.—Agree with him either for an Alliance of mutual Defence or Neutrality.—If he desires to include the Peshwa, you may agree to a Treaty of Peace with the Peshwa, and an Alliance against Hyder Ally Cawn, and all common Enemies; or of Peace simply on the Conditions of restoring all that we have acquired during the War, except Ahmedabad and and § the Territory conquered for Raja Futty Sing Gaycwan, and the Fortrefs of Guallier, and Fort and Territory of Satar. That we will never assist Raganaut Raw, nor interfere with his Concerns, nor admit him into our Forts or Territories; but we will not deliver him into the Hands of any one; let a Time be allowed him to repair to a Place of Security.

§ Sic in Orig.

We will yield what is ours, and what we can in Honour grant, but we will never suffer our Treaties to be infringed nor our Faith to be violated.—Reserve for us Bassein if you can, even if it should be necessary to yield in Exchange for it all the Lands obtained by the Treaty with Colonel Upton, except Salsett and the other ceded Islands, and the ceded Moiety of Baroach; but do not insist on the Bassein to the Hindrance of Peace. We want nothing from them but their Alliance against Hyder Ally Cawn, and that we dispense with. Be careful that the Agreement do not contain any Thing hostile to the Government of Berar, or hurtful to our Connection with it; obtain the Restoration of the Chundery Raja, and secure, as far as you may have the Means, the Interests of the Raja of Nurwerr, and any other Chiefs who have been active in our Cause. Include the Rana of Ghode and Futty Sing Gaycivan in the Peace, to prevent future Provocations of Hostility; let it be agreed to exclude the French and all the European Nations from the Ports and Dominions of the Marrattas. If a Treaty has already taken place between General Goddard and the Marratta State, the present Treaty must in such Case be void, but you may assure Scindia that no Peace shall be made to his Prejudice. Send, if you think proper, a confidential Person to Madagee Scindia. If he will engage on the above Terms, he must conclude them now: I am making my final Arrangements, and if the Time is lost, a Treaty * a Treaty with him may be for ever precluded by them. Obviate any Conclusion which he may draw from the present Scene.—It regards myself personally, and myself at this Time but little.—Cheyt Sing, by the sudden Massacre of some of the Sepoys of my Guard, which diminished it to the small Number of 100 Men, shut up with me in the close Suburbs of Benares, might have effected my Destruction. I escaped the Danger, and Troops are assembling daily, to which he can afford no Opposition. While the Effect of these Instructions is passing to Scindia, the Raja's total Exclusion ought to be accomplished; I hope it will.

* Sic in Orig.

I am, &c.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

E. Hay,

Sub Secretary to the Honourable Board.

Copy of the Credentials from the Governor General to Colonel Muir.

I the Governor General of the Provinces of Bengal, &c. &c. having received full Powers and Authority from the Governor General and Council of the said Provinces, and relying on your Fidelity, Prudence, and Integrity and Circumspection, have deputed and appointed you to be the Public Minister of the Governor General and Council aforesaid, to treat with Madagee Scindia, or any Person by him deputed for that Purpose, and I hereby delegate to you full Powers and Authority to act in that Capacity, according to the Instructions which I have given you for that Purpose.

Given at Chunargur under my Hand and Seal, this 29th Day of August 1781.

(A true Copy.)

E. Hay,

Sub Secretary to the Honourable Board.

(COPY.)

(C O P Y .)

Translate of a Letter, and Proposals of Peace from the Pundit Chumnajee Ra-Dewan, on the Part of the Maharajah Mahajee Pundit Patiel, delivered Muir the 27th August 1781.

Health to the generous and courteous Colonel, the Support and Protector of the indigent, &c.

The Patiel (may his good Fortune be perpetual) has deputed the Writer of this to negotiate with you a Treaty of Peace. His Intentions are manifested by the under-written Proposals; you are requested to communicate your Pleasure therein.

Article 1st.

The Patiel will agree to separate himself from his Principals, and to make a Peace with the English Gentlemen, provided he may at all Times be assured of the Assistance and Support of their Government.

Article 2d.

He offers himself as a Mediator for a Peace with the Peshwa and Huder Naich, if such an Event be desired; a certain Time to be allowed him for that Purpose, in which the Result is to be waited: If a Peace is effected in that Time it is well, if not, the English Gentlemen are to act as they think proper, but not to require Assistance from him, nor * to take their Route through his Country; in such case he will neither oppose their Proceedings nor give Assistance to Poona.

Article 3d.

Such Parts of the Country on this Side of the Jumna now in the Possession of the English, to be restored to him; and for the future they are not to disturb his Dominions.

Article 4th.

On the Footing of Friendship and Honour sincere and mutual, and on such Considerations only, he requires that his Elephants and Artillery be restored to him.

Article 5th.

On the final Conclusion of Peace by the Parties, the English Gentlemen to return to their own Country, and he will march himself on one side till a Peace with Poona is effected: This Transaction is to be kept entirely secret, in order that it may not come to the Knowledge of the Ministry at Poona.

(A true Translate.)

(Signed) Thomas Ford,

Persian Interpreter to Colonel Muir.

(A true Copy,)

E. Hay,

Sub Secretary to the Honble. Board.

The Governor General's Replies transmitted to Colonel Muir for his Information and Guidance.

Article 1st.

We agree to this Article with the following Explanation, namely, We agree to make a Peace with the Patiel separate from his Principals, and propose that in all cases where either they or the Patiel should be first attacked, and it shall be in the Power of the other either by Army (if they shall have a Force near enough), or by Mediation, they shall afford Assistance to the utmost of their Power, to the Party so attacked against the Aggressor.

Article 2d.

Agreed to except a Peace with Huder Naich.

Article 3d.

Agreed to, with the exception of the actual Possessions of the Ranna of Gohud.

Article 4th.

Agreed.

Article 5th.

Agreed.

Copy

Copy of a Letter from the Honble. the Governor General to Colonel Grainger Muir, dated
Chünargur, 11th September 1781.

Sir,

I had just closed the accompanying Letter to you, when I Yesterday received your several Dispatches of the 25th and 27th August.

Scindia's Propositions are on the whole very nearly conformable to my Wishes; I now return them with short Answers annexed to each, which I desire you will explain to his Dewan Chinnagee. That Part of the First Article in which he provides that he shall at all Times be assured of the Assistance and Support of our Government, if construed literally, would require more than we could at all Times be able to perform; and as I think it necessary that nothing should be inserted which, under any possible Construction of Words, may be inconsistent with Sincerity and good Faith, I have therefore qualified my Acquiescence to the First Article, by explaining to what Extent, and under what Circumstances, Assistance should be given by either Party.

You may further explain, that it is not expected that he shall afford us Assistance in any Case against the Peshwa.

The Exception with respect to Huder Naich, in the Second Article, will, I imagine, form no Obstacle to your concluding an Agreement regarding the rest of Scindia's Proposals.—He must know that in the present busy Scene of War on the Coast, many important Events must have happened. These must have Weight with regard to any Negotiations relative to Hyder Ally, and these neither Scindia nor I can possibly foresee or judge of; besides, he is at too great a Distance to interfere in any Negotiation between us and Hyder, if we were ever desirous that such a Thing should take place.

I am well pleased with the Plan which Madajee Scindia proposes with respect to the Peshwa, and even wish that a separate Treaty may be concluded with him without your finding it necessary to enter into any Discussion whatever regarding the Objects in Dispute between the Peshwa and us: Leave them open for future Discussion, and accept of Madajee Scindia's Offer of Mediation; desire him, on concluding the separate Treaty, to send me Passports and Perwannas without Loss of Time, for a Gentleman whom I shall send to Poona in Company with a Person from him, with full Powers to settle and conclude a Treaty between us and the Peshwa.

On finishing the separate Treaty, you will immediately return with the Detachment under your Command to the Vizier's Dominions.

If it should be agreed on betwixt you and Scindia that a Truce should take place between us and the Peshwa, during the Period which may be limited for settling a final Treaty betwixt us, I desire that you will communicate to General Goddard this and any other Article which may affect his Operations, and forward to him the inclosed Letter from me, in which I have directed him to adhere to the Terms of your Agreement.

You will observe that in my Answer to Scindia's Third Proposition, I have excepted generally the actual Possessions of the Rana of Gohud. I think it necessary however here to explain this Answer more fully; Gualior must positively be kept for the Rana; but if Scindia, in the course of your Negotiations, should insist on our restoring Cutchwagur and the rest of the Territories which have been put in the Rana's Possession by us since the Commencement of the War, I desire that you will not let these Territories be an Obstacle to the Conclusion of Peace.—We may restore them without any Deviation from the Spirit of our Treaty with the Rana, in which the Reservation of Gualior clearly implies a Right of disposing of any other Conquest; and compared with the Acquisition of Gualior, these Territories are of so small Importance to the Rana, that I think it probable he will, if necessary, agree to their being restored.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

Chunargur,
the 11th September 1781.

(A true Copy.)

E. Hay, Sub Secretary to the Honourable Board.

The Letter, of which the above is a Copy, was not dispatched until the 23d of September, and on that Day a Postscript was added to it, giving a brief Account of the Raja's Rebellion, and the military Operations against him.

Gentlemen.

I have this Morning had the great Pleasure of receiving your Letter of the 16th Instant, conveying to me Advices of Sir Eyre Coote's Victory over Hyder's Army on the 27th Ult. and do sincerely and heartily congratulate the Board on this glorious Event. I have given Orders for the immediate Dispatch of the Intelligence to the Officers of the Army without the Provinces, that it may be communicated to the Troops, and a Salute fired in Joy of our signal Success. The News which you have done me the Honour of transmitting me, will, I hope, contribute to afford an advantageous Result to my Proceedings; and I beg leave to assure the Board, that nothing shall be wanting on my Part to do Credit and Honour to the pleasing and generous Confidence

which they are pleased to repose in my Zeal for, and Attention to, the Interest of the public Service. I have the Honour to be, with much Esteem, Gentlemen,
Yours, &c. &c. &c.

Benares,
the 24th October 1781.

(Signed) Warren Hastings

Agreed that a Letter be written to the Governor General as follows:

To the Governor General:

Sir,

We have had the Pleasure to receive your Letters of the 13th, 18th, 22d, and 23d of last Month, in the Secret Department.

The Conduct of Beneram Pundit merits our Approbation in every Respect. We shall with Pleasure add our Signature to the Bond which you have given him for the Advance of a Lac of Rupees. Indeed we should be happy to reward such an Instance of generous Attachment and public Confidence in any Manner that might be agreeable to him, and that would properly express the Approbation of Government.

It is difficult for us to express the Satisfaction which we feel at your having been able so speedily and so successfully to suppress the Rebellion of Cheit Sing; nor can we sufficiently admire the Spirit and Alacrity with which the Troops flew from every Quarter to your Support. Much depended upon the Vigour and Rapidity with which the Forces of the rebellious Raja were attacked, and his Strong-holds invested. The Measures which you adopted, in so critical and so unexpected an Occasion, do you no less Credit than the Promptitude and Ability with which your Orders were executed are honourable to the Officers and Soldiers who followed your Commands.

From the great Quantity of military Stores which Cheit Sing had collected, and his other Preparations, we are persuaded that he looked ultimately to Independence, by associating himself with our other Enemies. Your Arrival at Benares, and the Circumstances that followed, precipitated his Resolution. The Conclusion has been fortunate in every Respect.

The Daringness of the Raja's Conduct shews to us how much this Government ought to be upon its Guard in watching the Conduct of its powerful Tributories and Connections; and we are convinced, that the Issue of the Commotion will hold forth such an Example as must deter all such Attempts for the future, and establish more firmly the Powers of this Government. We repose the utmost Confidence in your Wisdom and Ability to bring these Troubles to a happy Termination. The Steps which you have already taken and communicated to us, appear the most proper that could be adopted; nor have we a Doubt but that your final Establishment of Peace and Security in the Zemindary will be such as shall be most for the public Honour, and the particular Interest of the Company.

When we are favoured with the full Detail of your Transactions, which you propose to send us, we shall with Pleasure discuss this Subject more particularly. The Interruptions to our regular Communication with you, have in no Instance, we believe, prejudiced the public Interest; they have even served, as you justly remark, to shew the Similarity of our respective Sentiments and Determination, at a Time when neither you nor we could be informed of the Opinion of each other.

You judged right in not publishing our Proclamation at Benares, after your own had been issued. Declarations from an Authority that might be supposed different, could not add to the Force of your Representations. We wish to strengthen, not to embarrass or weaken your Hands: We have accordingly ordered the Resident at Benares to suppress our Proclamation, the Object of which Proclamation was to prevent the Contagion of Rebellion from spreading. We wished to impress the Provinces with the proper Idea of that Steadiness to the public Faith which is the true Interest of this Government, and which our Enemies are continually endeavouring to impeach to our Discredit. The Occasion afforded us also a happy Opportunity of testifying to the World that Spirit of Union* and Harmony in our Council which is ever desirable, but which, in the pre-

* Sic in Orig.

Unity
sent Situation of Affairs, may be said to be indispensably necessary. We are convinced that your Sentiments on this Subject are exactly our own. Even in Times of less critical Emergency, a Difference of Opinion may prevail, and often does, with Advantage, in the Constitution of an Administration such as ours. But the present Crisis admits not of the Embarrassments of the Opposition of Opinions. We are surrounded with War. Its Expences have exhausted our Resources. The Difficulties and Distresses of the present State are without Example and beyond Conception. As good Servants, as Men capable of reflecting upon the interesting Magnitude of our Trust, what Inducements have we not to unite cordially in exerting every Faculty and Ability which we possess, to promote the Welfare of the public Interest with which we are charged?

Impressed as we must all be with these Sentiments, and equally impressed with the Necessity of Harmony among ourselves, we need not add that we are persuaded that every Latitude of Power with which you are vested † shall be † executed for the public Good; and that the Readiness of our Approbation can only tend to excite you to great and successful Exertions.

† Sic in Orig.

Your Situation, vested with such Powers and Confidence, has already enabled you to forward the great and necessary Object of Peace. We have every Reason to hope that the Arrangements with Scindia may lead to a speedy Conclusion of the whole of the Maratta War. Your Approbation of the Letter of the Board of the 24th September to the Government of Bombay, is most satisfactory to us, as well as your Opinion of General Goddard's Propositions in his Letters of July and August last. The Force of the Expedition which was intended against the Cape of Good Hope having, upon Information of our Distress in the Carnatic, been most generously and wisely directed by its Commanders to come to our Aid, we hope it may arrive upon the Malabar Coast at a Time the most seasonable to give Success to your Negotiations at Poonah.

We wish to have your Opinion how the Government of Bombay should be directed to act, in case General Meadows arrives there with the Troops under his Command? and whether, as General Meadows can have no direct Authority from the Company to act with their Troops, this Government should not send him a special Authority?

Upon this and many other interesting Subjects we feel the great Want of your Advice and Direction; but much as we wish your speedy Return to the Presidency, we cannot press it; the great Advantage which your present Situation affords you to regulate the Affairs of the distant Provinces, to strengthen our Frontier, and forward the Business of Peace, is superior to every other Consideration.

As the Communication is now open between us, we shall inform you regularly of our Proceedings; and hope to hear of your Progress fully and confidentially upon every convenient Occasion.

Fort William,
5th November 1781.

We have the Honour to be, &c.

A P P E N D I X, N^o LII.

Book 36. Page 775.

Extract of a Consultation of the 12th November 1781.

Fort William, the 12th November 1781.

At a Council; Present,
Edward Wheler and } Esquires.
John M^rPherson }

The Governor General absent on a Visit to the Northern Provinces.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote absent on Service at Fort St. George.

(a) [READ the following Letter and Enclosure from the Governor General:

Gentlemen,

I lose not an Instant in transmitting to you a Copy of a Letter which I have received from Colonel Muir, conveying to me the agreeable Account of his having concluded a Peace with Madajee Sindia, and in congratulating you most heartily on this happy Event. I had the Honour of acquainting the Board, in my Letter of the 22d Instant, with the Advances which had been made by the Pateel for a Treaty with us, and with the Orders which I had sent to Colonel Muir to enter into it, and shall very soon do myself the Pleasure of writing to you again particularly on the Subject, and of transmitting to you the Treaty which has been concluded, together with the Explanations promised in Colonel Muir's Letter, as soon as I receive them from him.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Regard and Esteem, &c.

Benares,
29th October 1781.

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

Governor
General,
29th October.

Copy of a Letter from Colonel Grainger Muir to the Honourable the Governor General, dated 20th October 1781.

Sir,

I have the Pleasure to inform you, that the Treaty between our Government and Sindiah is finally concluded and sealed, entirely consonant to the Instructions you honoured me with; an Interchange of which, in Counterpart, was duly executed this Morning. Copy and Translate, with many other Particulars of my last Negotiations with the Pateel, I am prevented the Pleasure of laying before you by this Dispatch, owing to Captain Ford's Indisposition, who is returned from the Marratta Camp with so severe a Fever as renders him totally incapable of Business: And as all the Papers relating to this Negotiation are in his Charge, I must wait an Intermission of his Fever, to allow him not only to superintend their being copied, but to explain may * other

* Sic in Orig.

(a) Vide supra, P. 594.

Particulars entrusted to his Management on his Deputation to the Pateel. This Opportunity will, I hope, be afforded me To-morrow.

I have the Honour to inform you, that I have withdrawn the Regiment from Qualaras, and I shall march my Detachment To-morrow Morning, and intend proceeding to Etyah, where I mean to cross the Seemna, unless I receive your Orders to the contrary; and as I have not as yet been honoured with your Instructions regarding the Destination of the Troops under my Command, I beg leave to entreat you will be pleased to favour me with your Commands on this Head as soon as convenient, as I am particularly desirous to have them before I cross the Jumna.

I am sorry to inform you, that my Discovery of the Rana's Conduct of late amounts to a positive Proof of his Infidelity to our Government. He has been carrying on private Negotiations with the Pateel (without any Regard to his Engagements with the Company, replete with the clearest Intention to betray us, and sacrifice our Interests to his own private Views. Upon this Circumstance coming to my Knowledge, I positively refused concluding any Treaty with the Pateel until an attested Copy of the proposed or executed Treaty between them should be lodged in my Possession. This Copy I have with great Difficulty procured with Bappoo Sewajee's Seal affixed; Duplicate of which I shall have the Pleasure to inclose you in my next Dispatch.

I shall further only beg leave to add, that should you have any Commands for me in bringing the Rana to Account for any Balance he may owe the Company, or any other Business, it will be necessary to transmit them so as to meet me before I quit his Country; and that Period cannot exceed the 5th of the ensuing Month. With perfect Respect and Esteem,

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Camp near Sessai,
20th October 1781.

(Signed)

G. Muir.

(A true Copy.)

E. Hay,

Subsc^r to the Honourable Governor General and Council.

A P P E N D I X, N° LIII.

Book 83. Page 179.

Extract of a Consultation of the 14th January 1782.

Fort William, the 14th January 1782.

At a Council; Present,

Edward Wheler and } Esquires.
John Macpherson, }

The Governor General absent on a Visit to the Northern Provinces.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote absent on Service at Fort St. George.

(a) [RECEIVED the following Letters from the Governor General.—

Gov. Gen.
Dec. 25th.

Gentlemen,

I have the Honour to transmit to you Copies of a Letter from Mr. Middleton—of my Answer thereto—and of my Instructions to Colonel Morgan in consequence.—

An early and proper Exertion of our military Force will effectually support the Authority of the Vizier, and in all Probability prevent any dangerous Combination amongst the Jagheerdars, which their Wealth and numerous Dependants might otherwise enable them to form for resisting the Resumption of their Jagheers.

In exceeding the Number of Troops expressly demanded on this Occasion by the Vizier, I have consulted only his Security and Advantage, and I am convinced from my own Information of the State of his Country, as well as from Mr. Middleton's Representations, that it is but anticipating a further Requisition, which, if deferred until the refractory and disaffected Persons shall become formidable, will be attended with great Hazard and proportionate Expence to the Vizier.

The Nabob having experienced from me so ready an Attention to relieve him from the constant Expence of the temporary Brigade, cannot think it unreasonable that the Subsidy for the occasional Force now to be employed for his internal Security, should be liberal, and adapted to the Circumstances under which we furnish it, as well as including its actual Disbursements. It is on this Principle that I shall estimate it, after having ascertained as precisely as possible the fixed and contingent Expences.

Upon these Grounds I hope that I shall meet with the Approbation of the Board in the Steps which I have taken.

(a) Vide supra, P. 598.

The

The Detachment under Major Popham being sickly, and the Services for which it was formed completely executed, I have ordered it to be dissolved, and the Troops composing it to be put under the Command of Colonel Blair for the Protection of this Country, until the final Arrangement for this Duty shall be settled by the Board.

Benares,
25th Dec. 1781.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

Sir,

The Nabob Vizier having appointed an Aumil to take charge of the Begum's Jagheers, she had, it appears, prepared a large Body of Troops, with a supposed Design to resist him. A violent and threatening Letter, which I have just received from the Begum, could seem to leave no Doubt of her Intentions to support the already declared Licentiousness of her Servants in opposing the Nabob's Orders; I have therefore been obliged to join my Solicitation to the Vizier's, for obtaining a Regiment from Colonel Morgan to support the Aumil in the Execution of his Excellency's Commands; and I may add, unless my Judgment far misleads me, we shall be in Want of still further Aid before the Measures of resuming the Jagheers shall be fully established, and the Country restored to that State of Tranquillity and Subordination which it enjoyed before the Contagion spread by Cheyte Sing's Machinations.

Inclosed in the Governor General's Letter, Dec. 25th.

I enclose Copy of my Letter to Colonel Morgan, and have the Honour to be with great Respect,

Lucknow,
December 19, 1781.

Sir, your, &c. &c.

(Signed) Nathaniel Middleton.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

E. Hay,

Sub-Secretary to the Honourable Board.]

Sir,

In consequence of the Representation which you have made me of the Preparation made by the Begum to resist the Order of the Vizier for the Resumption of the Jaghire, and of the Probability that further Opposition from the other Jagheerdars, and Disturbances from disaffected Persons, may be expected, I have directed Colonel Morgan to detach Sir John Cumming to Lucknow, with Four Regiments of Sepoys, and a proper Field Train, in order to support the Authority of the Vizier, and maintain the Tranquillity of his Country, by such Means as his Excellency shall please to direct.

Inclosed in the Governor General's Letter, Dec. 25th.

As the Force to be thus employed for the domestic Tranquillity of the Vizier's Dominions is an Addition to the Brigade on Subsidy, and which is ordered to be in Readiness for marching at the shortest Notice, to defend any Part of his Excellency's Territories, which a foreign Enemy might be tempted to invade during Civil Commotions, the Vizier will, I make no Doubt, cheerfully consent to pay the Expences of the Detachment by a fixed monthly Subsidy during the Service, and which shall be determined and transmitted to you as soon as I can ascertain the probable Disbursements of it.

Benares,
24th Dec. 1781.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

E. Hay,

Sub-Secretary to the Honourable Board.

Sir,

Mr. Middleton, Resident at Lucknow, having acquainted me that the Begum, Mother to the Nabob Vizier, is making Preparation to oppose by Force the Orders of the Vizier for resuming the Jaheer which he formerly granted to her; and that it is to be apprehended that other Jagheerdars and disaffected Persons will endeavour to resist the Vizier's Authority, and raise Disturbances in his Dominions, I desire that you will immediately detach Colonel Sir John Cumming to Lucknow, with such a Force as shall, with the Troops from your Command already employed on Service at the Vizier's Requisition, compose a Detachment of Four Regiments of Sepoys, exclusive of the Regiment stationed at Lucknow, and a proportionate Field Train, with Orders to support the Authority of the Vizier, and to secure the Peace and Tranquillity of the Country by such Means as his Excellency shall point out.

To Colonel Morgan, inclosed in the Governor General's Letter, Dec. 25th, 1781.

At the same Time you will please to hold in readiness for marching, at the shortest Notice, the Troops stipulated by Treaty for the Defence of the Vizier's Dominions.

I have given Orders for the 18th Regiment of Sepoys to return to its Station at Cawnpore.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

E. Hay,

Sub-Secretary to the Honourable Board.

From Gov.
Gen.

Gentlemen,

I have now the Honour to send you the Narrative which I promised in my Letter of the 16th October, of the Transactions and Events which passed during the Course of the late Insurrection of the Province.

I had begun it at the Time of the Date prefixed to it; but the busy Scene which followed, both while I was at Chunar, and after my Return to Benares, hindered me from prosecuting it till a few Days before the Date which I have subjoined to it. I did not chuse to alter the Introduction, although written at such a Distance of Time from that in which the Body of the Work was executed, and even from the Existence of the Events which are recorded in the latter, because I found it not easy to give it a new Form, without a total Omission of what had been already produced, while my Mind was animated by the recent and actual Scenes in which it was engaged, to an anxious and most feeling Solicitude, not more for the Issue of the impending Contest, than for its Consequences on my own Reputation. In the Consciousness of the Rectitude of my own Intentions, I had allowed myself to use an Appeal the most solemn and most sacred that could bind my Relation to Truth, or impress the Conviction of it on the Hearts of others; nor could I, consistently with my own Sense of its Obligation, withdraw it, or coldly place it after the Narrative already written, and written under the Check which I had imposed upon it.—I know not whether I shall be clearly understood.—If I am not, yet let the Endeavour to explain a seeming Impropriety in the Construction of this Performance be accepted for its Apology.

I have only to add my Hope, that as I have received the most cordial Support in the past Events from you, my respectable and most respected Associates in the Administration, and as it has been my unvaried Study to prevent your suffering any Embarrassment from them, my Conduct in them may also receive its first Reward in the Testimony of your Approbation.

Benares,

31st December 1781.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

On the 31st, Ordered, That the Narrative inclosed in this Letter be entered in a separate Book, to be kept with the Records of Council; and that Copies thereof be immediately prepared to be dispatched to the Court of Directors.

Resolved, That the Nancy Snow, instead of proceeding to China, according to her present Destination, be victualled and prepared as soon as possible for carrying a Packet to England.—And resolved, That the Governor General's Narrative be transmitted to the Company by this Vessel.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following Letter from the Governor General:

Sir,

From Gov.
Gen.

Till within a few Hours before the Dispatch of my Narrative, it was my Intention to have sent it by the Dawk; and not thinking it safe to trust the original Affidavits to that Mode of Conveyance, I had determined to detain them until a safer should offer itself.—When Mr. Jaw offered to take upon himself the Charge of my Dispatches to the Presidency, though I accepted his Offer, it did not occur to me to alter my Intentions with respect to the Affidavits, and the Originals therefore were not sent by him. I must for this Reason* I request that you will obtain Mr. Wheler's Permission to add the following Postscript to my Letter.

"P. S. As I do not think it proper to trust the original Affidavits to the common Conveyance by Dawks, I shall take another and early Opportunity of sending them."

Benares,

1st January 1782.

I am, &c.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

The Secretary acquaints the Board, that the Postscript desired by the Governor General to be added to his Letter is rendered unnecessary by the Arrival of Mr. Hay with the following Letter and the original Papers therein mentioned.

Gentlemen,

I have the Honour to transmit to you the following Papers. They are under the Charge of Mr. Hay, who is proceeding to the Presidency on Leave of Absence.

Original Papers relative to the Settlement of this Country agreeable to the following List.

N^o 1. Engagement of Raja Mehipnarain to collect and pay in as much as he is able to recover of the Balance of Revenue still unpaid for the Year 1188 Fuffullee.

N^o 2. Engagement of Raja Mekeepnarain for the Payment of 33 Lacks for the Year 1189, and 40 Lacks for each succeeding Year.

N^o 3. Statement of the Revenue, with the Deductions allowed on sundry Accounts for the Year 1189; also the stated monthly Payments.

N^o 4. Ditto of ditto, with ditto, for the Year 1190; also the stated monthly Payments.

Original Affidavits, Copies of which were transmitted to the Board with my Narrative, on the 31st Ultimo.

Original Treaty concluded by Colonel Muir with Madajee Sindia, and received this Day.

Benares,
2d January 1782.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

Ordered, That the original Papers brought down by Mr. Hay be deposited in the Secretary's Office.

Resolved, That the following Letter be written to the Governor General:

To the Governor General.

Honourable Sir,

We have been favoured with your several Letters of the 29th November, 8th, 11th, and 13th December, and their different Inclosures.

We are sorry that the Narrative of your Proceedings during the Course of the late Insurrection at Benares, did not arrive in Time to be forwarded to the Honourable the Court of Directors by the Swallow. We had detained that Vessel for a considerable Time, in Expectation of it; but judging it necessary at length to dispatch her without them, we acted accordingly, and she left the Pilot on the 3^d Instant.

The Nancy, which has been coppered, was ordered immediately after to be got ready for conveying it, with the Papers annexed; and they shall be copied as speedily as possible for that Purpose. We are now busy in the Perusal of them.

Fort William,

We are, &c.

14th January 1782.

(a) [The Board having already passed their Opinion, in Terms of the fullest Approbation, upon the Governor General's Conduct and Management in the Suppression of the Rebellion of Cheit Sing, and the Regulation of the Province and City of Banaris; they think it unnecessary to repeat their Opinion of those Measures.]

Extract Secret Consultations, 14th Jan. 1782.

They cannot at the same Time but remark, that the Explanation which the Governor General has given in some Parts of his Proceedings, during his first Discussions with Cheit Sing, and subsequent to the Convulsion, are rather an open Avowal of the Motives that actuated his Mind, than the guarded Representations of a public Officer, stating to his Employers the Measures which an extraordinary Situation influenced, dictated, and justified.

To a liberal and candid Tribunal, such was the natural, and certainly the wisest Appeal. The Generosity and Justice of a British Tribunal looks more to the real Motives and Zeal of their Agent, than to the preconcerted Artifice of his Conduct, or the legal Discriminations of his Defence. Even where a public Measure is unsuccessful, the Responsibility required by the Agent (if risked upon public Principles) is frequently his Justification, and in many Cases entitles him to Applause.

In these distant Dominions the ruling Servants of the State attend more to those Rules and Forms which protect from Responsibility, than to an ardent Pursuit of the public Interest; under every private Risk, the Hands of Administration may secure themselves against Condemnation, even though the Country should be lost through their Mismanagement.

It was not by avoiding personal Responsibility that the Servants of the Public established the British Influence in Asia; nor is it by such cold Precautions that our Power is to be maintained, especially at an Hour of general Hostility against us. The Board are led into these Observations, from an ingenuous Consideration of the Difficulties in which the Governor General found himself involved at Banaris, and a Conviction of the Motives under which he acted. The first were surmounted with Ability and Fortitude: The latter they most sincerely believe do him real Honour.

Easy would be the Task to approve the Suppression of the Rebellion, and to stand disconnected with any Responsibility, by justifying those Acts which certainly precipitated the Storm from the Cloud in which it had gathered; Acts which Judges at a Distance, Judges unoppressed with the actual Embarrassments of this Government, may, with great Speciousness of Argument, condemn. But the Board wish not, they cannot permit themselves to proceed so diligently or guardedly. They are at the same Time aware, that in a rigid Investigation of the whole of this Business, the following Questions will be asked:

- 1st. Where were the Governor General's particular Instructions for such extraordinary Demands upon Cheit Sing?
- 2^{dly}. Why was that Chief put in Arrest, when he offered to make every Concession?
- 3^{dly}. Whether there was not a Compact between him and the Company, which specified, that he was only to pay them a certain annual Tribute?

Subsequent to the Massacre of our Troops, and the Events that followed, no Questions will be asked.

In answer to the First Question, the Board think the Governor General was fully authorised by the general Tenor of his Instructions: The Governor General having a deciding Vote, could have written out and approved more particular Instructions. There was a Delicacy in the Mode he preferred; and it imposed a greater Responsibility.

In regard to the Second Question; it is evident from Cheit Sing's Answers and Preparations, and the whole Tenor of his Conduct, before and at the Time, that nothing but Arrest could have convinced him of the Governor General's Determination.

That the Arrest was not intended to proceed farther than the Payment of a proper Fine to the Company, who stood in the Place of his Sovereign and Benefactors, is evinced by the Governor General's Answer to Cheit Sing, after his Confinement.

Had a total Revolution in the Administration of the Zemedyary been intended, the Arrest must have been effected with more Force, and greater Marks of Severity.

That the Officers who went to execute this Service were convinced that no Measure of determined Severity was intended against Cheit Sing, appears from that unfortunate Want of Precaution which cost them and their Followers their Lives.

The Third Question involves much Argument, yet is fully answered by that Part of the Governor General's Narrative, which discusses the Sunnud under which Cheit Sing ruled the Provinces, and which was so liberally granted by the Company.

The Correspondence with the India States, shews clearly their Ideas of the Rights of Zemedyars and Rajahs protected in their Zemedyaries by a superior Power. Had Cheit Sing been an Ally Sovereign Prince, who paid only a fixed Subsidy, his Military Preparations, and his insidious Conduct, under Pretences of Poverty, in disappointing the Expectations of the Government from the Army under Major Camac, justified, together with his Correspondence with our Enemies, the severest Exertion of Aid to assist the Company in their Distresses, and atone for his Ingratitude and Treachery to a Power who protected him, and to whom he owed his Situation.

On the Subject of the Treaty concluded on the 18th of September last, between the Governor General and the Nabob Vizeer, and which the Difficulties of the Communication prevented the Governor General from explaining so fully before, the Board have to observe, that the Treaty is evidently a political Expedient, which forfeits no Advantage, which promises the Acquisition of many, and which, properly managed by this Government (as Events favourable, or even unfavourable, arise), may lead to the final and complete Arrangement of an Alliance with the Vizeer. Such an Alliance, being less oppressive to him, may be more advantageous and honourable to the Company, and may remove that too general but dangerous Impression, which the different States of this Country have received from the double Character in which we have hitherto appeared in India—that of Allies and Conquerors.

If the Nabob Vizeer should not be able, under the Support of the Troops of this Government stationed at Cawnpore, to maintain the Tranquillity of his Dominions, and collect those Resources which are necessary to defray even his reduced Expences, and discharge his heavy Debt to the Company, a new Arrangement must follow; and that Arrangement necessarily, at the express Request of the Vizeer, will secure every Advantage that can be wished or expected from his Provinces by this Government.

The Reduction of that heavy Burthen of Expence, which was at once oppressive to the Vizeer, and of no Return to the Company (though a Source of Patronage to this Administration), the Board approve of most heartily; and, with a full Sense of the Credit which a Measure of such Difficulty and Unpleasantness reflects upon the Governor General, they take this Occasion of pledging to him and to their Employers their utmost Support, not only in this, but in every other Branch of public economical Reformation, which he may propose.

Upon the Return of the Governor General, the Board resolve to discuss with him those Parts of the Treaty, which carry the Appearance of a hasty Agreement. The Disaffection of many of the Vizeer's principal Jagheerdars; and the Steps which, from the Representations of Colonel Hannay and other Officers, appear to have been rapidly taken by the Begums, to support the Rebellion of Cheit Sing; were probably very early known to the Governor General, and through the Medium of all the Suspicions that his Situation, at the Time he met the Vizeer, had naturally created.

At such a Moment, and under such Suspicions, and even while the Issue of the Contest of Cheit Sing was depending, it is not surprising that some Parts of the Agreement between the Governor General and the Vizeer were speedily adjusted, and, as the Governor acknowledges, in Conversation at their First Interview.

A short Time will satisfy the Board, whether the Vizeer is willing or able to fulfil his Part of the Treaty: If he is, and that the Company can recover their Debt from him in the present Emergency and Distress of their Affairs, the Board cannot then but agree that the Governor General has acted in the Arrangement not only with Zeal, and the best public Intentions, but with a masterly Decision, that must entitle him to the grateful and complete Approbation of his Employers.

It

It remains with the Board to concert with the Governor General, upon his Return, those Measures that may secure this Government from any future Inconveniencies or Distress, that can be supposed connected with the Confidence reposed in the Vizeer, for the Administration of the Affairs of his Revenue and Military Establishments.]

A P P E N D I X, N^o LIV.

Book 29.

Extract of a Letter from the Board at Calcutta to the Court of Directors.

(a) [Honourable Sirs,

Par. 1. IN our last Letter from this Department, by the Swallow Packet, dated 29th December 1781, we informed you of the Detention of that Vessel for the Purpose of carrying home a complete Narrative of the Governor General's Proceedings while at Benares and Chunar, which we daily expected to receive from him; however, as the Length of this Paper, and the great Number of References annexed to it, made it impossible to send them down sooner than he did, and we found it would require a long while to copy them after their Arrival, we determined to dispatch the Swallow without them, judging that you would be impatient to hear from us on the Restoration of Peace in the Districts of Benares, and to receive the latest Accounts from Madras of the Situation of Affairs in the Carnatic.

Par. 2. We determined at the same Time to dispatch the Nancy Snow, Captain Kiffenan, with these Reports, as soon as they could be prepared; and we have now the Pleasure to transmit them to you, a separate Number in this Packet.

Par. 3. The above Papers contain such a full Account of all the Transactions of the Governor General upon this Service, together with the Motives and Reasonings upon them, that we think it would be superfluous to add any Thing of our own, but to recommend them to your attentive Perusal.]

Par. 4. By these it will appear that the Treachery and Intrigues of Cheyt Sing, supported by the Disaffection and restless Disposition of the Bhow Begum, Mother to the Nabob of Owde, at Fyzabad, produced Insurrections in that Country which till lately we were unapprized of, on account of the Communication between that Place and Benares being wholly cut off.

Par. 5. At the same Time that the first Information of these Disturbances reached us, we were happy to hear that they had been quelled by the Accounts received there of the successful Efforts of our Troops in Benares, and the March of Two Regiments from Cawnpore to the Relief of Colonel Hannay, whose Sepoys gave evident Proofs, by their Desertion, that they had been tampered with, and he with most of his Officers were in great Danger of their Lives, a Detachment under Lieutenant Gordon having been actually attacked and cut off, and the rest of the Corps being surrounded by the Rabble levied under Sanction of the Begum, avowedly for the Service of Raja Cheyt Sing.

Par. 6. The Circumstance of these Levies is further corroborated by various Reports from Fyzabad, and by the List of Cheyt Sing's Forces delivered to the Governor General at Chunar, in which the Troops said to be come from Lucknow, which formed a Part of his Strength, must evidently be the same (since they agree in Number) with those which Colonel Hannay declares to have been raised and sent to him from Fyzabad.

Fort William, 11th February 1782.

(b) Par. 7. The just Grounds of Suspicion which had been given to the Nabob, by the Begum and other principal Jaghyrdars in his Country, by the Symptoms of Disaffection, and even Treachery displayed in their Conduct, made it an Object of serious Consideration with him to take the first Opportunity which should offer, consistent with Justice, to dispossess them of the Means of becoming injurious to his Authority; and the Necessities of his Government requiring extraordinary Aid, he resolved to take this Occasion of depriving them of those extensive Jaghyrs, which enabled them to become troublesome, by the Revenues which they yielded, and the Number of Dependents necessarily retained for their Collection and Defence, and to resume the Lands, allowing Pensions to the Jaghyrdars, in lieu of the Revenues.

Par. 8. As the Resident at Lucknow had been made Guarantee to an Agreement, formerly executed between the Nabob and the Begum, in which he had engaged for a specific Sum of

(a) Vide supra, P. 108.

(b) Vide supra, P. 638.

Money, to desist from all further Claims upon her, it was necessary for him to acquire the Sanction of this Government to his Intentions, before he could carry them into Execution, which the Infidelity of the Begum gave but too much Reason to grant. You will find this Measure provided for in the new Treaty*, concluded with the Nabob by the Governor General, at Chunar, on the 19th September last.

* Vide N^o 1 & 2 of the first Part of the Appendix to the Governor General's Narrative.

Par. 9. On the First Attempt made by the Nabob to carry this Plan into Execution against the Begum, she determined to resist his Authority, and raised a Revolt by the Means of her Eunuchs, Jewer Ally Cawn and Behar Ally Cawn, who had collected a Force of about 5000 Men in order to set the Nabob at Defiance. Notice of this Second Insurrection having been transmitted by the Resident, without Loss of Time, to the Governor General at Banares, he immediately ordered a large Detachment to march from Campore, and the Nabob resolved to go in Person to Fyzabad; on his Arrival there, by the Assistance of our Troops, he took possession of the Kella; and the Eunuchs, seeing it would be in vain to make a stand when superior Forces were expected, surrendered themselves Prisoners to the Nabob, and their Followers dispersed.

Par. 10. In Order to punish the Begum for this daring Ill-conduct, and to put it out of her Power to apply the Treasures which she had amassed, to the Purpose of raising further Commotions in the Country, the Nabob resolved to seize her Wealth, which by the Mahomedan Laws he was intitled to, as an Inheritance from his Father, who in the latter Years of his Life had committed his Treasury wholly to her Charge, and it had remained with her after his Death.]

Par. 11. This Wealth, whatever it might be, he determined to apply to the Payment of his Debt to the Company; and we have received Information from the Resident, who attended him to Fyzabad, that he had actually paid him the Sum of 55 Lacks of Rupees in ready Money, and by Draft on Bahar and Jewar Ally Cawn, which would soon be realized.

(At the End)

Warren Hastings.

Edward Wheler.

John Macpherson.

Fort William,

11th February 1782.

A P P E N D I X, N^o LV.

Book 118. Page 285.

Extract of a Consultation of the 17th Feb. 1777.

Fort William, the 17th Feb. 1777.

At a Council, Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,

Lieutenant General John Clavering,

Richard Barwell, } Esquires.

Philip Francis,

READ the following Letters from Mr. Bristow.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Herewith I have the Pleasure to forward the Honourable Board the following Papers:

- N^o 1. General Statement of the Vizier's Army.
2. Statement of the Vizier's Military Disbursements.
3. Statement of the Vizier's Civil Expences.
4. Statement of the Jaghiers in the Vizier's Dominions.
5. Statement of the Vizier's Revenues.
6. Statement of the Vizier's Issues and Receipts on Account of the Hindoo Year 1184, or from the 28th of September 1776 to the 28th September 1777.

By these Statements, or rather Estimates, the Honourable Board will observe the enormous Sum by which the Vizier's Expences exceed his Income; and, as I obtained my Information from the best Authority, I have great Reason to believe that I have not over-rated them.

The Ministers have often represented to the Vizier his Situation, but without Effect; for though he may have been convinced at the Time of the Necessity of a Reform, yet his Turn for Expence will render it a most difficult Task to bring him to abide by any regular System. Besides this Reason, there is a very principal one arises from the Opposition his Ministers meet with from Imaum Bueck, Tipper Chund, and the favourite Tellinga Rajas, who counteract every Measure they propose for introducing good Order and Economy. The Characters of his Excellency's Favourites I explained to the Honourable Board in my Letter of the 21st August last, and am ignorant of any Change having happened in his Sentiments towards them.

It appears to be his Plan to intrust to the Tellinga Rajas the Management of any Farms that may in future fall vacant. I dread the bad Consequences that must ensue; for it needs little Judgment to penetrate into the Conduct of Men of low Birth, without either Education or Abilities, and whom I may safely declare totally unfit for the Charge of Government. The Country already feels

feels the Effects of their Violence, and the Vizier does not receive even a temporary Advantage from it; as, whatever they may collect from the Country, the Payments to him from all the Districts fall infinitely short of the former Rents.

The Ministers, whoever they be, will be constantly perplexed how to act towards the Favourites, as their Influence with the Vizier places them above Controul, and likewise enables them to obtain extravagant Allowances for the Charges of Collection, as well as great Deductions for the Failure of Crops, deserted Lands, and under various Pretences void of Foundation. These Men themselves, I am told, doubt the Permanency of their Situations—they are sensible of the general Disgust which prevails against them, and that on any Change of Government they would be the first to feel the Effects, and therefore are the more earnest to acquire Emoluments, without regard to the Means.

In my Address of the 8th of August last, I informed the Honourable Board of the Abuses which reigned in the Mint, and of the Improbability of their being rectified, owing to the Influence of the Manager, one of the principal Tellinga Rajas. I am sorry to observe, that Abuses daily encrease; for at this short Period of Time from my forwarding the Honourable Board a Table of Assays, the Coinage at some of the Mints has been debased near Three per Cent. Such Departments of the Government as are not under the Management of the Favourites are neglected, and the Persons invested with the Charge of them exposed to the greatest Difficulties. Aumils, whose Districts are filled with refractory Zemindars, and require Troops to subject them, cannot obtain Assistance in proper Time, and, on this Account, I have known great Losses often accrue in the Revenue. Another great Difficulty they labour under is, the Assignments granted on them exceeding the Rent of the Lands they hold. To many People of Influence who have these Assignments they do not dare to give a Refusal, for fear of being injured by them, and they are at the same Time unable to comply with their Demands; so that I recollect many Instances of Aumils, whose Attention has been more taken up in making Excuses to Tuncawdars, than in the Care of their Districts. Every Tuncawdar sends a Vackell, Hircarras, and a Number of People to collect his Tuncaw, and if he has Troops under his Command, he detaches a Party to exact Payment from the Aumil; very often Troops, whom the Vizier cannot pay at the Presence, are sent to collect their Arrears from an Aumil. They frequently treat him in the most ignominious Manner, by confining and depriving him of all Sustenance, until he finds Means to satisfy them. So considerable an Officer of Government as an Aumil, whose Character should be held up to the People in the most respectable Light, to be thus disgraced, must not only affect the Vizier's Authority, but his Revenue, and is so prejudicial, that it will be impossible for the Government to subsist long upon this Plan.

(a) [Another great Abuse which prevails, is the Contempt with which the Vizier's Authority is treated: His Orders are ill executed; his Perwannas disregarded, even in the neighbouring Districts to the Capital, unless accompanied by similar ones from the Person immediately in Charge of the Province. In some distant Parts of the Country, neither his Excellency nor his Aumils are much regarded; the Gurrocpore District particularly can hardly be said to be under the Vizier's Government, as it is held by Zemindars who pay little Obedience to the Aumils, and discharge their Revenues with great Irregularity.]

Heretofore it was usual to annex the Sayer, or the Collection of Duties of Goods transported by Land, to the Department of the Aumil of the Province, but the Vizier has thought proper to make the Sayer of all his Dominions a separate Office, and entrust it to the Management of Bowanny Sing. This has been productive of much Confusion and general Complaint, because it interferes with the Authority of the Aumils, and creates perpetual Disputes. The Persons under the Sayer are frequently concerned in the Farming of Lands, and holding Offices under the Aumils. Both the Daragha of the Sayer, and the Aumils, have Claims on the same Man, and both issue Warrants to seize his Person and Effects. Many Aumils have found such great Impediments from this clashing of Authority, that they have made the Darogha a Present to give them up the Farm of the Sayer. To this Evil I see no Remedy, because the Vizier's strong Attachment to the Darogha deters all Complainants from representing their Grievances; and the Causes of Complaint are really aggravated by the Disposition of the Darogha, who exercises his Office in a very arbitrary unbecoming Manner.

In the late Vizier's Time there was a Collection of the Sayer confined to Duties on Goods transported by Water from particular Places only; but the Sayer, on its present Footing, is a very extensive important Department, not so much from the large Amount of the Collections of it, but from the Opportunities it gives an ill-disposed or incapable Man at the Head of it to cause Irregularities in the Government.

The Sale of Spirituous Liquors had become, in the late Vizier's Time, so great a Nuisance, that he found it necessary to publish an Edict, making it Death to distil or vend any. Some Offenders who were the most notorious he punished; still the Advantages accruing to the Country from the Consumption of Articles used in the Still, rendered it necessary to wink at the Infringement of this Edict, if it was not carried to excess. The present Vizier has thought proper to establish an Office, under the Appellation of Abkany, merely for the Prevention of making Spirituous Liquors, the Authority of which extends to all his Dominions, and is entrusted to the Management of Rhemaum, who was a menial Servant of his Excellency's. He has under him many Companies of Sepoys,

(a) Vide supra, P. 653.

which he disposes of throughout the Country, accompanied by a numerous Body of Agents; and, under the Pretence of Distillers or Venders of Spirituous Liquors, every Individual is exposed to their Violences. This Office is not only the Cause of great Oppression, but of Loss, for the Aumils on this Account complain much of the slow Sale of many Articles, particularly of the Sugar Cane. In like Manner with the Sayer, the Office of Abkany interferes with the Authority of the Aumils.

The Honourable Board will observe, by the Statement of the Vizier's Revenue, the extensive Districts entrusted to the Management of Individuals, which has been the Cause of much Confusion and Irregularity; and the Division of them ought to be one of his Excellency's first Objects.

I have to observe to the Honourable Board, the Abuses which I enumerated in the Administration of the interior Parts of the Country are at least equalled by those at the Presence.

The Execution of Business at the Public Offices is protracted unnecessarily, owing to the Vizier's Inattention, and the Difficulty the Ministers are under in bringing him even to give his Sanction to their Acts: Without it, however great the Latitude may be, he avowedly grants them, still they dare not proceed; for in the present divided State of the Court, the Ministers have too much to apprehend from the Insinuations of their Opponents, to enter into any Measures, unless expressly authorized by his Excellency.

On the Appointment of the Ministers, I informed the Honourable Board of the Advice I had given the Vizier, and the Confidence I entertained of their earnest Wish to promote the joint Interests of their Master and the Company; and I have equal Reason to believe they are zealous in their Duty. Hyder Beg Cawn has shewn Abilities sufficient to discharge the Trust reposed in him; but, curbed and opposed on every Occasion as he had been, it is impossible to expect he should have been hitherto able to introduce a Reform in the Government. I shall dwell particularly on this Subject, because I know his Attachment to the Company has exposed him to the Enmity of all the Court; but I humbly hope the Honourable Board will regard Hyder Beg Cawn as a Man to whom their Countenance and Protection are necessary, as well to support the Vizier's Government, as the Company's Interests.

Tipper Chund and Imaum Buch are the principal Opponents of the Ministers, because they are themselves endeavouring to obtain the Administration of Affairs. Imaum Buch has a very great Influence with the Vizier, who has conferred every Mark of Distinction and Honour on him that he could, and dignified him with the Title of General; his being a weak Man, and having such Weight with his Excellency, are useful and necessary to Tipper Chund, without being in the least dangerous. Tipper Chund directs all their Plans; and, as I understand, it is their constant Endeavour to impress the Vizier with Doubts and Suspicions of the friendly Intentions of the English, and the Infidelity of the Ministers. These Suggestions, together with positive Assurances, that in case of their coming into play, his Excellency's Privy Purse should ever be kept full, let what other Funds and Assignments might fail, have so far succeeded, that the Vizier is inclined to make Tipper Chund his Minister, if the Honourable Board should approve of it; and I therefore think it my Duty to mention these Circumstances without Reserve. I know him to be a Man avowedly ill-disposed to the English, and ever since my first having had the Honour to hold the Station of Resident, I have met with constant Opposition from him in all my Negotiations, particularly in that principal one of securing Funds for the Payment of the Expences of the Nabob's Troops under British Officers, and the Army Subsidy.

In respect to the Tellinga Rajas, the Part they have taken in these Intrigues is not so conspicuous; but the Ministers, in doing their Duty, must clash with their Interests, and in consequence are their strenuous Opponents. I have to observe, by the Irregularities in the Vizier's Government, the Company must ultimately suffer; for I conceive it an Impossibility that the Assignments granted, either for the Payment of the Subsidy or Balance, can be realized on the present System.

The Resident is unable to have such vigilant Agents as to prevent the Collections of all the Places on which he has Assignments from being appropriated to other Payments in preference to his. Some private Tuncawdars will make it the Aumils Interest to favour them. Mutinous Troops exact the Money for their Tuncaws, and thus the Deficiencies will fall on the Company. On the other hand, if the present Mode is set aside, and Ready-money Payments demanded of his Excellency, little or nothing would be realized.

The Freedom with which I have stated the Situation of the Vizier's Affairs, and the Necessity of a Reform in them, will, I hope, meet with the Excuse of the Honourable Board. I, for my Part, shall only presume to say, that from the Experience I have had of his Excellency's Disposition, he will hardly of himself regulate his Affairs, and that the only Remedy to be found is in the Assistance and Protection of the English.

Lucknow,
22d January 1777.

I have the Honour, &c.
(Signed) John Bristow.

A P P E N D I X, N^o LVL

Book 118. Page 346.

Fort William 26th Feb. 1777.

Secret Dep.
Wednesday.

At a Council; Present,
 The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,
 Lieutenant General John Clavering,
 Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
 Philip Francis, }

LETTER from Mr. Middleton to the Governor General and Council, dated Lucknow, 9th February 1777.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

The growing Ascendancy of the personal Favourites of the Vizier, in opposition to the Ministers, who his Excellency himself made choice of, and whose Conduct he has hitherto been pleased to approve, appeared to me fraught with such dangerous Consequences, that I have thought it incumbent on me to give the latter the strongest Assurances, that the same Support they have hitherto met with from the English, and which alone can insure to them the Influence necessary to the due Execution of their important Trust, would be continued to them so long as their Conduct should furnish no Cause of Complaint against them; but these Assurances, without some concurrent Testimony from the Vizier himself, would not have had the immediate Effect which I wish them to work: I was, at first, struck with this Necessity, from the Circumstances which Mr. Bristow has set forth in his Address of the 22d Ultimo, respecting the Characters and Dispositions of the Men who compose the Opposition against the Ministry, and which I have found, from every Enquiry I have been able to make, to be, so far as regards them, just. I have, indeed, had more convincing Proofs than my Predecessor, of the outrageous and destructive Lengths this Faction would dare to proceed, having been pretty well ascertained that it has been a Measure agitated, and actually agreed on, to assassinate the Minister Hussein Reza Cawn, and his Naib Hyder Beg, to make room for Tipper Chund and Immaum Buxh, whom the Party have chosen for the Ministry.

Mr. Middle-
ton.
9th Feb.

The Persons who evidently appear to be the Principals in this Confederacy, are Immaum Buxh, Tipper Chund, and most of the Tellinga Rajahs. Although I am thoroughly convinced that his Excellency is unconcerned in, and unacquainted with, these Cabals, and that he is so far from harbouring Ideas correspondent with such Designs, that he has a good Opinion and a real Confidence in Hussein Reza and Hyder Beg Cawn, both Men of Family, and among the oldest of the late Vizier's Dependants; yet such is the Influence of the Orderlies (particularly Immaum Buxh), from being the Companions of his Pleasures, over his Excellency's Affections, that I should fear he might be ready to excuse in them an Act which he himself would abhor the Commission of, and even take the Perpetrators of it into the same Degree of Favour they before possessed. How soon an uncontrouled Reign of such People would plunge the Nabob's Affairs, and this Country, into irredeemable Ruin, is but too obvious from the Mischiefs which result from their present Influence, controuled and counteracted as it is. They are, indeed, of Characters, as infamous as they are, from the want of Abilities and every requisite Experience, incompetent to the Charge of the Offices they wish to seize, by the Sacrifice of those who now hold them. In so serious a Conjunction as this, I thought it necessary to sound the Nabob's Disposition towards the Ministers, and as I found that he entirely approved their Conduct, and had no personal Objections to them, or any apparent Wish to remove them for others, I thought it prudent to mention to his Excellency (but without telling him of the Cabals forming), that as he assured me he entirely approved of the Conduct of the Men already in Station, I could wish he would be pleased to honour them with some new Marks of his continuing Favour; that it might be apparent to the World the same Conduct would be observed towards them as heretofore; adding, at the same Time, that this would manifest to the World that I heartily joined in wishing to support Men, whom his Excellency had first adopted, and still deemed competent to the Charge of the important Offices they were entrusted with. I have the Pleasure to acquaint the Honourable Board, that his Excellency, without the smallest Reluctance, but, on the contrary, with the utmost Cheerfulness, acquiesced in my Proposal, and appointed last Night to bestow Khelauts upon Hussein Reza and Hyder Beg Cawn, which was accordingly done in my Presence.

I hope the Honourable Board will approve the Conduct I observed on this Occasion, which appeared equally necessary for the Preservation of Tranquillity in the Vizier's Government, as

[3 M]

for

for the Prevention of a Piece of Villany, shocking in its Nature, and in its probable Consequences extremely destructive.

Lucknow,
the 9th Feb. 1777.

I have the Honour to be, with the highest Respect,
(Signed) Nath. Middleton,
Ref^t at the Vizier's Court.

(a) [The Country of Gorruckpore, particularly that Part which lies contiguous to the Mountains, although not in actual Rebellion, is so far unsettled, as scarcely to be deemed a Part of the Vizier's Dominions. The Revenue of that District is rated at 560,000 Rupees; but, from the Manner in which the Payments have hitherto been made, I do not apprehend that more than Half that Amount will be realized: And the Reason which the Aumal assigns for this Failure is, the Number of Zemindars on the Confines of the Province, who, being in Possession of Mud Forts, withhold their Revenue, under various Pretexs, until extorted from them by Force. Under these Circumstances, the Charge of the Army necessary to be kept up, in that one District, is almost equal to the Amount of the Collections.]

His Excellency intends to march towards Gorruckpore as soon as the Ceremony of the Mohurum is over; his Plan is to bring these Zemindars to an equitable Adjustment of their Accounts, to reduce all the Forts that are not immediately necessary for the Defence of the Country against foreign Invasions, and to put those in the Possession of Men whose Fidelity and Allegiance he can rely upon.

Lucknow,
the 11th Feb. 1777.

(Signed) Nath. Middleton,
Ref^t at the Vizier's Court.

APPENDIX, N° LVII.

Book 54. Page 144.

Extract of a Consultation of the 16th January 1781.

Fort William 16th January 1781.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President.

And

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. absent on Command at the Presidency of Fort St. George.

READ the following Letters from Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, Collector of his Excellency the Vizier's Assignments to the Honourable Company.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I have now the Honour to enclose a Copy of the Letter addressed to me by Mr. Purling, on delivering to the Charge of my Office, together with the several Papers it contained.

It appears by the Treasury Account that a Balance of F^d R^s 15,469 : 4 : 10 remains in hand. I have since found a Deposit of R^s 31,600 in the Hands of Mr. Graham, who acted under Mr. Purling, which I have received into the Treasury, understanding it to be a Payment made by the Farmers of Gopeemow, regarding which the Pleasure of your Honourable Board has not been finally signified.

Exclusive of the Bond mentioned in Mr. Purling's Letter, he delivered to me Three Bonds, viz.

One of Almas Ally Khan, for	—	—	—	35,00,000
One of Khosa Ain o Dien, for	—	—	—	28,00,000
And one of Syf Alla Beg, for	—	—	—	1,40,000

Which are the Amount of the Agreements that appear to have been made at the Period of Mr. Purling's delivering over Charge. For the Information of the Board I enclose a Jumma Waful Bakee found upon these Bonds, and made up to the Day I received Charge, by which there appears a Balance uncollected of 716,81,075.

I have also the Honour to transmit a Copy of the Estimate for the new Year, delivered to me by Mr. Purling, for the Amount of which I shall immediately apply for Assignments from the Vizier, and inform your Honourable Board of the Result.

I understand that large Arrears of some Months are due to the Paymasters of the Kawnpore and Futty Ghur Stations. I am unable to ascertain immediately the precise Amount, as no Account of it has been delivered to me; but I have written to the respective commanding Officers to

obtain from their Paymasters Estimates of the Arrears due, and shall liquidate them as soon as possible.

Lucknow,
27th Nov. 1780.

I have, &c.

Nath. Middleton,

Collector of the Vizier's Assignments
to the Honourable Company.

(Copy.)

To, Mr. Nathaniel Middleton.

Sir,

Agreeable to the Orders of the Governor General and Council, I now deliver over to you Charge of that Part of my Office which relates to the Tuncaws, and all the pecuniary Transactions between our Government and his Excellency the Vizier, together with the Papers and Accounts thereunto belonging. As you have so lately transacted the Business of this Office, it will be only necessary for me to advert to such Orders of the Governor General and Council as have remained unexecuted.

Enclosed you have Two Letters; One under Date 21st August, disapproving of the Enormity of the Expences incurred by the Aumils, on account of the Collections, which I have endeavoured to carry into Execution without Success. I also enclose a Letter from his Excellency in Answer to One I wrote him on the Subject, assigning strong Arguments for the Necessity of keeping up the present Force, and incurring the Expence he is at, being far inferior to the Disbursements on the same Account during the Time of the Nabob Suja ul Dowla. You will of course take what Measures you think advisable upon the making of your Settlement with his Excellency for the Expences of the current Year.

The other Letter from the Honourable Board, under Date 21st September, contains an Order for the Exclusion of the Demand of the late Mr. Piper on his Excellency in the Estimates of the present Year; Mr. Piper having made over the above-mentioned Demand to the Honourable Company for the Debt due from him to them. To this his Excellency has consented, and Mr. Piper's Bond is enclosed, and amounts to Lucknow Sicca Rupees,

Principal

Interest at 12 per Cent. for the Year 1187

Interest for 1188

3,15,928 : 13 : 0

37,911 : 7 : 3

5,53,840 : 4 : 3

42,460 : 13 : 3

3,96,391 : 1 : 6

I am, Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

(Signed)

Cha^r Purling.

Lucknow,
24th November 1780.

(A true Copy.)

Nathaniel Middleton,

Collector of the Vizier's Assignments
to the Honourable Company.

(a) [Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Conformably to your Instructions I have the Honour to enclose for your Information, Copies of the Letters from his Excellency the Vizier, and my Letters accompanying them, both in Application to the Commanding Officers at Cawnpore and Futtyghur, for the Assistance of Two Battalions, to act in the Service of the Collection of the Vizier's Assignments to the Honourable Company. For the Causes particularized in those Letters I shall be careful to return these Battalions upon the earliest Information of their having accomplished the Service required, the precise Period of which it is impossible now to foresee or prescribe.

I have, &c.

Lucknow,
3d December 1780.

Nathaniel Middleton,

Collector of the Vizier's Assignments
to the Honourable Company.]

Inclosures in a Letter from Mr. Middleton, dated 3d December.

Copy of a Letter from the Nabob Vizier to Colonel Morgan.

There are Assignments made for the Payment of the Company's Tuncaws in the Mahals of Illahabad. Many Delays and Oppositions are made in the Collections of them by the Zemindars. I request that you will speedily dispatch a Battalion thither, that they may encamp Arbull

and Parrah, where they may settle the Mahals agreeable to the Representations of Ismael Beg, the Aumil of that Place.

Copy of a Letter from the same to Colonel Muir.

Major Crawford, who was at Khirabad with a Battalion, is gone to settle the Commotions excited by the rebellious Tempers of the Zemindars of Beraiche, Umooda, &c. a Battalion is likewise necessary at Khirabad; it is therefore incumbent on your Friendship to send, on the Receipt of this Letter, One of the Battalions of your Army to Khirabad, that they may settle the Affairs of that Place, agreeable to the Representations of the Naib residing there. I request that you will use Expedition in the Dispatch of the Battalion, as it is very requisite. Knowing me to be your Friend, write me continually the News of your Health.

Copy of a Letter from the same to Major Crawford.

(a) Zalim Sing, &c. Zemindars Krajy, are raising Commotions in the Mahals of Amooda, Beraiche Gorecpoor, by which great Injury is done to the Sirkar. It is therefore necessary, that on the Receipt of this Letter, you march with your Battalion and cross the River Ganges, where you will, agreeable to the Directions of Colonel Hannay, exert yourself for the Punishment of the Revolters, and the Settlement of all Matters, that the Money due to the Sirkar may be recovered. As the Commotions of Zalim Sing, &c. have already been of long Continuance, it is absolutely necessary that, immediately on the Receipt of this Letter, you cross the Ganges with the Battalion: I shall send another Army for the Affairs of Khirabad, but you are not to wait till their Arrival.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) N. Middleton.]

Copy—To Colonel Morgan, commanding the 2d Brigade at Cawnpore.

Sir, The Phousdar of Allahabad, upon whom I have a very considerable Assignment on Account of the Honourable Company, having represented to the Vizier the Impossibility of his being able to settle the Districts of Ariel and Bahra, dependent on his Phousdary, without the Aid of a regular Force, and his consequent Inability to answer my Claims upon him; I am under the Necessity of joining with his Excellency, in requesting you will be pleased to detach One Battalion of Sepoys to Allahabad, to assist the Phousdar in making his Settlement in such Manner as may be concerted between him and the Officer commanding the Battalion on their meeting at Allahabad.

I enclose a Letter from his Excellency the Vizier on this Subject, and have the Honour, &c.

(A true Copy.)

N. Middleton.

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton,

Collector of Vizier's Assignments to the Honourable Company.

Copy—to Lieutenant Colonel G. Muir commanding the Detachment at Fatty Ghur.

Sir,

It having been found necessary to move the Battalion stationed in Khyrabad across the River Dewah, in order to assist immediately in the Reduction of Raja Zalim Sing and other rebellious Zemindars who have possessed themselves of the Districts between Goonda and Goruckpore, refusing to acknowledge the Vizier's Authority or to discharge the Dues of his Government, I am under the Necessity of joining with his Excellency in a Request that you will be pleased to order another Battalion to the Assistance of the Phousdar of Khyrabad, without which he represents it will be utterly impossible for him to effect the Settlement of his Country, or to become responsible for the Payment of the heavy Assignments which have been given me upon him, on account of the Honourable Company.

I enclose a Letter from his Excellency the Vizier on this Subject; and have the Honour to be, Sir, &c.

(A true Copy.)

Nath. Middleton.

Nat. Middleton.

Coll. Viz' Affⁿ to the Honourable Com.

(b) [To Nathaniel Middleton, Esquire, Collector of the Vizier's Assignments to the Honourable Company.

Sir,

I beg leave to submit to your Perusal the inclosed Copies of Two Letters I had the Honour to address to the late Resident on the Subject of the Recall of the Battalion of Sepoys of the Second Brigade, which was ordered to assist in the Reduction of Zalim Sing, and the other rebellious Rajahs inhabiting the Country between Goonda and Goruckpore, and to inform you,

(a) Vide supra, P. 655.

(b) Vide supra, P. 654.

that in consequence of its Removal at so critical a Juncture, the Aumil has totally lost his Authority in no less than Thirteen Purgunnahs, and their Collections have been almost entirely stopped for upwards of Two Months; nor can his Authority be established without the Assistance of a Battalion. As this Event involves the Fate of the Company's Tunka upon these Districts, I beg leave to submit to you the Expediency of procuring him the necessary Assistance as soon as possible.

I have the Honour, &c.

November 29th,
1780.

(Signed)

Alex. Hannay,
Commanding the Troops stationed for
the Service of the Collections of Goo-
ruckpore and Baraitch.

(A true Copy.)

Nath. Middleton.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I have now the Honour to lay before you the Result of my Endeavours to obtain from his Excellency the Vizier complete Assignments for the whole of the Estimated Claims in Behalf of the Honourable Company, &c. as stated by Mr. Purlings, the late Resident.

The inclosed Persian Papers, No. 1 and 2, are Copies of my Application to the Vizier on the Subject, with his Reply. The latter, I am sorry to say, exhibits but too striking a Resemblance of his Excellency's Situation and Finances; and the Truth of his Assertions and Arguments to prove his Inability to comply immediately with the whole of my Demands upon him, having been confirmed as well by the solemn Testimony of his Ministers as by every other authentic Information I could obtain, I have for the present been compelled to accept such Assignments as his Excellency declared himself able to grant me, with Two separate Bonds, bearing Interest at 12 per Cent. per Annum for the Balance of last Year and the Army Donation; the Two Sums of the Bonds, with the Assignments, including the total Amount of the Honourable Company's Estimated Claims, as well what is due to them for their own proper Account, as for the Account of those Individuals whose Interests and Demands have received the Sanction of your Honourable Board. However sensible I may be of the Vizier's Inability to afford me further Assignments without infringing the Resources which appear necessary for the Maintenance of himself and Family, the Honourable Board will be pleased to understand that the Settlement now effected with his Excellency, being only temporary, is subject to their Revisal and final Determination. I have the more readily been induced to yield to it, as the Amount of the Assignments, though far unequal to the whole Estimate, exceed the current annual Demands of the Honourable Company; and an Interest of Twelve per Cent. upon so considerable a Sum as R^y 43,18,613 appeared to me an essential Object to the Advantage of my Employers. And further, as I have received every Assurance from the Nabob and his Ministers of their most strenuous Endeavours to prevent any material Balance accruing at the Close of the Year upon the Assignments granted; under these Assurances, on which I place the firmest Reliance, I consider the present Settlement as favourable as any that has heretofore been made; for whatever may have been stated on Paper, the Honourable Board and only refer to the Accounts of the Residency for some Years back to be convinced that the actual annual Collections have never exceeded the Sum for which I am now in Possession of valid Assignments. The whole Amount of the Settlement, as it now stands, is R^y 1,42,13,858, of which I have obtained Assignments for

Bonds

98,95,345

43,18,613

The necessary Claim for the Services of the current Year, in Behalf of the Honourable Company, amounts only to R^y 92,94,344 : 4 : 3; so that the Amount Assignments exceed it by some Lacks; and upon the whole I confidently trust I shall have sufficient Assets to enable me, exclusive of the full Payment of the Troops stationed in the Vizier's Dominions, to supply, agreeably to your Orders to the late Resident, any Funds which may be necessary for the Maintenance of the Army under Major Camac; and should these not form any very large Amount, I shall expect to be able also to make some considerable Remittances to the Presidency. I earnestly hope therefore to receive your Sanction for finally limiting the Demand of Assignments for the current Year to those already received, as I sincerely believe them to be the utmost Extent of what the Vizier can really grant, by reason of the deplorable State to which the heavy Claims of late Years have reduced his Finances, rendered the more insupportable by the great Drains of Bullion from these Provinces, the total Stop to all Importations from the Southward and Eastward, occasioned by the exorbitant Exactions in Rajah Cheyt Sing's Zemindary, the great Drought of Last Year diminishing the Resources, while the Demands were larger than ever; which together left him in the most cruel Distress, nearly destitute of the Means of Subsistence, and in fact reduced to the Necessity of living on the Bounty of his Dependants. All these Circumstances, joined to the lateness of the Season (1-4th of the Year being elapsed), I repeat my Hopes, will induce your Approbation of what I have done.

It is to be observed, that the Assignments exceed the estimated Demands in the Sum of Rupees of Sorts — — — — — 6,00,000

And that the estimated Claim for the Troops at Futty Ghur exceeds the probable Disbursements — — — — — 6,00,000

Making together 12,00,000

This Amount, when realized, shall, if you approve of it, be applied, as far as it will go, at the Close of the Year, to the Liquidation of the Bond to the Army, agreeably to your Orders for obtaining Payment of that Claim, under Date 25th August 1779.

I might have included the 10,50,000 in these extra Assignments, but I judged it more expedient to presume the Latitude the Mode I have adopted will afford as a Resource for unforeseen Accidents or Contingencies, as it always may be used as most advisable at the End of the Year, while by the other Claims are accumulating at Interest; whereas if they had been inserted in addition to the Amount Claims, the whole might be cramped without Remedy.

I have, &c. &c.

Lucknow,
16th Dec. 1780.

Nath. Middleton,
Coll' Viz' Aff' to the Honble. Company.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

On the 3d Instant I had the Honour of submitting to you Copies of his Excellency the Vizier's Application, together with mine to Colonel Morgan, for a Battalion of Sepoys to assist in the Collections of the Phouzdar of Allahabad, upon whom the Honourable Company have an Assignment of 5,50,000.

Herewith I have the Honour to inclose Copies of the Correspondence which resulted, containing Colonel Morgan's Refusal to grant his Excellency the Vizier's and my joint Solicitations, supported by the Authority of your Instructions to me, dated the 28th October last.

I conclude that One Cause of this Refusal is, that the necessary Orders, conformably to my Instructions, were not issued in G. O. Permit me therefore earnestly to request, that your Honourable Board will be pleased to issue the necessary Orders, conformably to the Instructions I have been honoured with; as the greatest Difficulty may occur to the Honourable Company's Collections by any Delay in this. The Phouzdar of Allahabad already lays Claim to large Deductions, grounded upon his having been unable to enforce his Collections in Aneel and Barrack, for want of the Assistance of the Battalion he applied for. He has further represented, that upwards of 9000 Ateets having entered Allahabad, to wash at the Conflux of the Jumna and Ganges, whose usual licentious Conduct (which from the same Circumstances he is unable to repress) will probably occasion further Impediments in his Payments.

I have the Honour to inclose the Three following Receipts:

One from the Infantry Paymaster at Futty Ghur, for	R' 95,000
One from Cavalry D ^o	55,000
One from Paymaster 2d Brigade	2,00,050

The undermentioned Sums have also been paid, for which the Receipts have not yet been returned:

To the Infantry Paymaster at Futty Ghur	R' 3,30,000
To Major Camac	1,00,000
To Mr. Wombwell	1,00,000
To Cavalry Paymaster	1,50,000
To the Paymaster 2d Brigade	1,00,000

Making R' 7,80,000

For which I shall forward the Receipts as soon as they may come to hand.

I have, &c. &c.

Lucknow,
24th Dec. 1780.

Nath. Middleton,
Coll. Viz' Aff' to the Hon. Company.

It is to be observed, that the Two First Bills, amounting to 1,50,000, are Receipts for Money paid by Mr. Purling, for which the Receipts arrived after his Departure.

N. M.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have herewith the Honour to lay before you an Account of Kistbundee of such Part of his Excellency the Vizier's Assignments to the Honourable Company for the Fussely Year 1188; for which I have hitherto obtained Bonds. Although these Bonds are yet wanting to complete the Statement, I have thought it expedient to transmit it in its present State, that your Honourable Board might be acquainted with the Progress I have made.

My

My Account Collections for the elapsed Month of Aughun shall be submitted to you Tomorrow.

Lucknow,
31st Dec. 1780.

I have, &c.
Nath. Middleton,
Coll. Viz^r Aff^r to the Hon. Company.

Ordered, That the Receipts inclosed in Mr. Middleton's Letter of the 24th Dec. be sent to the Accountant General.

Ordered, That the Papers said to be inclosed in Mr. Middleton's Letters, and not above recorded, be entered after the Consultation.

Agreed, That the following Letter be written to Mr. Middleton.

Sir,

We have received the Letters which you have written to us, under Date the 27th Nov. 3d, 16th, 24th, and 31st Ult.

27th Nov. — With respect to the Deposit of R^y 31,600 received into the Treasury, as a Payment made by the Farmers of Gopee Mow, we direct that you credit the Vizier for the Amount, placing the same in your Treasury Account under its proper Head.

3d and 24th Dec. — You have been informed by your Secretary of the Orders which have been sent to Colonel Morgan, to withdraw all the Detachments and Guards that had been separated from the Corps at Cawnpore and Fatty Ghur, and not to permit any to be sent from them hereafter, but to preserve entire the Forces appointed for the capital Stations of the Army beyond the Provinces, and ready to be employed on any Service required of them; and to these Orders we have since thought it necessary to add, that the Troops at Cawnpore and Fatty Ghur should hold themselves in Readiness to take the Field immediately. Having given you this Information, we have only to acquaint you further, that we cannot, in conformity with these Resolutions, send to Colonel Morgan the Orders which you desire for detaching any Force to the Assistance of the Phouzdar of Allahabad; and at the same Time that we think it proper to direct that you allow no Remissions or Deductions whatsoever to this Farmer, we cannot but pay the less Regard to the Representations which he makes; remembering, that at the Time when Force was stationed in the Districts of Arriel and Barrah, under his Phouzdary, to assist the Collection of the Revenue; so far from desiring the Continuance of its Aid, his Complaint effected the Recall of it, and it does not appear that his Country is in a more unsettled State now than it was at that Time.

16th and 24th Dec. — Allowing the Weight due to the Reasons which you have stated for not extending the Demand of Assignments from his Excellency the Vizier for the current Year, beyond those which you have already received; we approve of the Limitation to which you have fixed it, and of what you have done, adding only our Hopes to your own, that there will be no Failure in the Realization of any Part of the Assignments.

We are, &c.

Fort William,
16th Jan 1781.

Honourable Company,
Collector of the Revenue,
(28000)

(28000)

of Aughun 24th, the 24th of November 1780.
Inclosed, the 1st of January 1781, 1781.

Inclosed in your Letter

To Colly Viz^r of the Revenue

To the Vizier

To the Vizier

To the Vizier

To the Vizier

To the Vizier

To the Vizier

To the Vizier

To the Vizier

To the Vizier

To the Vizier

To the Vizier

Copy of an Arzie from Mr. Middleton to the Nabob Vizier, dated the 8th Zeherdja.

The Papers of Accounts belonging to the Sircar of the Company which Mr. Purling has given me, I enclose for your Highness's Perusal. I have Orders from the Council to receive the Company's Assignments conformably to those Accounts; and as my Duty requires that I should obey their Commands, I therefore request of you to be pleased to pay into my Hands the whole Amount of the Company's Assignments agreeable to the enclosed Accounts. In case of a Failure in the Payments, the Council will claim from me the Amount of the Assignments, so that it is not in my Power to allow of any Delays: It is therefore incumbent on your Highness to discharge the whole Amount of the Assignments agreeable to the Directions of the Council. Every Year large Balances of the Company's Money remain with you; and they are obliged to pay from their own Treasury the Troops stationed in your Country: It is therefore necessary this Year, that the whole Amount of the Company's Assignments be discharged.

Copy of a Letter from the Nabob Vizier to Mr. Middleton.

I have received your Letter enclosing me a Paper of Accounts of the Assignments and Tuncaks of the Army, &c. &c. requesting that the whole Amount of them might be discharged in ready Money. This Letter gave me great Pleasure, and made me acquainted with all Particulars. My sole and constant Wishes and Desires are, to maintain my Friendship with the Company, and to give Satisfaction to the Nabob, Governor, and the Gentlemen of the Council; and in this I never wilfully failed. The Particulars of the Distresses and Difficulties which for Four Years I have laboured under are well known to you; and yet, notwithstanding all these Distresses, I remained stedfast in my Resolution to please the Nabob, Governor, and Gentlemen of the Council, as my Friendship for the Company required; and entertained Hopes, that the Nabob and Gentlemen would, upon discovering my ruinous Situation, have extended their friendly Aid to me: But as yet this has not taken place. Last Year, from the Want of Rain, Deficiencies happened in the Country, and Mr. Purling took from me all the Resources which I had for the Payment of my own Household: But this I cheerfully submitted to, and supported during the whole Year such a Weight of Distresses, that my Brothers were obliged to go to Delhi to keep themselves alive, and my Household Servants nearly died of Want. This Year, besides the Deficiencies from the Drought last Year, Additions have been included in the Assignments, and I, by stopping my unavoidable and necessary Expences, together with the Stipends of my Grandmother, of the late Nabob's Wife, and of my Brothers, added to the Assignments for the Tuncaks of the Army, &c. every Thing which I could; and am now unable to add any Thing more, as I have not the smallest Resource left; if I had, I should not make any Excuses. I have therefore prepared Bonds for the Amount of the Money due, which I request you will send to the Nabob, Governor, and to the Gentlemen of the Council, and which shall be discharged at a future Time. My Hopes are, that the Nabob, Governor, and Gentlemen of Council will take Compassion on me, that I may be rescued from my Difficulties, and may not be distressed for my necessary Expences, and those of my Brothers and Family. My House and whole Country belong to the Company and Governor and Council.

(A True Copy.)

(Signed) R. Johnson.

Assistant Collector, &c.

Copy of a Letter from the Nabob Vizier to Mr. Purling.

I have received your Letter, in which you inform me, that Letters to this Purport are come to you from the Governor and Council:—That the Pay of the Sepoys stationed with the Aumils of my Provinces, and the other Expences of the Mahals, are very considerable; but that all which the Aumils deduct from the Sircar for the Payment of those Sepoys, and the Expences of collecting, is not really spent, and that every Thing so deducted on those Accounts is their Profit: That if the Troops are necessary for the Management of the Country. You will furnish them from the Company. You therefore request, that as the Gentlemen of the Council have written solely from their Friendship, and for my Advantage, I should accordingly comply with their Request.

All these Particulars I understand, and am perfectly convinced of the firm Friendship and Affection of the Nabob, Governor, and the Gentlemen of Council; and that they have written to me from the Sincerity of their Love, and for my Advantage; but the Manners and Methods of the Administration of this Country are not fully known to the Nabob and Gentlemen. The Number of Horse and Foot, and the Deductions to the Aumils in the Time of the late Nabob, and in the Two First Years of my Government have been greatly diminished; but when I found if any further Diminution was made in the Number of Horse and Foot, the Management of the Country would be injured, I therefore settled the Tuncaks of the Sepoys for Eight and Six Months (whereas in the late Nabob's Time they received Twelve Months), that a sufficient Number might remain for the Management of the Country, and that yet there might be a Saving: the Army having been long in my Service, and being attached to me, readily agreed, upon seeing my Difficulties, to receive Six and Eight Months, in hopes of future Advantage: Thus the necessary Number were kept up at a diminished Expence; but if any were deducted, Losses and

Injuries would arise in the Collection of the Money. The Troops which are stationed out are also in my Service, and the Descriptions of them are in the Paper of the Sircar; and Mutededdies for mustering and paying them who were employed in the Time of the late Nabob, are now at different Places, and the Aumils pay them agreeable to the former Custom. What Power have the Aumils to deviate from it? There is not the smallest Reason to suspect them. As for the Company's Army, you yourself well know that they are stationed at the Places where their Presence is requisite, and from whence they cannot be suffered to go and settle the Affairs of the Country. The Aumils, in case of any Dispute with the Zemindars, who possess strong Forts, request from me Support and Assistance, and I, at the Times when it is requisite for their Aid, or for the Reduction and Punishment of Rebels, apply for One or Two Battalions from Futtyghur. It is absolutely necessary, and it is likewise the established Custom of this Country, that besides the Troops stationed, further Assistance should be sent from the Sircar and the Presence; because, as the Troops stationed disperse and divide for the Purpose of collecting, if on a Dispute or Attack Succours were not sent by the Sircar, the whole Management of the Mahals would be lost. Accordingly in many Places during these Two Years, for want of Attention and Assistance from the Presence, the Aumils have been killed. If it had been possible to transact the Business of the Country with a smaller Force, I should certainly have done it; but the present Number cannot be diminished, because it is considerably less than the Force kept up by the late Nabob, and is merely what is absolutely indispensable. Should this be decreased, the Aumils will not be able to keep themselves out of the Hands of the Zemindars, nor will any Collections be received; and the Deductions for the Expences are not now the Fourth Part of what they were, and what now remains is absolutely necessary. As the Payment of the Company's Troops is so indispensable a Duty of mine, that I am at any Rate to submit to any Distress for the Purpose of discharging it, had it been possible for me to pay that off by diminishing those Expences, I should certainly have done it; without the present Number of People and the present Expences, no Money can be collected nor any Thing done. Do you consider well, and reflect maturely, that you are to receive a considerable Sum on account of the Company, and that without the present Force and necessary Expences the Country cannot be managed, nor will any Money be received from the Aumils. By the Blessing of God you are wise, and comprehend all Matters, so that any Thing further on this Subject is unnecessary.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton.

To Charles Purling Esquire, Resident, &c.

Sir,

I have been favoured with your Letter of the 9th Instant, inclosing a Purwannah from his Excellency the Vizier, requiring a Battalion of Sepoys to be sent to Allahabad, to subdue to Obedience the refractory * under the Aumil there, and to compel them to the Payment of his Demands. Permit me to let you know, that I am constrained from a Compliance with his Requisition, by an Order of the Board that is in force, and forbids Detachments of such Strength being sent from the Brigade; and the Commander in Chief, when he visited the Station, gave me to understand, that the Brigade was stationed here with the Intent of securing his Excellency's Dominions from being invaded or disturbed by foreign Powers; and Battalions were not to be detached to assist the Aumils in collecting the Revenues; and I should suppose his Excellency always had on Foot a Force of his own sufficient to enforce the Payment of his Revenues.

I have here now only Five Battalions: My Force having lately been diminished by a Battalion being sent to Benares, and the unpromising Aspect that our own Affairs wear at this Juncture, would induce me not only to † on not weakening it farther, but make me desirous of adding to it; therefore, I beg leave to request the Favour of you to let me know, when I may order Captain Crabb's Battalion to join my Brigade.

The Commander in Chief also assured me, that Captains Lucas and Crabb's Battalions were not to remain long detached; those Battalions being sent to assist in the Collections, must be considered as Indulgencies granted by the General, who had the Power of removing and detaching Troops as he thought proper; but I am not invested with that Power, excepting on such Emergencies as may demand it, for the Security of the Nabob's Dominions against his public Enemies.

I have the Honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

Ja' Morgan,

Commanding the 2d Brigade in the Field.

November 11th, 1780.
Camp near Cawnpore.

P. S. I shall do myself the Honour of writing an Account of this to the Honourable the Governor General, with his Excellency's Requisition, and a Copy of this Letter to you in Reply to it.

To

To Nathaniel Middleton Esquire, Collector of the Vizier's Assignments to the Company,

Sir,

I have been favoured with your Letter of the 2d Instant, covering one from his Excellency the Vizier, reiterating a Requisition, that a Battalion of Sepoys might be sent from this Station to Allahabad, &c.

I enclose you a Copy of my Answer to the late Resident's similar Application, by which you will perceive that I have not the Power of complying with this Requisition.

I wrote the Honourable the Governor General a Letter immediately, requesting his Instructions on that Head, the Answer to which I expect will arrive in Four or Five Days. I will acquaint you with them when they arrive, and should the Authority be delegated to me, shall immediately comply with his Excellency's Requisition. But when One Battalion is detached from this Station; now *, there will scarcely remain a sufficient Number of Sepoys to perform the Camp Duties; therefore, I must request the Favour of you to let me know when I may send for that Battalion at Kerybad, from the Command of which Major Crabb being now removed, those Reasons that acted most forcibly for the Detention of it there, will cease to exist, as I understood the Battalion was sent there with an Intent of serving him more than promoting any public Service. * Sic in Orig.

I have the Honour to be,

Camp, near Cawnpoor,
December 4, 1780.

Your most obedient humble Servant;

Ja^s Morgan,

Colonel, commanding in the Field.

To Colonel James Morgan, commanding in the Field.

Sir,

I have been honoured with the Receipt of your Letter of the 4th Instant, and cannot but express my Concern, as well on account of the Loss and Inconvenience which must ensue to the Vizier's Government, as the consequent Failure I have to dread in my Collections, that you should have found it necessary to decline Compliance with the Nabob's Requisition enclosed in my Address of the 2d Instant. Your not having been furnished with Authority to comply with such Requisitions, I am inclined to believe must be owing to some official Neglect or Omission at the Presidency, as I am well assured it was the Intention of the Honourable the Governor General and Council, that I should be furnished with every Aid from the Company's Troops stationed in the Dominions of the Vizier, that I might consider absolutely necessary for the Protection and Security of his Excellency's Assignments to the Company; and to evince to you the Grounds on which I ventured to concur in the Nabob's Requisition, I do myself the Pleasure to enclose you an Extract of the Honourable Board's Instructions to me upon investing me with my present Office.—My Opinion of the Expediency, and even the indispensable Necessity, of the Aid which the Nabob has solicited for the Phousdar of Allahabad, remains unaltered; and so well am I convinced of the Impossibility of realizing the heavy Assignment he has given me on Behalf of the Honourable Company on that Province in the present State of its Affairs, that I shall be under the Necessity of returning the Assignment, unless I can hope to obtain from you the Assistance required. I therefore shall be happy if you should consider the enclosed Extract as sufficient Authority to warrant your Compliance with the Vizier's Request.

I beg you to be assured, Sir, that it shall ever be my Endeavour to prevent the Honourable Company's Troops serving in Detachments from being detained from their Stations longer than may appear indispensably necessary, because I am aware that the Honourable Board wish as much as possible to avoid having their Troops ordinarily employed in the Service of the Vizier's Collections; but when I assure you that the Security of the Revenue of Two very considerable Districts depend * upon the 13th Battalion, I persuade myself you will not hesitate to continue it for some Time longer under the Vizier's immediate Direction, and that I shall stand justified to my Superiors in requesting it. I am unacquainted with any private Considerations which may have operated in the original Application for the Service of the Battalion.—Those who made it must be the best Judges of the Motives of their Conduct; it is sufficient for me to declare, that I am influenced by no other Considerations or Views whatever than a due Regard to the Welfare of the Vizier's Government and the punctual Discharge of the important Trust reposed in me. * Sic in Orig.

Lucknow,

6th December 1780.

I have, &c.

(Signed) Nathaniel Middleton.

Extract of a Letter from the Honourable the Governor and Council to Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, Collector of the Vizier's Assignments to the Honourable Company, dated 18th October 1780.

" The more effectually to enable you to secure the Collections amidst those Tumults and Disorders which too frequently disturb the Vizier's Government, especially in the remote Provinces, you will apply to his Excellency, whenever you may find it necessary, for the Assistance of such Troops under British Officers, as well as others maintained by him for the Service of the Collections; and when these should, in your Judgment, prove inadequate to the Service required, which we understand hath frequently been the Case, we authorize you to apply, in conjunction with the Vizier, to the Commanding Officer at the nearest Station of our

"our Troops, who shall be instructed to furnish you with such Reinforcement as you may require, and he may with a due Regard to the Safety of his Station be able to afford you."

To Nathaniel Middleton Esq. Collector of the Vizier's Assignments to the Company.

Sir,

I have received the Honour of your Letter of the 6th Instant, with an Extract from the Honourable Governor General and Council's Letter to you.

Be assured, Sir, that I hold the true Interest of the Company warmly at heart; and that I am desirous of promoting and preserving Obedience and good Order to the Governments of his Excellency's (their Ally) Country, as well as of preventing Tumults and Disorders in it. But I must beg leave to remark in the Extract, the Security of this Station's Safety is the premier Consideration to be held in Regard, and that therein is pointed out the Necessity of my being furnished with Instructions relative to detaching Troops on the Vizier's Requisition.

That I make the Safety of the Station the leading Object of my Care, is manifested from my Endeavours to keep together a Force formidable enough to awe the envious and watchful Powers that surround us from Attempts on his Excellency's Dominions, from my Solicitude to preserve good Discipline among the Troops, which I must here observe to you, is unavoidably ruined by their being detached on the collecting Business, as I with much Concern observed in Two very recent Instances. I clearly apprehend how needful a Compliance with the joint Requisition of that Nature is; yet being at the same Time convinced that I am not sufficiently warranted to detach a Battalion in Breach of the Orders of the Board, I, on the Receipt of Mr. Purling's first Application, immediately addressed the Honourable the Governor General with a Request, that his Instructions on that Head might be transmitted to me without Delay; as in my present Situation I did not consider myself invested with Authority enough to make such Compliance, I expect to be honoured with their Instructions on the 10th or 12th at farthest.

I should be sorry you were reduced to the Necessity of returning the Assignments, yet I cannot imagine that the Evil is in want of an adequate Remedy. But should I by my Conduct hazard the Safety of this Country, and bring the Company's Affairs into Perplexity, I can't hope that my Justification would be found in the Urgency of your Requisitions; therefore I must at present consider that my own Security is closely involved also in every Measure that I take. Now the Defence and Safety of these Countries (of course the Company and * Interests) are lodged in my Hands; and though I cannot venture to predict, yet I am obliged to apprehend, that some bad Consequence may † derive from my allowing the small Body of these I have with me now to be divided and detached in such a Manner, that a Junction of the Parties could not be effected upon a very short Notice, which would be a Thing impossible to be done by Troops from Bhara and Arey, and from the other Side of the Dewar.

Your receiving daily Intelligence from every Quarter, makes it unnecessary for me to let you know what I learn. But it is requisite for me to employ my Vigilance, and to watch the Motions and Intrigues of the Mahrattas and Nujif Khaan. I learn that the Vakeel from Hyder Ally, now with Nujif, has communicated to him the Fall of Arcott, and I can't doubt that you will agree with me in the Opinion, that these distant Successes against the Company may operate adversely in this Part of India. However, I wish you to be assured that I shall always be ready to lend you every Assistance in my Power, and shall have a Battalion ready to march immediately on my receiving the Honourable the Governor General's Directions. I don't suppose the Delay of a Day or Two will be the Occasion of much Loss in the Collections. Permit me to request that you will place yourself in my Situation, and then review the Matter under Consideration.

Camp near Cawnpore,

Dec. 8, 1780.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

James Morgan,

Colonel commanding in the Field.

(True Copies.)

(Signed)

Nathaniel Middleton,

Collector of the Vizier's Assignments to the Honourable Company.

* Sic in Orig.

† Sic in Orig.

Appendix to Consultation, 16th January 1781.

Kistbunde of the Assignments granted by his Excellency the Vizier to the Honourable Company for the Fuffulee Year 1188.

Renters whose Bonds have been received.	Koar.	Kartick.	Aughun.	Phoofo.	Maug.	Phagun.	Chyte.	Byfaack.	Jeyt.	Affar.	Lawoa.	Bhadon.
Almafali Khan for R' —	35,00,000	2,50,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	4,50,000	4,50,000	4,50,000	2,50,000	2,00,000	
Kojah Ayn Uldein —	28,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	3,00,000	3,50,000	3,50,000	2,00,000	1,50,000	1,50,000
Mahomed Hufsein Khan —	10,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000		
Ishmael Beg —	5,50,000	35,000	40,000	50,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	38,000	38,000	39,000
Mir Soliman —	3,62,000	25,000	25,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	32,000		
Noorbeg —	1,50,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000		
Sufullah Beg —	1,40,000	11,000	13,000	14,000	14,000	12,000	20,000	20,000	15,000	12,000		
	85,02,000	6,35,000	6,93,000	7,59,000	7,14,000	7,12,000	9,95,000	10,45,000	10,40,000	6,47,000	3,88,000	1,89,000

Furruckabad — 6,43,000 } For these Assignments I have not yet been able to obtain Kistbundeas.
 Khyragur — 2,42,000 }
 Gopamou — 88,000 }

Lucknow, 31st December 1780.

(Errors excepted.) (Signed)

These were ready Money Payments.

Nathaniel Middleton,
 Collector of the Vizier's Assignments to the
 Honourable Company.

Total Amount Assignments for 1188.

A P P E N D I X, N° LVIII.

Book 80. Page 634.

Fort William, the 12th May 1783.

At a Council; Present,
 The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,
 Edward Wheeler } Esquires.
 John Macpherson }

THE Governor General lays before the Board the following Letters from Mr. Bristow to him, dated 12th December.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General.

Honourable Sir,

Your Instructions of the 23d October have been the invariable Rule of my Conduct; and now I have held my Office a sufficient Time to speak with some Degree of Certainty to most Points, I shall enter upon an Explanation of the State of this Government.

Your Observation, that your new Measures will require a long Time to execute, is but too true. The total Want of System, and lawless Habits which prevail, must be corrected by progressive Means; the Peace and Security of the Country, and Regularity in the several Departments of the State, will be gradually established. I beg leave to answer the several Heads of your Instructions in the same Order in which you have placed them.

First Head.
 Balance and
 Assignment.

Immediately after my Arrival I urged the acting Minister to devise and recommend Arrangements for the complete Discharge of the Balance at the Conclusion of the Year. To relieve myself from Censure in case of Failure in this essential Point, it is necessary I should explain the Transaction with the Bankers. The Balance at the End of last Year was not in fact paid, but transferred to the Bankers, and increased by the Load of a very high Interest. There were Two distinct Engagements;

One for Bills immediately granted on the Presidency for	—	—	26,50,000
Another for Teeps promising Bills, to be delivered by Installments at the following			
Periods, and in the following Propo ⁿ , viz.			
Bhaudun	—	—	1189 — 6,50,000
Cooaur	—	—	1190 — 6,50,000
Cautick	—	—	D° — 6,50,000
Aughun	—	—	D° — 6,50,000
			<u>26,00,000</u>
By this Statement you will observe the Revenues of the present Year have been			
anticipated in the Sum of	—	—	<u>52,50,000</u>

bearing an Interest of Two per Cent. per Menssem. I enclose an Estimate (N° 1) of the whole Demand upon the Vizier, on Account of the Honourable Company and the Bankers, by which it appears his Excellency has to furnish this Year the Sum of One Crore Forty-one Lacks Two thousand Five hundred and Seventy-eight Rupees (Rupees 1,41,02,578). Mr. Middleton gave his Bond to the Bankers, on Account of the First Engagement, Rupees 26,50,000, for Bills on the Presidency, engaging to see them repaid their Money. The Revenues of certain Districts were assigned to him on Account of the Bankers, and were, as collected, to be paid to them.

When Almas Ally Cawn returned to Lucknow, a Negotiation was set on Foot to transfer the Security from Mr. Middleton to him, and concluded a few Days before my Arrival. The Bond was returned to Mr. Middleton, and Almas's granted in lieu of it. The additional Districts proposed to have been entrusted to Almas, were Part of those assigned to the Bankers; and the Vizier's Orders, and other Documents, had passed for putting him in Possession, a few Days before my Arrival; I was soon expected, and Almas of his own Accord deferred taking charge, as I have already informed you and the Board, until the Measure should, through me, receive your Sanction.

When I considered the Power possessed by Almas, and your Instructions to reduce it, if possible, I did not hesitate to reject every Idea of extending his Authority; a Difficulty occurred about the Bond he had granted, and a Payment he had made to the Bankers, of Three Lacks Seventy-five thousand Rupees (R° 3,75,000). The latter Point was easily settled, by giving him Credit for that Sum, on Account of the Revenues of Etwa, Cora, &c.; but the Bankers refused any

any Security except mine, in lieu of the Bond. The Bills of Exchange had actually been transmitted to the Board, and were in Course of Payment; to have annulled the Engagement would have disappointed you of a Resource, and hurt our Credit with the Bankers; it was absolutely necessary that Almas's Bond should be returned to him: I was therefore induced to take the Engagement upon myself, and I am happy to find, by the Board's Letter of the 22d Ultimo, that my Conduct has been approved.

Although my Attention has been principally directed to the Liquidation of the Balance, I have hitherto found it utterly impossible to procure Assignments equal to the Amount required. Districts have been over-rated to me; and before I can conclude a fair Engagement with any Aumil, I am obliged, in every Instance, to separate fictitious from just Estimates, which takes up Time, and is the Cause of my not sending the Accounts.

I have been endeavouring to prevail upon the Vizier to fix his Disbursements within his Income: If I can accomplish this Point, I shall be careful that the Establishments shall not be hereafter encroached upon; the Particulars will of course be transmitted to you.

I have repeatedly informed the Minister, no Excuses will be admitted in the Exculpation of a Balance at the Conclusion of the Year; that the whole must be paid, and the Means rest with him.

You will observe, by the Estimate of the Demands upon the Vizier, Fourteen Lacks were mentioned by Mr. Middleton as the Balance. The acting Minister expected he could prove Claims nearly to this Amount, due from the Company to the Vizier, which would liquidate the Account. I have explained this Matter fully to him, and believe he is now convinced of the Justness of the corrected Account. An Examination, however, into the disputed Points should, in my Opinion, take place, and any trifling Difference that may be established allowed to the Vizier. This I submit to your Consideration: In the mean Time I shall persist in my Endeavours to realize the whole Amount.

Second Head.
Account
Current with
the Nabob.

(a) [First, their Government.

Despotism is the Principle upon which every Measure is founded, and the People in the interior Parts of the Country are ruled at the Discretion of the Aumil or Phousdar for the Time being. They exercise, within the Limits of their Jurisdiction, the Powers of Life and Death, and Decisions in Civil and other Cases, in the same Extent as the Sovereign at the Capital. The Forms prescribed by the ancient Institutions of the Mogul Empire are unattended to, and the Will of the Provincial Magistrate is the sole Law of the People. The total Relaxation of the Vizier's Authority, his Inattention and Dislike to Business, leave the Aumils in Possession of this dangerous Power, unawed, uncontrouled by any Apprehension of Retrospection, or the Interference of Justice. I can hardly quote an Instance, since the Vizier's Accession to the Musnud, of an Aumil having been punished for Oppression, though the Complaints of the People and the State of the Country are notorious Proofs of the Violences daily committed—it is even become unsafe for Travellers to pass, except in large Bodies.—Murders, Thefts, and other Enormities shocking to Humanity, are committed in open Day.

Third Head.
State of the
Vizier's Do-
minions.

Every Zemindar should be constituted the Magistrate in his Zemindarry, and collect the Revenues according to certain established Rates recorded in the Cutcherry, and published throughout the District. The Aumil should be the controlling Power between the Ryot and the Zemindar; should enforce the Regulations; see Peace and good Order preserved in the several Zemindaries; and make the Zemindars accountable for all Tumults, Thefts, and Murders, within their Jurisdiction—in great Towns there ought to be a Cutwall, or Haakeem, to distribute Justice.

Such has been the System of this Government, that the Oppressions have generally originated with the Aumils. They have been rarely selected for their Abilities or Integrity, but from Favour, or the Means to advance a small Sum upon being appointed to their Office. The Aumil enters upon his Trust, ruined in Reputation and Fortune; and unless he accomplishes his Engagements, which is seldom the Case, Disgrace and Punishment follow. Though the Balance of Revenue may be rigorously demanded of him, it has not been usual to institute any Inquiry for Oppression. The Zemindars, thus left at the Mercy of the Aumils, are often driven to Rebellion. The weak are obliged to submit to his Exactions, or fly the Country; and the Aumil, unable to reduce the more powerful, is compelled to enter into a disgraceful Compromise. Every Zemindar looks to his Fort for Protection, and the Country is crowded with them. Almas's Ally Cawn asserts, there are not less than Seven hundred in his Districts; hence it has become a general Custom to seize the Brother, Son, or some near Relation or Dependant of the different Zemindars, as Hostages for the Security of the Revenue. A great Aumil will sometimes have Three or Four hundred of these Hostages, whom he is obliged to confine in Places of Security.

A few Men, like Almas's Ally Cawn and Coja ain ul Deen, have, from their Regularity in the Performance of pecuniary Engagements, rendered themselves useful to the Vizier. A strict Scrutiny into his Affairs was at all Times irksome to his Excellency; and none of the Ministers or Officers about his Person possessing the active persevering Spirit requisite to conduct the Detail of Engagements for a Number of small Farms, it became convenient to receive a large Sum from

(a) Vide supra, P. 658.

a great Farmer, without Trouble or Deficiency. This System was followed by the most pernicious Consequences; these Men were above all Controul; they exacted their own Terms, and the Districts they farmed were most cruelly oppressed. The Revenue of Rohilcund is reduced above a Third; and Almas Ally Cawn's Administration is well known to have been extremely violent.

The foregoing Representation of the State of this Government will, I hope, satisfy you of the Difficulty in collecting the Revenues. A very strong Military Force will be required to preserve the Country in Peace. The Number for which Funds are at present allotted would, in my Opinion, amply suffice, if it existed; but I suppose not Two Thirds of the Men kept upon the Books are actually entertained. The Discipline and proper Application of this Force will become a Matter of serious Consideration: I do not mean to propose, they should be put under the Command of British Officers, as a very extraordinary Expence would attend that Measure; and I do not think the Service of the Collections would be so well executed. The Troops now in the Vizier's Service are ill paid and ill appointed, not owing to the Want of Means; as I think, when I shall forward you the Statements I have been so long endeavouring to complete, you will judge them adequate to every Service, if not dissipated and squandered away. The Evil originates in the Want of Checks upon the Disbursements to the Army, of proper Officers and Commissaries to see them duly appropriated.

The same Inconveniencies exist in the Receipts of the Vizier's Revenue, and other Branches of his Government in the General Department. Offices of Collections and Treasury, and Courts for the Administration of Justice, ought doubtless to be established. In a Duty of so delicate a Nature, as the Execution of your Commands on this Head, I must necessarily expose myself to the Opposition of Persons interested in the Continuance of the Abuse.]

Second, Military Defence, and Distribution of the Nabob's Force.

Third, Revenue.

I have in the foregoing Representation in Part answered these Heads. I beg leave to defer what remains to be said on them till I forward you the Statements.

Fourth, Zemindars, and Means taken to restore Peace.

The Collection of the Revenues under the Controul of the Aumils is entirely in the Hands of the Zemindars, the Lands throughout the Country being granted in Talooks and Zemindarries.

The Means taken to restore Peace are explained in my Letter to the Board of the 1st Instant. The Detachments from the Honourable Company's Troops I consider only a temporary Expedient. I propose recommending, that a separate Plan for the Administration of Justice in all Matters of Revenue should be formed, and carried into Execution. You may perhaps make this Branch Part of the Duties of the Office of Collections, and the Decan will act in it, and appoint Deputies in each Aumildarry.

Peace is by no means restored, for if the Company's Troops were relieved from the Places at which they are now stationed, I should expect the Commotions would be renewed. Gorrockpore, Bairaitch, Sultanpore, Asemgur, Gonda, and all the Frontier, are Provinces in which the Vizier's Authority is ill established. In some of them there are Troubles at this Time. New Detachments of the Honourable Company's Troops might be adviseable, if the State of Affairs in other Respects did not render the Appearance of a formidable Force on the Frontiers necessary, as well to awe Foreign Powers, as to keep Almas Ally Cawn, and Khoja Ayn ul Deen, within the Line of their Duty.

Fifth, Character and Credit of the principal Aumils.

When I forward the Statements of the Revenue, I will take the Names of the Aumils in Order, and answer you upon this Head.

Sixth, Whether the Sums lately levied have been drawn from the Country, or borrowed, and Assignments given for the Repayment on the Revenues of the last, or by Anticipation of the current Year.

Fourth Head.
Hyder Beg
Cawn.

Seventh, By what Means were those Collections made?

By Anticipation, as I have already explained under the Head of Balance and Assignment.

I have communicated your Commands to Hyder Beg Cawn. He urges, in Excuse for the Letters which have been written in a Tone of Reproach and Resentment, that they were forwarded unknown to him, that the Vizier has People about him who are happy at an Opportunity of giving Trouble, and wish to overset the Influence of the English in this Government. He professes a just Sense of the Confidence you have placed in him, of his intire Dependence upon you, and that without your Protection he should lose his Office, his Property, and possibly his Life. He assured me of his utmost Endeavours to prevent a Repetition of Letters in a similar Style, and that he is ready to give Proofs of the Sincerity of his Attachment to the Company.

I used the Discretion you allowed me of not delivering your Letter to Hyder Beg Cawn. I found upon my Arrival, as you informed me, all the Influence of this Government vested in his Hands. I was under the Necessity of having Recourse to him for Information and Accounts; and it appeared unadviseable to raise Doubts in his Mind of my good Intentions, or to express an Inclination to institute a Retrospection into his Conduct: I previously wished to obtain his Confidence,

Confidence, to convince him that I acted upon public Grounds, and if possible, persuade him to unite heartily with me in every Measure. I could then deliver the Letter, informing him of the View with which I had acted, and not be liable to any Suspicion of having solicited it. In the mean Time I endeavoured to acquire a Knowledge of the Business, that I might be enabled to report to you my Opinion of his Attachment to your Government, and of his Zeal, Ability, and Integrity in the Discharge of his Duty. I deferred presenting him the Letter until the 30th Ultimo, and have left him to answer it without giving any Advice.

He rendered me his Assistance very heartily and willingly in Almas's Business. A Jealousy had long subsisted between Hyder Beg Cawn and Almas; the latter having been considered a Pretender to the Neabut, it was supposed Hyder Beg intended to ruin him; his Conduct in withdrawing is imputed by many who think favourably of him, to Necessity, otherwise his Fortune might have been endangered. A Reconciliation took place between them, and they publicly continue upon the best Terms, but I believe neither to be sincere. If I had expressed any Dissatisfaction against Hyder Beg, he and Almas would probably have formed a Combination, and I should have had new Difficulties to contend with.

The Accounts I have called for have many of them been furnished, and Hyder Beg has given me his Information and Opinion of every Matter upon which I have asked them: I cannot help however complaining of the Delays in transacting the most common Business; this proceeds from no proper Channels through intermediate Offices being established; all Accounts are framed by Hyder Beg; he plans and executes every Measure; he proposes, and in short undertakes, Matters which should be trusted to subordinate Agents, and executed off hand. Any undue Influence he may be thought to possess will be done away by the Degree of Consequence and Support you may think proper to give to the new Officers.

I have hitherto left Hyder Beg Cawn in the Possession of his Power, as being the acting Minister, and entrusted with the executive Authority so long as he might discharge his Duty: I thought I conformed to your Commands in supporting him. I have not failed repeatedly to expostulate with him upon the Consequences of Procrastination in the Execution of the Business. In the Event of further Delays, I shall continue my Expostulations, and by exerting the Powers with which you have invested me, avoid exposing myself to your Censure for an Appearance of Neglect, which does not originate with me. I beg leave to remark, by being the Instrument of establishing Officers which are to serve as a Controul over Hyder Beg's hitherto unparticipated and intire Administration, I shall unavoidably expose myself to his Jealousy and Resentment.

I beg leave to submit to your Consideration the following Persons to be nominated to the Office you have thought proper to direct should be immediately established, viz.

Fifth Head.
Offices.

The Collections	-	-	{ Rajah Soorut Sing, who was Dewan to the late Vizier.
The Treasury	-	-	{ Rajah Tipper Chund, who likewise held an Office similar to this in the late Vizier's Time.

Mr. Middleton informed the Board, under Date the 17th of September 1782, of his having named Tuffia Haveefes, or Commissaries for mustering the Troops. I purpose enforcing this Measure, as I find the Abuses in the Vizier's Army prevail to an unaccountable Degree; many Corps are more than a Year in Arrears, and no Part of it intirely paid up, notwithstanding the large Sums annually charged on this Account under the Head of Mootayenna. I have already informed you of my Hopes of attaching the Cavalry, by being instrumental in procuring their Pay.

The Institution of Adauluts will be attended with the utmost Difficulty: The Reasons you have yourself assigned are so forcible, that I have only to trouble you with a few Hints in corroboration of your own Opinions.

The Nabob, the Ministers, and every Man of Rank at his Court, will be interested in opposing the Institution of Courts of Justice. The Nabob is surrounded by Persons who, presuming upon the Countenance they receive from him, commit every Kind of Oppression: They are generally Men of low Birth, suddenly raised to Power and Consequence, which they are ignorant how to use. The Ministers have more creditable Dependants, but they presume, in an equal Degree, on their Influence. The Resumption of Jagheers, and Reduction of Salaries, have unavoidably involved Numbers of People in Debts, which has led to the Commission of Acts of Violence.

To institute Courts of Justice upon a respectable Footing, they should extend to Men of all Descriptions: The Favourites and Dependants of the Nabob and Ministers, long accustomed to live independent of all Controul, will not easily be brought to submit to a regular Jurisdiction. I would, however, propose that Molavee Mowbine, the Man recommended by Mr. Middleton, should continue, with the Name of Sudder ul Huck. When Regularity shall be introduced into other Branches of the Government, the Extension of the Powers of the Sudder ul Huck will form Part of the Plan.

I am to speak to the Characters of the Aumils in general, when I may forward the Statement. Pledges for the personal Appearance of Almas's Ally Cawn, and Khauja Ain ul Deen, cannot be obtained. These Two Men are in Charge of the Frontier Provinces of Cora, Etawah, and Rohilcund.

Sixth Head.
Aumils.

Seventh Head.
Almafs Ally Cawn.
Eighth Head.
Rebellious Zemindars.

I have already explained my Sentiments and Conduct on this Head, both to yourself and the Board.

Upon every Occasion of Tumults that have occurred since my Arrival, I have recommended that the Vizier's Shokes be issued, publishing his Determination to apprehend and punish Offenders with the greatest Severity. But in the present State of the Vizier's Government, with an ill-paid Army, and Aumils doubtful of their Permanence in Office, it is an Impossibility to expect Com-motions will immediately cease. For other Matters relative to rebellious Zemindars, I beg leave to refer you to my Answer to the Third Head of your Instruction upon the Government of the Vizier's Dominions.

Ninth Head.
Goruckpore & Baraetich.

The Minister has long since promised me an Account of the Revenues of these Districts; when I obtain it you shall receive the fullest Information.

Tenth Head.
Col. Sir John Cumming's Detachment.

I have obeyed your Commands on this Head.

Eleventh Head.
Muzuffer Jung.

My Letter to the Board of the 1st Instant will have informed you of the Transactions at Ferockabad.

Twelfth Head.
Fyzulla Cawn.

My Letters to you of the 28th Ultimo, and the Board of the 4th Ultimo, will have informed you of my Opinion and Transactions with respect to Fyzoolla Cawn.

Thirteenth Head.
Begums.

The Battalion at Fyzabad is recalled; and my Letter to the Board of the 1st Instant has explained my Conduct to the Begum. The Letter I addressed her, a Translation of which I beg leave to enclose (N^o 2) was with a View of convincing her that you readily assented to her being freed from the Restraints which had been imposed upon her, and that your Acquiescence in her Sufferings was a Measure of Necessity, to which you were forced by her extraordinary Conduct. I wished to make it appear this was a Matter on which you directed me to consult the Vizier's Pleasure, that it might be known you were the Spring from whence she was restored to her Dignity and Consequence.

Fourteenth Head.
The Nabob Vizier.

I have endeavoured to conciliate the Vizier, and never undertaken any Measure but under the Sanction of his Orders. Hyder Beg Cawn did, upon my first entering on the Business, mention his Excellency's Objections to the Mode of receiving the Company's Claims by Assignment on the Country; and founded me, whether it would not be practicable to induce you to make an Alteration in the System: He even told me, the Vizier expressed his Disapprobation of the Detachment under the Command of Colonel Sir John Cumming. His Excellency had agreed to defray the Expence of Four Regiments previous to my Arrival, but he wished the Troops might not be stationed in his Dominions; of this Transaction you have received Information. The Nabob told me, at my Second Interview, that his Country was in Peace, and he did not require any further Military Aid from the Company: This Language corresponded with what I had Reason to expect, from your Explanations. I candidly told Hyder Beg Cawn that I considered it dictated by him; when I afterwards furnished him with the Estimate of Claims upon the Vizier, he assented to the Account, and assured me of his entire Conviction of the Necessity of the Detachment, and that the Vizier would approve its being stationed in his Dominions. Since this Conversation Hyder Beg Cawn has not pleaded any Objection by the Vizier as Obstacles to my Measures, but has obtained his Sanction on every Occasion that I have found it necessary in the Execution of my Duty.

Hyder Beg Cawn confesses to me that Funds to the Amount of Forty-nine Lacks of Rupees were last Year appropriated to the Vizier's Expences. From this Sum he was to defray not only the Charge of his Household, but the Pensions of the Tuncawdars and Jagheerdars, whose Jagheers were resumed. The Nature of the Disbursements you will understand from the Statements.

I think the Sums charged could not have been applied to the Services for which they were allotted: The Persons intrusted with the great Offices about his Excellency's Person must have abused the Confidence reposed in them, as large Arrears are due to the Nabob's Servants;—to ascertain the Fact will require Time. I have recommended that the Plan you have thought proper to direct in regard to the Vizier's Expences be carried into Execution; and shall in due Time communicate the intended Arrangements for your Approbation. Notwithstanding the Language occasionally held by the Vizier, I have every Reason to believe he is sensible of the Advantages he derives from his Alliance with the Company, and of his Inability to support himself without it. You are so fully acquainted with his Character and Disposition, that I shall not presume to trouble you with any Particulars of his Conduct. I only hope, in compliance with your Directions, so long as I may have the Honour to hold my present Station, that I shall be able to obtain his Confidence, and prevent Expostulations which might interrupt the Confidence and Cordiality that ought to subsist between his Excellency and your Government.

I believe the principal Object of the Vizier's Expostulations was to prevent any Interference in the Government of his Dominions, and to remove his Apprehensions of the Company's placing him in the same Situation as the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowla. He one Day expressed himself to me on this Head in very strong Terms. I assured his Excellency nothing of the Kind was intended: I recommended it to him on no Account to credit Reports of this Nature, and intreated him to withhold his Confidence from Persons who might endeavour by such insidious Representations to alarm his Mind. He had always, I added, received strong Proofs of the Respect and Regard you personally entertained for him; and the Steadiness of his Conduct had tended to confirm and perpetuate the Friendship and Alliance subsisting between his Excellency and the Honourable

Company.

Company. I beg leave, before I conclude this Head, to inform you, an Opinion had prevailed of there being Divisions in the Councils of your Government. I hope I have done my Duty in representing, both to the Vizier and the Ministers, that the whole is a palpable Falshood. It has been my Study to render as public as possible my Testimony of Unanimity in the Members of Administration, that the Shadow of a Hope of evading or protracting the Execution of your Measures may not exist.

Agreeable to your Commands, I sounded Hyder Beg Cawn, and am convinced it is still his Wish to establish the Nabob's Claim of the Resumption of the Assignments. This Measure would, he conceives, unite upon a firmer Footing the Authority he has hitherto possessed, both on the Part of the Vizier and the Honourable Company. He grounds this Claim upon the Presence of relieving the Company from the Embarrassment attending the present System of Detail in the Management of the Business. I have been asked by Hyder Beg Cawn, in the Name of the Nabob, if it would be possible to induce you to consent to a Change: He informed me of the Particulars which had passed between Major Palmer and him on the Subject, and mentioned the Encouragement you had given to the Proposition; insinuating from thence, that you might not be averse to it. I could only answer, that you were in every Respect disposed to comply with the Vizier's Requisitions. I could not speak upon this Subject, having no Instructions to enter into the Consideration of a Point of so much Importance, and therefore the present System must be continued. When I asked his Opinion, his only Reply was, that he had expressed the Nabob's Pleasure. I frankly told him, that I must consider every Measure proposed by the Nabob as originating with him. This produced the strongest Professions of Attachment to you and the Company, and a Declaration that all Modes were the same to him, and that he would yield implicit Obedience to your Commands. This passed above a Month ago; and the Proposition not having been repeated to me, I conclude it is dropped, and Hyder Beg Cawn will be cautious of renewing it.

Fifteenth Head. Nabob's Claims of the Resumptions of the Assignments.

Does not require an Answer.

The Confidence with which you have honoured me will ever make me cautious in the Use of this Power. The Transactions at Furruckabad, and the Continuance of the Detachments of the Honourable Company's Troops, are the only Instances in which I may be said to have exerted it. With respect to Furruckabad, I was solicited by Muzuffer Jung to interfere between him and the Nabob, which I declined; and as I gave no Advice, I hope my continuing the Regiment, in compliance with the Vizier's urgent Request, will not be interpreted into an Extension of your Orders. Muzuffer Jung's Solicitations are still continued to me: I have answered, in general Terms, that if my Interference would tend to accommodate and conciliate Differences, I should be happy to give it. My Letter to the Board of the 1st Instant, will explain the Motives of my Conduct, both in regard to this Matter, and the Measure of continuing the Detachments.

Sixteenth Head. Seventeenth Head. Discretionary Power.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

Lucknow,
the 12th December 1782.

Honourable Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed)

John Bristow,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

(A true Copy.)

E. Hay,

Act^g Sec^y to the Secret Dep^t.

Honourable Sir,

In Addition to what I have urged in my Address of this Date to the Board, I hope I shall meet with your Excuse for representing some further Circumstances relative to the Begum.

I have experienced great Embarrassment in treating with her, for, as the Mother of the Vizier, the People look up to her with Respect; and any harsh Measures practised against Women of her high Rank create Discontent, and affect our national Character. Her Conduct in withholding his Excellency's Patrimony, and during the Troubles at Benares, justly lost her that Attention and Regard to which she would have been otherwise entitled: Still she is the Mother of the Prince of the Country; and the religious Prejudices of Mussulmen prevail too strongly in their Minds for them to forget her Situation. Superior Wisdom will guide your Measures, and I shall willingly execute every Order I may receive; but I think it my Duty, and a Tribute I owe to the Confidence you have placed in me, freely and candidly to offer my Sentiments on such Subjects, as, from a near View, may present Difficulties that would not occur to Persons at a Distance.

I would recommend every persuasive Argument might be urged to the Begum to induce her to fulfil her Engagements. I would even endeavour to convince her, that it was intended to renew the Restraints upon her; but I really think it not advisable to carry them into Execution.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

Lucknow,
31st March 1783.

Honourable Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed)

John Bristow,
Resid^t at the Vizier's Court.

(A true Copy.)

E. Hay,

Act^g Sec^y to the Secret Dep^t.

Translation of Letter from Mr. Bristow to the Begum.

I have had the Honour to receive your Letters.—Whereas the Prosperity and Welfare of the Vizier's Affairs are the earnest Wish of the Governor General, I have, in obedience to my Instructions, represented to his Excellency, that I should conform to his Pleasure in whatever he might think proper to direct. I am happy to convey his Commands, that Major Gilpin shall, on the Arrival of Affrien Ally Cawn, march from Fyzabad, and immediately release Bahar Ally Cawn and Soakur Ally Cawn. This Measure affords me the greater Pleasure, as I am persuaded, from the kind Expressions in your Letters, of the Regard you entertain for the Vizier, being dearer to you than Life, that you will in future consult and cherish his Interests.

It is probable the Vizier would have continued the Restraints upon your Excellency, if the Governor General had not, out of Respect for the Ties which bind you, and from a natural Benevolence of Disposition, given his Assent. The strict Alliance subsisting between the Governor General and the Vizier will ever render an Union of Councils and Measures the Line of Conduct of both Governments. And it is a most pleasing Circumstance to me, to convey the Governor General's Approbation of the Restoration of your Excellency to the Dignity and Consequence to which your high Rank and Birth justly entitle you.

I beg leave to return my Thanks for the Sense you express of the becoming Conduct of Major Gilpin in the Execution of his Duty.

Permit me to remind your Excellency, that there is still a Balance of above Five Lacs due, on Account of your Engagements; and as you promised, immediately on the Enlargement of your Eunuchs, to pay that Sum, I hope you will excuse my Solicitations and Assurances, that by a Compliance you will render a Service both to the Vizier and the Company, whose Affairs at present require the Assistance of every pecuniary Aid.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

Rob^t Gregory.

Assistant at the Vizier's Court.

(A true Copy.)

E. Hay,

Act^y Sec^y to the Secret Dep^y.

A P P E N D I X, N^o LIX.

Book 80. Page 275.

Extract of a Consultation of the 21st April 1783.

Fort William, the 21st April 1783.

At a Council, Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, President,

Edward Wheler,

John Macpherson, } Esquires.

John Stables,

Sir Eyre Coote gone to Fort St. George.

Instructions from the Governor General to Mr. John Bristow.

THE Governor General desires that his Instructions given to Mr. Bristow, which were read to the Members of the Board, and minuted in Consultation on the 24th October last, may be now entered.

To Mr. John Bristow.

Sir,

Conformably to the Reference of the Board, I recommend and enjoin your strictest Attention to the following Instructions:

Balance and
Assignment.

1st. The Balance due from the Nabob Vizier to the Company, partly from the Negligence and Inaccuracy with which the monthly Accounts were drawn out, and partly from the Inattention of the late Resident, had been suffered to accumulate to an Amount exceeding that at which it stood at the Close of the last Year, notwithstanding the special Care which I myself had taken in my Agreement with the Nabob Vizier, concluded on the 19th of September 1781, at Chunar, and my Instructions delivered at the same Time to the Resident, since enforced with very peremptory and repeated Orders. This obliged me lately to write, in very strong and unusual Terms, both to the Resident and to the Minister, and produced the Effect of an immediate Exertion and consequent Discharge of a Part of the Balance, and Assurances of the speedy Payment of the Remainder.

I do

I do not implicitly rely on these Assurances, but conclude, that on your Arrival you will find either a large Balance still out-standing of the last Year's Account, or that the whole has been paid off by Encroachment on the current Year's Revenue. In either Case, your Attention will be equally required to the Settlement of this Year's Assignment, unless it shall have been already accomplished. You will be careful to guard against fictitious Estimates; and if any such shall appear in the Assignments already formed, you will of course insist upon their being exchanged for others, or their Jumma reduced to their real Value, and others added, to complete the Sum of the Year's Demands; that is to say, the last Year's Arrears, the Two Subsidies of the current Year, and the other Sums for the Payment of which our Government has or shall have made itself responsible; so that at the Close of the Year the whole shall be entirely and completely discharged.

2d. You will observe a very considerable Difference between Mr. Middleton's Account, and the corrected Account delivered to him by the Accountant General, and now in the Possession of your Accountant Mr. Wombwell; a Difference nearly equal to Thirty Lacks of Rupees. To the former, though made up with false Calculations, gross Omissions, and even Balances falsely transferred from one Month's Account to the other, Mr. Middleton has pertinaciously adhered, affecting to call the Difference a new Claim upon the Nabob. I fear this may render it an unpleasant Office to you to rectify his Error, as I have no Doubt that the same Declaration which he has made to this Government will have been made as a Concession to the Nabob and his Minister, and of course your Demand for the Difference treated as unjust, and formed on false Pretences; but the real Account is so clear, and the Difference so self-apparent, that it will be impossible for the Minister to controvert or misunderstand them, however he may affect the latter.

Account current with the Nabob Vizier.

3d. Endeavour to obtain an early and minute Information of the State of the Provinces of Owde especially, and the rest of the Nabob Vizier's Dominions; and report the Result of your Inquiries to me, under the following Heads, viz.

- 1st. Their Government.
- 2d. Their Military Defence, and Distribution of the Nabob's Forces.
- 3d. Revenue.
- 4th. Disposition and actual Conduct of the Zemindars, and the Means taken for restoring and preserving the Quiet of the Country.
- 5th. The Character and Credit of the principal Amils.
- 6th. Under this general Head, I must also refer to your Inquiry, and desire you will inform me, whether the Sums lately levied, or affirmed to have been levied and brought to the Company's Credit by Mr. Johnson, have been drawn from the Revenue of last Year, or borrowed, and Assignments given for the Repayment of the Revenue of that Year, or exacted by Anticipations of the current Revenue: One of which Cases I very much suspect, because they must have been received at a Season in which the regular Collections are always at a stand.
- 7th. Also by what Mode, and through what Agents, these Collections were made.

[4th. Immediately on your Arrival sound the Disposition of Hyder Beg Cawn: His Conduct has for some Time past been highly reproachable. Till within these Three Months, when Mr. Johnson assumed a large Portion of his Authority, he possessed, without Controul, both the unparticipated and entire Administration, with all the Powers annexed to that Government, the Nabob himself being, as he ever must be in the Hands of some Person, a mere Cypher in his, and the Sanction by which he exercised his Authority; yet he has dared to use both the Nabob's Name, and even his Seal, affixed to Letters, either dictated to the Nabob, or written from him without his Knowledge, containing very improper Demands on our Government, and such as evidently tended to promote Hyder Beg's Influence and Interest, and even to make him assume a very unbecoming Tone of Refusal, Reproach, and Resentment, in opposition to Measures recommended by me, and even to Acts done by my Authority, in literal Conformity to the Nabob's own and earnest Solicitations; such as the Resumption of the Jagheers, and the Seizure of his Father's Treasures, which had been so long suffered to remain in the Hands of the Begum his Mother, and the other Conditions of the Engagements exacted from me at Chunar. On every Occasion of this Kind, the late Resident has been the faithful Echo and Support of the Minister's Pretensions; I must therefore have recourse to you for the Introduction of a new System in that Government; nor can I omit, while I express my Reliance upon you for this Purpose, to repeat the Sentiments which I expressed in the verbal Instructions which I gave you at your Departure, "that there can be no Medium in the Relation between the Resident and the Minister, but either the Resident must be the Slave and Vassal of the Minister, or the Minister at the absolute Devotion of the Resident." Much as I am displeased at the Conduct of the Minister, I impute it more to the Sufferance of Mr. Middleton than to himself; and if he will submit to hold his Office on such Conditions as I require, I would certainly prefer him to any other Man who could be nominated to his Office, because he possesses Abilities, and a Knowledge of Business; he exists by his Dependence on the Influence of our Government; and above all, because a Change of Administration,

tion, in a Government so loose as that of Owde, where all the Parts of it are held together by the Exertion of actual Power, and not by the Springs of an established Constitution, would be unavoidably productive of Confusion and Loss of Revenue: Therefore it must be adviseable to try him by the Mode of Conciliation, in your final Conversation with him, at the same Time that it will be necessary to declare to him, in the plainest Terms, the Footing and Condition on which he shall be permitted to retain his Place, with the Alternative of Dismission, and a Scrutiny into his past Conduct, if he refuses it. In the first Place, I will not receive from the Nabob, as his, Letters dictated by the Spirit of Opposition; but shall consider every such Attempt as the Minister's, and as an Insult on our Government: In the second Place, I shall expect that nothing is done in his official Character, but with your Knowledge and Participation; at the same Time, the first Share of the Responsibility will rest with you. The other Conditions will follow distinctly in their Places, because I consider you as responsible for them.]

Offices.

5th. No Administration can be properly conducted without regular Offices. In that of Owde there is not one, the whole being engrossed by the Minister. Two are indispensably necessary; First, an Office of Collections; Secondly, an Office of Treasury. I insist upon these Establishments being formed immediately; and it must be your Care to appoint such Checks to each, that whatever Sums are paid from the Revenue shall be duly entered, and Credit given for their exact Amount in the Office of Collections; and in like manner, that no Sums shall pass the Treasury, without a similar Controul. The Heads of these Offices must of course be under the general Directions of the Minister in all Points, excepting their Accounts; for the Fidelity of which they must be solely responsible, and made liable to the several Punishments if they falsify them. What other Officers may have been in Use in the Time of the Nabob Suja ul Dowlah, and at this Time necessary, you will enquire, and either cause them to be re-established, or not, as it shall appear to be proper.

Adawlets.

In this last Description I include the Adawlets. You will find them recommended but conditionally in my Instructions to Mr. Middleton. It is certain that the Want of them, and the universal and extreme Licentiousness occasioned thereby, is One of the most disreputable Defects in the Nabob's Government; yet I much doubt whether, introduced into such a State at once and abruptly, they would not add to the Mischiefs which they were intended to redress; for perhaps there is scarce an Individual who would not become immediately obnoxious to their Authority, and I fear scarce an Individual capable of discharging even a small Portion of their Decrees. While they do not exist, every Man knows the Hazard which he incurs in lending his Money. Their Establishment might tend to deceive, by holding out the Appearance of false Assurances; and with respect to Oppressions of every Species, unless each Court was armed with a strong Military Force, it would not be in their Power to prevent or punish them; neither in that Case is it certain they would not themselves prove the greatest Instruments of Oppression. The Aumils in the First Instance, and the Munduls or Chiefs of the Villages ultimately, must supply this Defect, if it cannot be otherwise remedied. I merely intimate this Subject to you, as proper for your Enquiry and Consideration, but cannot give you any Instructions concerning it.

Aumils.

6th. Great Care must be taken in the Choice of Aumils. I shall not descend to Particulars, but enjoin One Caution only, as indispensably necessary, that no Aumil be appointed to a Frontier Station, without such Pledge, or other Security, for compelling his personal Appearance whenever required, as may insure, beyond a Doubt, his Obedience and Fidelity; and both these and others, wherever stationed, ought to have the Means of Self-protection, and to be trusted and supported.

Almas Ally Cawn.

7th. The Means by which Almas Ally Cawn has been permitted to acquire Independency have been long seen, and the Effects of it foretold by every Person acquainted with the State of that Government, except those immediately interested in it. The late Resident has been his constant Advocate, and I lately understand that, however truly, the Minister disclaims all Concern in this imprudent Measure. It is very extraordinary that his Defection, his Retreat to the Frontier, the subsequent Negotiations which passed between him and the Nabob, the Engagements concluded between them, which resemble more a Treaty between equal States than a Transaction between a Sovereign and his Vassal, have all passed without the least Communication or Report of them made to me by the Resident, or his Assistant, or the Minister; and in a Letter which I have lately received from the Nabob, the Minister has had the Presumption to make the Nabob declare the whole to be false, and without Foundation, and to affirm that every Part of his Dominion enjoyed the most perfect Peace and Tranquillity. Upon this Subject, the Behaviour of the Minister is so reprehensible, that I think it incumbent upon me to let him know my Sentiments of it: It will at least shew him how thin the Veil is by which he covers his own Acts, and that such Artifices will only tend to make them the more criminal, from the Falsehood and Duplicity with which they are associated. As for Almas Ally Cawn himself, the Policy which has been observed towards him has been scandalously derogatory from the Nabob's Dignity and Interest, and hurtful to the Reputation of our Government, as far as it is connected with it. If any Engagement shall actually subsist between them at the Time you have charge of the Residency, it must, however exceptional, be faithfully observed; but if he has been guilty of any criminal Offence to the Nabob his Master, for which no Immunity is provided in the Engagement, or he shall break any one of the Conditions of it, I do most strictly enjoin you, and it must be your special Care to endeavour, either by Force or Surprise, to secure his Person, and bring him to Justice: By bringing

bringing him to Justice, I mean that you urge the Nabob, on due Conviction, to punish him with Death, as a necessary Example to deter others from the Commission of the like Crimes; nor must you desist till this is effected.—I cannot prescribe the Means; but to guard myself against that Obloquy to which I may be exposed by a forced Misconstruction of this Order, by those who may hereafter be employed in searching our Records for Cavils and Informations against me, I think it proper to forbid, and protest against, the Use of any fraudulent Artifice or Treachery to accomplish the End which I have prescribed; and as you alone are privy to the Order, you will of course observe the greatest Secrecy that it may not transpire: But I repeat my Recommendation of it as One of the first and most essential Duties of your Office.

8th. From the Practice which the late Resident and his Deputy, and the Minister, seemed to have prescribed to themselves of withholding all official Information from me, I have been under the Necessity of forming my Opinion of the State of the Nabob's Government upon private Intelligence; but this, from its Variety, from its Concurrence, notwithstanding the various Channels through which it has passed, and above all from its Notoriety, comes to me with all the Weight which the highest Authority could give it. For some Facts I have the Testimony of sworn Evidence; such are the Transactions of the Rebel Zemindars of Gooruckpore and Bareach in the Insurrections of the last Year, which had for their immediate Object the Destruction of Colonel Hannay, and the Officers of his Command; and, ultimately, the Extirpation of the English Influence and Power throughout the whole of the Nabob Vizier's Dominions. The Zemindars who distinguished themselves on this Occasion were Zalem Sing, Genoo Roy, and Perly Pall Sing. I am well informed that these Men have persevered in their rebellious Conduct, without Deviation, to the present Time, though the Nabob's, and not our Government, is the Object of it.—Represent to the Nabob, and effectually, the bad Policy of suffering such Examples to pass with Impunity. Obtain his Order for employing some sure Means for apprehending these Zemindars; and if it shall appear, on a fair and regular Inquiry, that their Conduct towards the Nabob (I pass over that which regards ourselves alone) has been such as it has been reported to be, he ought, and you must insist upon it, to punish them with Death, and to treat with the same Rigour every Zemindar, and every Subject who shall be the Leader in a Rebellion against his Authority. Severe as this Injunction may appear at first Sight, it will be Mercy in its Effects, if the Nabob will adopt the Policy, by insuring the Tranquillity of his Country, and saving the Blood of his People; for the Resolution, once published, and enforced in a single Instance, will make it unnecessary to prosecute it to a second Example.

Rebellious
Zemindars.

9th. I have been informed by the late Colonel Hannay, that some Time before his Recall was determined, he had agreed to a Settlement of 23 Lacks complete, and without Deductions, for the Revenue of Goorookpore and Bareach for the present Year, and that on his Recall a new Arrangement had taken place, in which a Selection had been made of the most valuable Talooks or Portions of this District, and that they had been distributed among the Domestics and other Favourites of the Minister, and that the rest had been farmed to one Aumil Abdool Beg, as I recollect, and the whole reduced to a Jumma of 18 Lacks, from which a Provision of future Remissions was made for Seebundy Anticipations, and Pymauly, or Ravages committed during the late Insurrections. These are Facts of such a Kind as will confirm themselves by their own Evidence; and if you find them to be such, it must be your Care to correct the Abuse if you can, for the present, or at least to apply the best Remedy in your Power to it, and restore their future Jumma to its real Value. I shall not enter further or more minutely into the Subject of the general Collections, but I am particularly solicitous to ascertain the real Value of this District, for a Reason which I will proceed to explain.

From the Nature of our Connection with the Government of Owde, from the Nabob's Incapacity, and the Necessity which will for ever exist while we have the Claim of a Subsidy upon the Resources of his Country, of exercising an Influence, and frequently substituting it entirely in the Place of an avowed and constitutional Authority in the Administration of his Government, and from the Consequences inevitable in such a connected System, directed as it must be under all the various Changes and Resolutions incident to our Government by Men of various Character, and Degrees of Capacity and Integrity, the Time will come when that Claim shall accumulate to a Sum exceeding the Nabob's Ability to discharge it, but by some ancient Measures of Accommodation, which may at the same Time release him from an intolerable Burden, and yield to us a more rational and substantial, though less ostensible Income. Such a Resource, and indeed in no other, would be afforded by an Assignment in Property, and in Perpetuity, of the District of Goorookpore and Bareach, in lieu of all Demands whatsoever for Subsidy, even though the additional Charge of extraordinary Detachments furnished for the Defence of his Dominions were added to it. Such an Accommodation, if even it should take place, must be produced by a strong Necessity compelling it; for neither would the Nabob, weak as he is, submit to yield to it now, nor would I, firmly convinced as I am of its Expediency, recommend the Acceptance of it at this Time, while so strong an apparent Difference between the Produce of the Assignment, taken at its highest probable Estimate, and the Amount of the Subsidy, exists as an Objection to it. The annual Claim of the Subsidy being 34,020,000 Rupees, and Colonel Hannay's Jumma of Goorookpore and Bareach, which must be taken at its highest Rate, but at 23 Lacks; but as an Argument for the Measure, if ever it should become a Subject

Subject of immediate Consideration, I will briefly add the Advantages which will certainly accrue from it:

1st. Its Situation, bounded by a great and impassable River, the Dava, connecting with the Ganges, the Boundary Line of the most defensible Part of our Dominions.

2d. The Means which it would afford us of putting a total Stop to the continual Inroads and Ravages by which our own District of Sircar Saurun has been, and will be continually infested, from its open Communication with the rude Territory of the lawless Zemindars of Goorookpore immediately adjoining to it.

3d. A certain and improveable Revenue, instead of a precarious Demand on Account, payable from a Fund which I have said must at some Period prove insolvent.

Having thus exposed to you my Views, I now leave them a Charge on your Recollection, recommending it to you to obtain all the Insight which you can into the Subject, both with respect to its present Revenue, to the Improvement of which it would be capable in our Hands, and to the Means by which the Assignment itself could at a proper Season be obtained.

10th. On the Information of the Defection of Almas Ally Cawn, of Symptoms apparent of the like Disposition in the Aumil of Rohilcund, and of the general Anarchy which prevailed in every other Part of the Nabob's Dominions; the Board, though officially unapprized of these, as of every other Subject requiring their Knowledge of them, resolved and ordered that a strong Detachment, under Colonel Sir John Cummings, should march into the Dominions of the Nabob Vizier, both for its internal Defence, and for the Relief of the numerous Detachments which we understood (and this also from private Information only) have been made by the sole Authority of Mr. Johnson, covered by the Nabob's formal Requisition, from the Army stationed at Cawnpore: You will receive an Order from the Board to notify to the Commanding Officer of every Detachment, that its Services are no longer required; which Notification it will rest with your Discretion to make on the Instant in which you shall see that it can be done with Safety; and a correspondent Order will be sent to Colonel Morgan, to command the instant Return of every Detachment within Four-and-twenty Hours after the Receipt of every such Notification upon this Subject. I desire you to bear in Mind, that the Army at Cawnpore, or in whatsoever Part of the Frontier it may be stationed, is appointed for the internal Defence of the Nabob's Dominions, and for that only; that this was its original Destination intended by the Treaty of 1773, commonly known by the Treaty of Benares; and that every Deviation from this Object, and every Diminution of its Force, are impolitic and highly dangerous to our own Existence, by the Encouragement which it will afford to foreign Invasion. I understand that at this Time there are only Two Regiments of Sepoys left to support the small Body of Europeans to which the Strength of that Station is now reduced.

Events may hereafter arise of so sudden and urgent an Emergency, as to require a temporary Deviation from this Maxim; but it will be with the greatest Reluctance and Dissatisfaction that the Board will ever hear of such a Disposition, and therefore you must be careful that the Exigency be such, from its Urgency and Necessity, as will clearly justify you in deviating from it, though but by the Call of a single Regiment of that Station to any Part of the Nabob's internal Dominions; and on every such Occasion you must be careful to comply with every Formality enjoined by my Instructions to Mr. Middleton, dated the 23d of September, and to transmit instant Advice of it to the Board, not waiting for the Detail of your Reasons, which, to prevent Delays, may follow as you shall have more Leisure to form them.

I must make it my particular Injunction, that such a Notification as I have mentioned above may be at all Events instantly transmitted to the Officer commanding the Detachment sent to Furruckabad, if my Information be true, that such a Measure has been assumed by Mr. Johnson, for which no Pretext can justify him.

11th. What I have to say under this Head is immediately connected with the concluding Part of the preceding. From a Solicitude to guard against any Imputations to which the Reputation of our Government might be exposed by its Interference in the Nabob Vizier's Claims upon the Nabob Mozaffer Jung, I made use of my Influence with the Minister, enforced by strong Injunction to the Resident, that no Force should be exercised on that Nabob, nor any Person sent to usurp the Charge of his Government and Collections, while he continued to pay his stipulated annual Tribute to the Vizier as it became due: The Consequence of this Recommendation was, if I may credit the Reports of the Resident and the Minister, that from the Instant that the Nabob withdrew his Interference, the Nabob Mozaffer Jung desisted from making his Payment: You will know with Certainty whether this Report was true; if it was, you must leave the Nabob and the Minister to act in this Business in what Manner soever they please, and entirely forbear from all Interference in it.

12th. Mr. Middleton has written to the Board that Fyzoola Cawn has been making Preparations for entering on open Hostilities with the Nabob Vizier, and combining other Persons against him; I suspect the Information, but Prudence requires to be prepared against the Possibility of such an Event. It is possible that the apparent Weakness may have excited Fyzoola Cawn to form such a Design; it is more probable that he has been driven to it by the public Declarations and Menaces both of the Resident and the Minister. I have written a Letter to him, such as I think best calculated to divert him from any such Undertaking, by Assurances of the favourable Disposition

position of this Government towards him, while he shall not have forfeited it by any improper Conduct, and by stating to him the fatal Consequences which must attend his Defection. That Letter you will perhaps receive earlier than I shall be able to put you in possession of these Instructions; I shall only add, upon this Head, that you must be guided by your own Discretion in whatsoever relates to it; but be careful to prevent the Nabob's Affairs from being involved with new Difficulties, while he has already so many to oppress him.

13th. The Severities which have been exercised towards the Begums were most justly merited by the Advantage which they took of the Troubles in which I was personally involved the last Year to excite a Rebellion in the Nabob's Government, and to complete the Ruin which they thought was impending on ours. If it is the Nabob's Desire to forget and to forgive their past Offences, I have no Objection to his allowing them in Pension the nominal Amount of their Jaghires; but if he shall ever offer to restore their Jaghires to them, or to give them any Property in Land after the Warning which they have given him, by the dangerous Abuse which they formerly made of his Indulgence, you must remonstrate in the strongest Terms against it—you must not permit such an Act to take place, until this Government shall have received Information of it, and shall have had Time to interpose its Influence for the Prevention of it.

14th. Study on every Occasion to conciliate the Good-will of the Nabob, and shew him every ostensible and external Mark of Respect. I should hope that with due Attention you would not find it difficult to make him himself the Mover of every Act necessary, whether for the Advancement of his own Interests, or the Discharge of his Debts to the Company. But this can never be effected while the Minister maintains that Ascendant over him which he at present holds by the Means of a nearer and more private Intercourse, and by affecting to be the Vindicator of his Rights against the Claims of our Government. In my late Engagement with the Nabob it was stipulated that a certain Sum should be set apart monthly for his private Expences, and this made a Part of my Instructions to Mr. Middleton. The Sum was afterwards fixed, as I recollect, of 30 Lacks. It was my Intention and Direction, that this Appropriation should be made before any other, and this I make my present Injunction to you; requiring also that you do make it a Part of immediate and strict Inquiry, whether the Nabob has hitherto received the whole and punctual Payment of the Sum assigned to this Account, or any Part of it has been withheld from him, whether with or without his Concurrence. I mention this, because, from some private Information which I have lately received, I have Reason to suspect that this is actually the Case. Whatever Foundation there may be for this Report, let Justice be done to the Nabob; and if he has been deceived, undeceive him.

15th. The Nabob has repeatedly and bitterly complained of the Indignity which he suffers in his Authority, by the Usurpations of the Company's Residents; and has repeatedly demanded, that whenever the Company's Balance shall be completely discharged, he may be freed from this Vexation; that he may be permitted to pay the Subsidy in Ready Money; and that the Assignments which have been granted to satisfy that Demand may be restored him. I confess that I did myself give Encouragement to this Proposition, knowing at the same Time the Quarter from which it came, I mean from Hyder Beg; and willing to exonerate this Government from the Trouble and Responsibility, and the Company from the Disgrace of whatever might attend the Administration of the Nabob's Government. I thought too that it presented a sure Prospect of the regular Payment of the current Demands, by the Penalty which would attend the Failure, in the Resumption of the former System of Assignments, and in the personal Claims which it would lay on the Minister. But his Misconduct has since manifested itself in so many particular Instances, besides the universal Disorder of the Country, and this is so alarming in its Effects to our Government, that I shall hesitate, until I have the surest and most satisfactory Grounds, to recommend an Acquiescence in such a Measure. At present the Plea on which it is grounded is probably yet at some Distance; for while I am writing these Instructions fresh Circumstances occur to my Knowledge, which make me much suspect the real Payment of the Sums brought to the Nabob's Credit for the last Year's Balance. It may not, however, be amiss to talk with the Minister on this Subject, to let him know that it is well understood to be a Demand for substituting his Authority in the Place of the Company's, and to invest him with the Sovereignty of the Nabob Vizier's Dominions;—to ask him, whether in such Case he shall expect the Company's Protection? and if he does, by what Claim of Right? And whether, in the Event of his involving our Government in a new Scene of Hostilities, by those which his Mal-administration may produce, whether internally, or by Invasion in that Country, he shall think himself in Justice exempt from the personal Vengeance which we may be disposed to exact from him?—At all Events the Proposition must be discouraged till a safer Season for its Acceptance; but the absolute Rejection of it eluded with the Nabob, if he shall himself renew it.

16th. For the rest I refer you to my Instructions to Mr. Middleton, to which, in every Point not revoked or qualified by these Instructions, I must require your most attentive and literal Obedience.

17th. I do Justice to my Sense of your Character, in declaring my entire Reliance on your Prudence and Integrity, and to these I trust for your Deviation from any Part of these Instructions at your Discretion, in any Instance which shall appear to you necessarily to require it; desiring however, as a proper Caution, that as much as you can you will leave the Subject free for my Cor-

rection of it; and instantly inform me, or the Board, according to the Degree of its Importance, that you have acted in such Manner, with your Reasons for it.

Fort William,
23d Oct' 1782.

(A true Copy.)

E. Hay,

Act^g Sec^y to the Secret Dep^t.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

A P P E N D I X, N° LX.

Book 131.

Letter from the Governor General to the Honourable Court of Directors of the Honourable United East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

Benares, 1st October 1784.

I HAVE the Honour to send you a Duplicate of my last Address, and a Copy of a Letter to the Council, dated the 20th of September last, containing the Report of my Proceedings, and of the State of your Claims on the Nabob Vizier to that Period, being within Three Days of the Close of the Fustee Year: This is so full as to render any further Information on that Subject unnecessary. The Nabob Vizier is so sensible of the just and disinterested Conduct which I have observed towards him, and possesses, if I may credit Appearances amounting to the strongest Evidence of which such a Conclusion is capable, so entire a Confidence in my Intentions respecting his Concerns with the Company, that I have on my Part an equal Reliance on his steady Support of the Arrangements which have been formed under my Inspection, both for the Administration of his Revenue, and the Discharge of his Debt to the Honourable Company depending on it. He has given me the firmest Assurances of this, and I have every Reason to expect that the Influence of the most respectable Persons of his Family will be employed to counteract every other which may tend to warp him from it. I am sorry to say, that such an Assistance was wanting; as the Nabob, though most gentle in his Manners, and endowed with an Understanding much above the common Level, has been unfortunately bred up to Habits that draw his Attention too much from the Care of his own Affairs, and often subject him to the Guidance of insidious and unworthy Confidants. This is One Motive of my Intention of making a longer Stay at Benares than is necessary for the Settlement of this Zemindary, which is already nearly concluded, that I may be at hand to counteract any Attempt to defeat the Effect of my Proceedings at Lucknow: But I believe that the Precaution, though dictated by Prudence, will prove unnecessary.

(a) [My only remaining Fear is, that the Members of the Council, seeing Affairs through a different Medium from that through which I view them, may be disposed, if not to counteract the System which I have formed, to withhold from it their Countenance and active Support. While I myself remain, it will be sufficient if they permit it to operate without Interruption; and I almost hope that in the Event of a new Administration of your Affairs, which shall confine itself to the same Forbearance, and manifest no Symptoms of intended Interference, the Objects of my Arrangements will be effectually attained; for I leave them in the Charge of Agents whose Interests, Ambition, and every Prospect of Life, are interwoven with their Success, and the Hand of Heaven has visibly blessed the Soil with every elementary Source of progressive Vegetation. But if a different Policy shall be adopted; if new Agents are sent into the Country, and armed with Authority for the Purposes of Vengeance or Corruption, for to no other will they be applied; if new Demands are raised on the Nabob Vizier, and Accounts overcharged on One Side, with a wide Latitude taken on the other, to swell his Debt beyond the Means of Payment; if political Dangers are portended, to ground on them the Pleas for burdening his Country with unnecessary Defences and enormous Subsidies; or if, even abstaining from direct Incroachment on the Nabob's Rights, your Government shall shew but a Degree of personal Kindness to the Partizans of the late Usurpation, or by any constructive Indication of Partiality and Disaffection furnish Grounds for the Expectation of an approaching Change of System;—I am sorry to say, that all my Labours will prove abortive; for the slightest Causes will be sufficient to deject Minds sore with the Remembrance of past Conflicts, and to elevate those whose only Dependence is placed in the Renewal of the Confusion which I have laboured with such Zeal to eradicate, and will of course debilitate the Authority which can alone ensure future

(a) Vide supra, Page 660.

Success. I almost fear that this Denunciation of Effects, from Causes so incompetent as they will appear to those who have not had the Experience which I have had of the quick Sensibility which influences the Habits of Men placed in a State of Polity so loose, and subject to the continual Variations of capricious and despotic Authority, will be deemed overcharged, or perhaps void of Foundation; nor, if they should come to pass, will it be easy to trace them with any positive Evidence to their Connection; yet it is my Duty to apprize you of what I apprehend, on Grounds which I deem of absolute Certainty, may come to pass, and I rely on your Candour for a fair Interpretation of my Intention.]

It is not quite foreign from this Doctrine, as it will be highly acceptable to your Honourable Court to be informed, that during my Residence (and I may take the Date further back, to the Expectation of it at Lucknow) the most perfect Tranquillity prevailed, and it still subsists in every Part of the Dominions of the Nabob Vizier, a Circumstance unexampled in the Annals of that Government, either in any former Period, or during that in which our Influence has been blended with its own Constitution; and this I attribute exclusively to the Prevalency of Opinion, or, to apply the general Maxim, to the universal Conviction of a Power, and a Disposition actually existing, the one equal to the Suppression of any Movement of Sedition, and the other determined to the Punishment of it: Nor has my Time been unprofitably bestowed, even in the long Interval in which I was obliged to wait for the first Appearance of the rainy Season, before I could see the Beginning of the new Settlement. It afforded Leisure for the constitutional Administration of the Country to recover its Authority; it impressed the Minds of all Men, that the Government which I represented was determined to render it permanent; and it enabled me to establish my own Influence and Ascendant over the Minds of the Nabob, his Ministers, and his People, on the Grounds of their Confidence in me. This was an easy Line, for it required nothing to be done, nothing but Forbearance: I daily conferred with the Ministers, I received their Reports, I gave my Advice; but I left every Thing wholly to their Management. I assumed no Appearance of Command, I exercised none, not even in private; I issued not a single Warrant, nor suffered any Individual of my Dependents to use my Name, even in the common Bazar, with any Privilege distinct from the Rights of any other Inhabitant. The Nabob met me on the Border of his Territory, our Troops and Baggage were intermixed on the Road, and our Camps often joined: I and my People, who were numerous, with a large Society of English Gentlemen, which was unavoidable, lived in the same City Five Months, and of that Time within the same common Enclosure of the Nabob's Palace; nor in all that Time did a single Accident happen from such a Mixture of Society to disturb its Peace, or to create Misunderstanding between either the Principals or Parties of either, but they continued united with the same Harmony that exists between the Members of a private Family: Nor, whether in public or in private, though Occasions of great Delicacy often occurred, did a Word ever pass in Conversation between the Nabob and myself, inconsistent with the strictest Amity and mutual good Humour. I hope this will not have the Air of Self-com mendation.—My Behaviour was regulated by a preconcerted Policy, the Nabob's by a natural Benevolence and Pliancy of Temper, joined to a Persuasion that I merited more than an ordinary Return of Kindness from him, which left my Part very easy, and will, I trust, still continue to operate for the common Benefit of his Interest and yours, whatever may be my Lot; for I have promised that I will not abandon him to the Chance of another Mode of Relation, and most confidently given him Assurances of your Ratification and Confirmation of that which I have established between his Government and the Company.

* Sic in Orig.

I hope I shall be pardoned for repeating a Remark, which I have already made in my Letter to the Council (for it ought to be known and remembered) that I have provided for the complete Discharge, in One Year, of a Debt contracted by the Accumulation of many, and from a Country whose Resources have been wasted and dissipated by Three successive Years of Drought, and One of Anarchy.

The Recovery of so large a Part of your Property will also afford a seasonable and substantial Relief to the Necessities of your Government, and enable it, for such is my confidential Hope, to begin upon the Reduction of your Debt at Interest before the Conclusion of this Year, I mean the Year of our own Computation.

Whatever may be the Event of this Transaction, I cannot conclude the Report of it without testifying my Acknowledgment of the very useful Assistance which I have received from the official Skill and Abilities of Mr. David Anderson. His Reputation, which has been established on the Merits of much more important Services, will receive little Addition from this Tribute paid to it; yet the Circumstances under which they were yielded on this Occasion would not allow me to suppress it, as he had formed the Resolution of resigning the Service for the Recovery of a very declining Health, and had actually bespoke his Passage on One of your Homeward-bound Ships, when his Friendship and public Zeal induced him to remain, at my Solicitation, and to accompany me on this Deputation. As I have occasionally mentioned the Number of Gentlemen which composed my Family, I have a Pride and Pleasure in adding, that they all contributed, by the Correctness of their Manners, and conciliating Behaviour, to maintain that familiar and cordial Inter-course which I have already described to have subsisted between the Nabob and myself, and to leave a lasting and favourable Impression of the British Character with his Subjects.

For the rest I beg leave to refer to my Letter to the Board; and am, with the most respectful and dutiful Attachment,

Honourable Sirs,

Your most obedient

and most humble Servant,

Warren Hastings.

A P P E N D I X, N^o LXI.

Extract of a Letter from E. Cornwallis to the Court of Directors.

(a) [Par. 3.] I Was received at Allahabad, and attended to Lucknow, by the Nabob and his Ministers, with every Mark of Friendship and Respect. I cannot, however, express how much I was concerned, during my short Residence at his Capital, and my Progress through his Dominions, to be Witness of the disordered State of his Finances and Government, and of the desolate Appearance of the Country: The Evils were too alarming to admit of Palliation, and I thought it my Duty to exhort him, in the most friendly Manner, to endeavour to apply effectual Remedies to them. He began with urging, as Apologies, that whilst he was not certain of the Extent of our Demands upon him, he had no real Interest in being economical in his Expences; and that, while we interfered in the internal Management of his Affairs, his own Authority, and that of his Ministers, were despised by his own Subjects. It would have been useless to discuss these Topics with him; but, while I repeated my former Declarations, of our being determined to give no Grounds in future for similar Complaints, he gave me the strongest Assurances of his being resolved to apply himself earnestly to the Encouragement of Agriculture, and to endeavour to revive the Commerce of his Country.] (“ And, in order to enable him to be punctual in his pecuniary Engagements with us, and otherwise to give Ease to his Finances, he likewise promised, not only to disband a large Number of his own useless Rabble of Troops, but also to retrench a great many of his other superfluous Articles of Expenditure. I think it proper to say, that my principal Dependence for the Performance of those Promises, rests upon similar Assurances from the efficient Minister, Hyder Beg Khan, who is undoubtedly the ablest Man employed by the Vizier, and who, there is Reason to expect, will, from Considerations of personal Interest and Safety, be at great Pains to avoid giving just Cause of Complaint to this Government. He knows, in particular, that it is to him I look for the punctual Discharge of our annual Subsidy of Fifty Lacks; and, though I am sensible that, for some Time to come, there may frequently be Difficulties, I trust that they will never more fall considerably into Balance, as I am persuaded of their Anxiety to avoid it.”)

4. Several commercial Arrangements have been under Consideration, which having principally for their Foundation the Reduction of some Duties, and the fixing of the Extent of all public Imposts, as well as giving full Protection to all Traders and Merchants, will, I am convinced, contribute greatly to promote the mutual Advantage of both Countries. As the Consequences of the Influence of our Authority in the commercial Affairs of Oude have been extremely pernicious, I have been desirous that in discussing those Subjects with Hyder Beg, each Point should be deliberately examined; and that he should not think himself under the Necessity of giving his Acquiescence, unless convinced of its Utility to the Interests of the Vizier, or of his Subjects; for that Purpose I made use of Mr. Barlow, who, by his Manners and Address, was peculiarly well qualified to gain his Confidence, and who had previously given me the most convincing Proofs of Ability, by his masterly Investigations and Reports on the State of Commerce of Oude and Benares. As I think it may command the more Precision on the Side of the Vizier, in the Observance of the different Articles that may be settled, it has been proposed that this Agreement shall be in the Form of a Commercial Treaty; and as most of the Heads are already adjusted, I hope that it will soon be finally concluded.

5. The Distress and Oppression that the Commerce of Oude has hitherto suffered by the Means which were employed in procuring our Investment in that Country, are clearly and very justly described in Mr. Barlow's Report. We have therefore, and without giving up any Advantage of our own, granted a most substantial Favour in relinquishing it. I have likewise had it in my Power, by attentive Enquiries upon the Spot, to make some Additions to the Regulations for military Bazaars, that had been already published; which, without interfering in the smallest Degree with the real Conveniences of the Troops, have, I trust, effectually removed all Grounds for future Complaints from the Country upon that Subject, and for which the Vizier and his Ministers have expressed the highest Gratitude.

[At the End of the Letter]

On the Ganges,
November 16, 1787.

Cornwallis.

A P P E N D I X, N° LXII.

A succinct View of the State of the political Connexion subsisting between Mahajee Saindeah and the British Government in India.

IT has been inferred, from certain Circumstances in the early Conduct of Saindeah towards our Nation, that if he has not always entertained a Sort of Partiality in our Favour, he has at least been long actuated by a Desire of cultivating a close political Connexion with us. In support of this Opinion, particular Stress has been laid upon his Behaviour at the Capitulation of Worgaum, which, as it would be romantic to attribute it to an indiscriminating Generosity, must necessarily be traced to a different Source. The Terms obtained by the Bombay Deputation on this Occasion were, it is true, sufficiently hard; but then it seems to have been generally thought, that the Maharattahs, had they so pleased, might at that Conjuncture have totally destroyed our Army. It is possible however that the Maharattahs did not judge in the same Manner, touching the Facility of such an Enterprize, with those, to whom, through the Gloom of Despondency, it might appear more practicable than it really was; or perhaps it might occur to their Leaders, that no permanent Advantages were likely to accrue to them from pushing Matters to Extremity against us, since they were not ignorant that our main Power and Resources were established on Foundations that existed independently of our Possessions in the Bombay Quarter. They might deem it more prudent to rest satisfied with the specific Concessions which they found us willing to make to them at Worgaum, than, by seeking for greater but more precarious Advantages, to call forth our most vigorous Exertions, in the Defence of our Rights and the Recovery of our Honour; and indeed, had the Conditions of this Treaty been strictly fulfilled by us, the Event would have abundantly justified such a moderate Policy on their Part. Our Stipulations held out to them the most entire Security for the future against our Ambition, and it is not probable that they entertained any Doubt of our faithful Observance of them.

If this Reasoning should be thought to account adequately for the temperate Conduct of the Maharattahs, on the Occasion referred to, there will remain no Necessity either for giving Credit to Saindeah on that Score, for a wild and improbable Generosity, for supposing him to be actuated by a Partiality equally extravagant,—or for attributing to him, at so early a Period, a secret Desire of entering into a political Union with us.

It is material to understand this Point rightly, in order to form an accurate Judgment of the Connexion subsisting between Saindeah and the English Government in India, as well as of the Conduct which it behoves the latter to pursue towards that Chieftain. — It * it supposes itself to be under essential Obligations to him, and to be, above all other Powers, the Object of his peculiar Confidence and Regard, it will of course allow him to possess a Claim to its Gratitude,—a Principle, whose Operation, although more limited and less active among Public Bodies than among Individuals, is nevertheless occasionally susceptible of considerable Extension in the political Commerce of States, as has been already experienced by Saindeah.—On the other hand, if it be believed, that his Conduct towards us has in all Situations been determined purely by Considerations of Convenience, we shall then perhaps think it sufficient to act by him honourably and justly, as long as he continues to regulate his Behaviour towards us by the same Standard.

I am for my own Part thoroughly satisfied, that Saindeah's Deportment, in the Affair here alluded to, proceeded neither from the Impulse of Generosity, from any Preference arising from Admiration or particular Regard; nor from a Desire of conciliating our Friendship, with a View to the Advancement of any political Purpose of his own. His general Character precludes the former Idea;—national Vanity alone can account for it in the second Way;—and I can discover nothing in his earlier Proceedings to authorise the Conclusion of his having formed, at the Season referred to, any ambitious Design, in the Prosecution of which he could reckon upon deriving the least Advantage from a Connexion with us. That he might sometimes turn his Thoughts towards Hindostan, I can easily imagine; but it could not be till a very late Period that he conceived the Idea of establishing himself in that Country in the Manner he has since done.

Till the Death of Nujef Khan, his Views in this Quarter most probably never embraced any other than the ordinary Objects of his Nation, namely, Plunder and Contributions; or if towards the Year 1781 he extended them further, it seems likely that the Reduction of the Rana of Gohud formed the ultimate Point at which he aimed.—He had some Claims upon this Rajah, and was exasperated against him, on account of the Alliance which he had entered into with the English. Indeed he had very good Reason to dislike this Union, but he could have none for supposing it possible to dissolve it so completely, as to render us indifferent to the Destruction of the Rana. He could not foresee that the Conduct of the latter would provoke

*Sic in Orig. us totally to abandon his Cause; consequently it does not appear prior to the * Distinctions which ensued on Nujiff Khan's Death, wherein the Friendship of the English could be in any Shape assistant or beneficial to Saindeah. That he might wish to engage our Good-will, without any immediate Views of an interested Nature, but in the Idea that some future Contingency might render such an Acquisition valuable to him, is, I acknowledge, possible; yet as this Sort of provident Policy is by no means one of the Characteristics of Saindeah, any more than of the Generality of Hindostan Princes, I do not see the Propriety of attributing it to him, when his Conduct can be equally well accounted for on Principles of a more simple and obvious Kind.

It is observable, notwithstanding what has so often been said, respecting the Generosity of Saindeah in the Affair of Worgaum, and his early Desire to cultivate our Friendship, that our Government does not appear to have manifested any strong Sense of Obligations to that Chief, or Inclination to meet his Wishes, till the Time when he negotiated the Treaty at present subsisting between us and the Maharattah State. Prior to this Period, he was perhaps, of all his Countrymen, the one who suffered most from our Arms during the Course of the War. He it was who was chiefly harassed by the Operations of General Goddard's Army,—and Colonel Camac's Detachment was specially destined against his Country.

Our present Connection with Saindeah is one of the Fruits of this last Measure, which it was foreseen would certainly disengage him from the War in Guzerat:—It was also, or at least might have been foreseen, that it was no less calculated to bring about a Peace between us and the Maharata. The Operations of our Troops in Malva convinced Saindeah that there was no Safety for him but in a speedy Accommodation; and fortunately, he possessed the Power as well as the Inclination to accomplish an Object, that could not be less desirable or necessary to him than it was to us.

Neither therefore in his Conduct at Worgaum, nor in his Negotiations for a general Peace, do I discover any Thing that might not, and that I believe did not, proceed from Considerations of immediate Convenience and Self-interest. If this be admitted, it will follow, that however necessary it may be, in a political Point of View, to maintain a close and amicable Intercourse with him, he has no Claim on our Gratitude for any extraordinary Concessions, or over-strained Acts of Courtesy. I will not say that we have already been too liberal to him, but it is certain that we have been sufficiently so, to turn the Balance of Obligation in our Favour.

Sic in Orig. Although it was unquestionably a Dread of our Arms that first inspired him with the Desire of treating with Colonel Muir, yet it is not to be denied that he began, about the very Period when his Negotiations with that Officer were depending, to discover, that a close Connexion with our Government might, besides securing the immediate Tranquillity of his Dominions, be production of other capital Advantages to him. Our Expedition against Malva had drawn him involuntarily, as it were, into a Situation, from whence he was enabled to survey a Scene well calculated to stimulate him to ambitious Pursuits, and from whence a Prospect of future Aggrandizement opened itself to his View, of which he had probably never before formed even the Idea. Nujiff Khan dying in the Beginning of 1782, after a languishing Illness, the Accession to his Dominions and Authority was disputed by those who had possessed his chief Confidence and Favour. The Consequences were such as usually result in India from Contests of this Kind;—Assassinations, Anarchy, and Violence, every where excited Consternation. In such a Conjuncture, Saindeah had only to appear, in order to establish his Power on the Ruins of the Fabric which had been erected by Nujiff Khan, with less Policy than Courage. The principal Officers of the Army, by means of which the late Nabob had maintained his Sway, had separated into Factions, and no Person was to be found capable of re-uniting them with sufficient Efficacy. Men actuated by Animosity, and other discordant Principles, could form no Union which Saindeah was not able with great Ease to dissolve.

It is foreign to the Object of the present Disquisition to enquire whether or not this Chief was concerned in the Death of Afrasiab Khan. That Event was no doubt essential to his Interest; and Ambition rarely scruples to accomplish its Purposes even by the most atrocious Crimes. Yet the Character of Saindeah not being chargeable with sanguinary Propensities, this Point may justly be allowed to remain in its present Uncertainty, till clearer Circumstances than have hitherto been adduced on the Occasion, may better qualify us to judge accurately respecting it.

Before however Matters were sufficiently ripe for his embarking in this important Enterprize, Saindeah had Time to effect the entire Reduction of the Ranna of Gohud, and of all the Country lying between Gualiar and the Jumma, and bounded to the Northward by the Chumbul: Indeed without accomplishing these Objects he would have been unable to have availed himself in a proper Manner of the favourable Conjuncture presented to his Ambition by the distracted State of the Moghul Government; and on this Occasion it was that he first experienced the Value of our Friendship. In the separate Treaty concluded between Colonel Muir and Saindeah, the Security of the Ranna was amply provided for; but as we had no Reason to be satisfied with the Conduct of this Ally, we tacitly consented to wave the Stipulations which we had obtained in his Favour, and to suffer Saindeah to act by him as he might think fit. Had we adhered to the Ranna, and protected him from the Resentment and Ambition of the Maharattah,

rattah, this Chief would very probably never have formed the Design of passing the Chumbul as in that Case he would perhaps have imagined that it was our Determination to oppose ourselves to his Progress on the Hindostan Side. Even our Compliance with his Wishes in respect to the Ranna, although it certainly seemed to argue on our Part an anxious Desire of cultivating his Goodwill (whatever Considerations might really have induced it), and was even calculated in some Degree to encourage him in the Pursuit of his ambitious Schemes; could not altogether satisfy him that we should persist in viewing his Encroachments with Indifference; for when he called to mind the Avidity of Power and Dominion which had usually marked our Transactions in India, it was natural enough for him to apprehend that we might, in the Event of his attempting to extend his Territories, especially towards our Quarter, from his Friends become his Rivals and his Enemies. This Idea would of course, while his Objects were unaccomplished, render him at the same Time active in his Endeavours to conciliate, to humour, and to amuse us, and prone to distrust our Professions of Neutrality and Moderation.

The nearer he approached our Frontier, the more apt would he be to suspect us of temporizing; nor, important as he himself would doubtlessly consider his Supercession of the Vizier by his own Elevation to the Dignity of Wakeel Ulmutluh, could he well account on any other Principle for our Dereliction of our Ally's Rights on that Occasion. We might view this Matter in an insignificant Light (whatever the Vizier might do), and consequently not think it worth a Question; but it is by no means likely that Saindeah should attribute such Sentiments to us when his own were so very different.

Here therefore was another Incident seemingly well calculated to convince the Maharatta Chief that we were unaffectedly anxious to preserve for ever a cordial Understanding with him; since our entire Silence under such a Circumstance as the Supercession (and perhaps, both in his Estimation and the Vizier's, Degradation) of our ancient Ally, was not naturally to be ascribed to the Desire we had of accommodating ourselves as much as possible to his Views. But although it is probable that he previously reckoned upon our Forbearance on this Occasion, yet I am disposed to think that he would not look for it in our Friendship so much as in our Convenience; and indeed [such is the Impression which our former Character and Policy have left on the Minds of the Natives, that, notwithstanding the many Proofs which our more recent Conduct has furnished of our being at present directed by a very different Spirit, I am persuaded that neither he nor any other Hindostan Potentate gives us Credit for Sincerity in the Declarations which we have latterly made on this Subject: Time no doubt might subdue this obstinate Incredulity; but who can certainly say that we shall adhere long enough to our present moderate System for the Purpose of enforcing this Belief?]

It is by the Impression here described working on a Mind naturally distrustful, that we can alone satisfactorily account for the Jealousy and Suspicion of us, constantly manifested by Saindeah, which would, no doubt, be increased by our secretly intriguing with his Enemies, but which subsists in a strong Degree, independently of any such Idea. Unrestrained himself by the Considerations of Honour and good Faith, he is the less forward to give us Credit for those Principles: Thus it is partly owing to his Temper, partly to his own habitual Disregard of the Obligations of Treaties, and partly to his Recollection of our former Policy and Conduct, that we in vain endeavour to inspire him with a liberal Confidence either in our Intentions or our Assurances.

As to the Spirit of Forbearance and Moderation which has latterly marked all our Transactions with the Native Powers, it would certainly not be extravagant in him (viewing Things through the fallacious Medium which he does), were he to suppose it assumed for temporary Purposes, and to proceed from the embarrassed State of our Finances. And indeed I think it probable that he judges of us exactly in this Manner, and that he has no Idea of our remaining quiet any longer than the Necessity of our Affairs may render it expedient for us to do so: A Prepossession of this Sort keeping his Jealousy and Apprehension of us perpetually awake, not only seems to preclude the Possibility of our being ever united together in a cordial and unsuspecting Friendship, but makes it even difficult to preserve the Appearances of it, in a courteous and good-humoured Intercourse with him. For under the Influence of this political Jaundice, which communicates to every Object the Colour of his Fear, the most trivial Circumstance is capable of raising in him a Belief that the fatal Period is at hand when we shall be in a Condition to give the Reins once more to the Ambition which formerly actuated us, and which he imagines to be inseparable from our national Character. The most unfounded and extravagant Rumour even, whether proceeding from the Excess of political Vigilance, or from the Arts of designing Men, is sufficient to produce these Alarms in his Mind. Mankind indeed are often observed to be strangely forward to believe what they are most averse to know, and Saindeah is a striking Instance of this curious Sort of Infatuation. He would appear to have Ears for none but his secret Intelligencers, whose Credit with him does not seem to be at all weakened by the Falsehoods in which he could not fail of occasionally detecting them, were he to compare these Communications with the actual State of Things. Either, however, his Judgment is not suited to such deliberative Operations, or it is altogether blinded by his ruling Passions, or he has some delusive Method, if not of reconciling

reconciling such Contradictions, at least of accounting for them without affecting the Credibility of his Informers.

Agitated by the Doubts and by the Fears which have been described, it is not surprizing that Saindeah should wish to keep both us and the Vizier at as great a Distance as possible from all the other Powers of Hindostan, and especially those over whom he exercises either Influence or Authority. Hence his constant Uneasiness,—and hence the Dissatisfaction that he sometimes avows—at the slight Intercourse which we maintain with a few of them. It would be impossible to convince him that our Correspondence with such consists purely in an Interchange of complimentary Enquiries and unsubstantial Professions of Friendship. His natural Distrust, strengthened by the Insinuations of evil Counsellors, make him refer every Transaction of this Sort to a political Design on our Part of undermining his Power, and of paving the Way to the future Extension of our own. Probably any serious Attempt to undeceive him on this Head would, so far from producing the desired Effect, serve only to confirm his Suspicions; a Solicitude of this Kind arguing, in such a Mind as Saindeah's, more of an artificial and designing than of an ingenuous Conduct.

Here is One fruitful Source of constant Disagreement between Saindeah and our Government, or rather of a Discontent on his Part, which makes it exceeding difficult to keep him in Good-humour, without straining our Complaisance for him further than might consist either with our Honour or our Interest. Another Obstacle to the Attainment of so desirable an End arises from a certain fullen and obstinate Sort of Pride, that constitutes One of the most prominent Features in the Character of the Maharattah Chief: This renders him, whenever embarrassed in his Situation, more than ordinarily tenacious of his Military Reputation, and more than commonly boastful of his Power and Resources. However he may yield in secret to the Impressions of Fear, he revolts at the Idea of its being imagined that he is acquainted with that Passion; and this Jealousy of Honour (if it may be so called) suggests to him on such Occasions a very singular Mode of concealing his Uneasiness.

This consists in the vapouring Language which has just been noticed, and in a Conduct less conciliating and amicable than usual, towards those whose Proceedings or Movements may have alarmed him.

A disrespectful and slighting, not to say an insolent, Demeanour, proves, he thinks, under such Circumstances, his Confidence in his own Strength, and his Disregard of the Power at which he secretly trembles; whereas an obliging and accommodating Carriage might occasion Inferences of a Nature directly opposite, which would at once be mortifying to his Feelings and prejudicial to his political Interests. Hence it is, that whenever an Idea prevails of our entertaining hostile Dispositions towards him (which, as there is no restraining popular Speculations or Rumours, is sometimes the Case), the Harmony that ought to subsist between us is more apt, than at other Times, to be disturbed; and hence it also arises, that he never experiences any Repulse from us in the sinister Attempts, to which he is encouraged by our present Forbearance and Moderation, without endeavouring to make himself amends for it by some new Procedure, not less calculated, it would seem, to breed Ill-humour between us, than to inculcate an universal Persuasion of our Submission to his Pleasure, and consequently of his own Superiority and Ascendancy. From the Intention of offending us on these Occasions, I entirely clear him, because that cannot be necessary to his main Design; but as it is impossible that he should be able to pursue the Ends which I have here and elsewhere attributed to him, without frequently exciting in us much great Displeasure, it follows that the political Pride in which those Views originate, must tend greatly to augment our Difficulty in maintaining a good Understanding with him. There is indeed, in my Judgment, but one effectual and certain Means of accomplishing this desirable Object, and that, as I have stated on other Occasions, * consists in reducing the Intercourse and Connection between us within straiter Limits than circumscribe them at present; a Measure which I am of Opinion might be adopted without either Inconvenience or Injury to public Affairs. Having formerly been induced to consider this Point at some Length, it would be useless to urge it any further in the Place; and there would, for the same Reason, be as little Propriety in my touching at this Time on the particular Methods practised by Saindeah, in order to the effectuating of the Schemes in which his Vanity, his Fear, and his Ambition, engage him. These I have already taken some Pains to explain, but under such Disadvantages as may probably have rendered my Labour fruitless.

* Sic in Orig.

Without a considerable Knowledge of the Manners and Notions of Saindeah and of his Durbar, it must be difficult to comprehend clearly many Parts of their Conduct, and not easy to believe others; and yet those must be understood and these credited, before a proper Key to their Character can be obtained. From hence I infer, that an Experience derived from personal Intercourse is alone able to convey to the Mind a full and satisfactory Conviction on this Head.

Having mentioned the fabricated Reports of secret Informers among the Causes which fed and keep alive Saindeah's Distrust of our Government, I think it right to observe, that Rajah Cheet Sing is at the Head of these Incendiaries. This wretched Fugitive for a long time entertained Hopes of being able, sooner or later, to soften the Resentment of the English, and even ultimately of obtaining an entire Pardon.

These Hopes however appear now to have totally vanished, and to have been succeeded by Despair. While he indulged the Expectation of future Forgiveness and Favour, his Conduct in respect to us was probably unexceptionable, but since he has been inspired with less sanguine Thoughts, I have Reason to believe that his Endeavours have not been wanting to indispose his Protector towards us. He has a Vakeel at Calcutta, and some Correspondents at Benares, from whom he either actually receives, or pretends to receive, such Accounts relative to our Designs and Transactions, as, being communicated to Saindeah, conduce often I believe to confirm the Suspicions and Fears, of that Chief in regard to us. These Attempts of Cheit Sing to disturb the Harmony which we wish to subsist between Saindeah and our own Government, merit perhaps nothing but our Contempt. It is the ineffectual, and probably the expiring Effort of an alienated Exile; but although in a political Light it be of no Importance, it many * nevertheless appear improper to tolerate the Continuance of his Agent at Calcutta, * Sic in Orig. when it is known that his Residence there is converted to insidious Purposes.

I hold precisely the same Opinion of Saindeah's Dispositions in regard to us that I believe he entertains of ours towards himself. He is restrained, I am persuaded, from encroaching upon us and the Vizier, † nothing but his Inability to do so with any Effect, or with any Probability of Success. His Ambition is boundless, and little liable to be checked in the Pursuit of its Objects by Considerations of Gratitude, of Honour, or of good Faith; but happily, his Situation seems with so many Difficulties which at once disable him from disturbing us, and make it his Interest to keep us quiet, that we may be safely pronounced to be in no Sort of Danger from his insatiable Thirst of Power and Dominion. I must of course be understood as delivering this Opinion with some Reservation; were he, for Example, completely to subdue the Confederacy, from which both his personal and political Existence are at this very Time in imminent Danger, it is not certain that he would not become so formidable as to be able, if not to keep the Maharattah State in a Kind of Tutelage, at least to throw off his present Dependance on it. Uncontrouled by its Authority, and uninterrupted by its Coercion, he would be enabled to act with more Decision, and with more System, than he has yet been equal to. Both his Finances and his Military Force would assume a more regular and permanent Form than they bear at this Juncture; and, in a Word, his Power would strike so deep a Root as might not only excite him to an Attempt against the Possessions of the Vizier, but also furnish him with the Means of prosecuting it with considerable Prospect of Success. This however is an Event or Situation of Affairs, which, though certainly possible, is notwithstanding very far from probable, and therefore the less necessary for us to guard against.

It cannot occur so suddenly but that we shall have abundant previous Warning of it; and there is hardly a Stage in Saindeah's Progress to that Point or State in which he might become a dangerous Neighbour, wherein we should not be able effectually to check him, were we to judge such a Measure expedient.

Much as the temporising Policy, secretly imputed to us by Saindeah, agrees with the real Dispositions of that Chief himself towards us, there is one Point in which our Sentiments are essentially dissimilar, and which accordingly occasions a striking Difference in our Behaviour to each other. This consists, on one hand, in the Dread which he entertains of our Military Character; and, on the other, in the low Estimation in which we justly hold his. Doubtful as we may be of his Designs and Inclinations, yet as we are uninfluenced by Fear of his Power, and are always prepared to meet its utmost Exertions, our Carriage towards him is never marked by those little Jealousies, Anxieties, and Suspicions, which tend so much to breed Discord and to excite Misunderstanding between neighbouring States. On the contrary, it is uniformly open, liberal, indifferent (as to his Military Operations), and good-humoured. Far otherwise (as has been shewn) is the general Deportment of Saindeah in respect to us; and much of his ungracious Conduct is to be traced to a Fear of our Power working on a Mind of a very particular Frame. For the most Part it must be allowed that the Kind of Apprehension which I here attribute to Saindeah is apt to produce conciliating and submissive Behaviour; but this Effect is prevented in the present Case by the excessive political Pride of that Chief, which, generally speaking, is of a Quality remarkably unyielding, although in private or social Life no Person in the World perhaps is less tainted with that Vice.

It is here fair to acknowledge, that whatsoever Advantages Saindeah might, in the early State of our Connection, draw either from our Solicitude first to engage him in our Interests, and afterwards to make him adhere firmly to us, or from our Gratitude for actual or supposed Services, he is at present under fewer Obligations to our Friendship than to the Change which has taken place in our political System.—I do not mean to say, that our original favourable Disposition towards him has suffered any Alteration or Diminution, but it is certain that he derives no Benefit from the Forbearance with which we now view his ambitious Strides, of which he would not be equally secure, although there subsisted no Sort of Inter-course between us, our Neutrality and Moderation in respect to him not being the Effect of partial Attachment or Esteem, but of a deliberate and universal Policy. There was a Time when the Establishment of the Mahrattah Power in the Doab would have been opposed, either by Arms or by Negotiations, as being dangerous to our Interests; yet Saindeah was permitted

to possess himself of the greater Part of that Territory, without receiving (I believe) a Hint of his Progress in that Quarter being disagreeable to us.

• Sic in Orig.

Our Silence on this Occasion was not owing to any express Dereliction of the Principle formerly entertained on this Head*, but to the new Connection which had taken place between us and the Maharattah. Here then was a capital Advantage which Saindeah drew from our Friendship, since this led us tacitly to concur in what we had been used to think politically wrong, because unsafe; but what arose, in the Instance just referred to, either from an excessive Anxiety to conciliate Saindeah, or from a Persuasion that our Treaty with the Maharattahs made it unnecessary any longer to guard against them, proceeds from a systematic and steady Disregard of the Transactions and Disputes of our Neighbours among each other, and a firm Resolution not to take up Arms, or hazard the Commencement of Hostilities, but in the Maintenance of our Honour, the Vindication of our Rights, or the Defence of our Possessions.—Hence it follows, that the Benefits which result to Saindeah, exclusively and absolutely, from his Connection with us, must be confined to the Effects which his Address enables him to draw from the particular Mode of our Intercourse with him, and from the general Tenor of our Conduct towards him. These indeed have been by no means inconsiderable, as I have elsewhere endeavoured to shew.—A Concurrence, however, of various Circumstances has, within this Year or Two, operated to obstruct his Design in the Artifices here alluded to, and perhaps at present there are few of his Neighbours who have not a tolerable accurate Notion of the Nature of the Alliance subsisting between him and the English Government.

No doubt he perseveres in his Project, and still endeavours to inculcate the Persuasion that we are at his Devotion; yet as it is obvious that a Delusion of this Sort cannot be always successfully practised, but must some Time or other be discovered by those whom it is meant to deceive, it might seem necessary for us to adopt any Measures for the Prevention of an Evil, that may be said to carry its own Remedy along with it, and which cannot exist long enough to take a deep or dangerous Root. And in Truth, were it not that the greater Part of the Expedients employed by Saindeah to accomplish his Purpose have a Tendency to exclude from our Intercourse that Good-humour and Cordiality so proper to be maintained between us, the Attempt might be safely enough disregarded by us. Conducting it, however, as he does, it really is pregnant with considerable Inconveniences; and on this Account, though it may not be worth our while directly to oppose his Design, yet the Means which he uses to effectuate that Design ought certainly to be so far resisted, as to induce his Discontinuance of them.

There probably was a Time when Saindeah might, besides endeavouring to inculcate the Belief in others, have seriously thought himself that he would have no Difficulty in engaging us, whenever he should require it, to take an active Part in his Affairs; nor would there, indeed, have been any Thing very extravagant in such an Expectation, at the particular Period when we appeared most solicitous to attach him to us, considering the Facility with which we had, on some former Occasions, entered into similar Views and Connections. He would even seem, from certain distant Proposals which he has latterly made, not to have yet totally relinquished this Idea; but I am inclined to think, that in Overtures of the Kind alluded to, he may be more actuated either by a View of founding our Dispositions, or by a Habit of Perseverance, than by an † Hopes of Success.

† Sic in Orig.

From the foregoing Statement, joined to other Facts sufficiently well known, it may be summarily deduced, that Saindeah is at this Time as desirous of extending his Influence and Dominion as ever we were formerly, or can be hereafter; that our present System of Neutrality and Moderation is in one Sense favourable to his Views, but by no means calculated to excite his Gratitude, or to engage him in a strict Attachment to us; that he does not reckon upon the Duration or Firmness of our Friendship; that his Prejudices and Ambition on the one Hand, and our Policy on the other, considered, it most probably is not an Object with him to cultivate a cordial or sincere Connection with us, from which it does not appear that he could draw any exclusive or absolute Advantage; that it is his Interest now, and will in all Likelihood ever be so, to preserve inviolate the Peace subsisting between us; but that should he (in spite of the numerous Chances against him), surmounting all the Difficulties of his present Situation, firmly establish himself in Hindostan, and we, on the contrary, be unexpectedly involved in any new Distresses, which might seem to offer a propitious Occasion of incroaching upon us, it is hardly to be doubted but he would attempt to avail himself of so inviting a Conjunction. I am thoroughly persuaded, that the Part which he acted in 1785, relative to the King's Claim of Tribute from Bengal, was by no means a reluctant one. Flushed with his easy and unlooked-for Success, and presuming perhaps on the Generosity, or, as he would probably think it, the necessary Facility of our Conduct towards him, he might imagine that he would hazard nothing in taking this Occasion of feeling our Pulse. That he should have denied the Concern which he had in this Transaction, is not to be wondered at. He found we were not so yielding as he supposed it possible for us to prove; and not being in a Condition to force us into a Compliance with his Wishes, he very prudently determined to disavow those Wishes.—His Behaviour, however, in this Instance, begot, I believe, the first Suspicion of the real State of his Mind towards us; and has, I fancy, contributed considerably to prove to Government, that we have no Security from his Ambition, which does not depend either upon the Embarrassment of his Affairs or the Prosperity of ours.

If

If the Exposition of the Views and Character of Saindeah, given in the preceding Pages, be just, and if the Estimate which I have made in this Discourse, and on other Occasions, of that Chief's political Strength, be accurate, it will follow that we have very little to hope from his Friendship, and as little to fear from his Ambition. Under these Circumstances it would appear as if the main Object of our Policy, in respect to him, should be the preventing him from entering into any Connection with the natural Enemies of our State. Under this Description I class the French and Tippoo Sultan, with both of whom I believe him to be at present totally unconnected. The latter, indeed, there is Reason to think is especially indisposed towards *, on account of the separate Treaty which he concluded with us in 1781, and of the active Part which he took in the Peace of 1782. Saindeah having in these Measures certainly pursued no other Object than his own Interest, we are no further obliged to support him against the eventual Effects of Tippoo's Resentment than political Expediency may warrant. How far such a preventive Policy as that which I allude to might carry us, were we at any Time to adopt † in its full Extent, is a Question of too much Magnitude and Delicacy to be slightly discussed, and as it is by no means necessary to my Subject, I shall gladly pass it by. —The Cases are not many which can ever give rise to it in respect of Saindeah, the Ruin and Embarrassment of whose Affairs can only affect us in Two Ways: One of these refers to the Event of his Power and Dominions passing into the Hands either of our natural Enemies, or of some Chief or State closely united with them: The other turns upon the Possibility of his being at some future Period so hard pressed and involved in Difficulties, by the Exertions of those Powers who may confederate against him, as to be obliged to solicit foreign Aid, when, should he despair of engaging our Assistance, Necessity might throw him into the Arms of our most formidable and irreconcilable Rivals. There are, it must be owned, more Circumstances than the one last mentioned, that might draw him into Connections dangerous to our Interests; but I am of Opinion that they are all either very remote or very improbable. The Threats or Intrigues of Tippoo Sultan might induce him to make his Peace with that Chief, by entering into his Views against our Nation; he might be allured, by the Prospect of new Acquisitions, to join and co-operate with some future Combination of our Enemies; if strongly tempted at any Time to extend his Conquests to the Eastward, he might treat for the Support either of the French or of Tippoo in such an Enterprize; or, finally, provoked by ill Treatment from our Government, he might, to gratify his Resentment, cabal with its avowed Adversaries. Much may be objected to the Likelihood of each of these Contingencies; and as to the last of them, it must at least be referred beyond the Period of the present Administration in India.

* Sic in Orig.

† Sic in Orig.

But however certain it may be, that our Government will never offer any real Wrong, or intentional Slight, to Saindeah, it cannot be denied that it has a very arduous Task in the political Duty of pleasing that Chief. Much of this Difficulty arises, as I have already shewn, from his natural Jealousy and Distrust, but it must be partly ascribed to another Cause. Saindeah has experienced so much overstrained Complaisance from us, that he may be compared to the spoiled Child, who after being indulged in a Variety of Demands, cried at last because it could not obtain the Moon. He often carries his Pretensions to nearly an equal Height of Unreasonableness and Extravagance, expecting from us at Times, on the Strength of former Compliances, such Concessions as would consist perhaps neither with Prudence nor with Honour to grant. Hence it becomes necessary, in considering both the Applications and the Complaints of Saindeah, to keep in mind the Character and Views of himself and of his Durbar; under which Denomination I range all his Favourites and principal Servants, whether actually near his Person, or employed at a Distance. It is, generally if not universally speaking, composed of Men familiarized to Dissimulation, expert at Circumvention, practised in Falshood, and in a Word, but little restrained by any Sort of Principle. Of these there are probably but few who look beyond themselves, or who are really anxious to promote the Prosperity of their Master; nor will any of them, however sincerely attached they may be to his Interests, be found to possess much true political Sagacity. They, for the most Part, make their Court to him, by feeding his Jealousy and his Vanity; and when they offer him Counsel, if it should not be dictated by private Considerations, it is such as they know will be agreeable to him, or such as may be expected from Men of contracted and undiscerning Minds, and who are noways qualified for the Conduct of great Affairs.

The Suggestions and Representations of Persons of the foregoing Description will rarely be found, on due Examination, to merit much Regard. To say nothing at present of the Applications or Demands liable to proceed from such a Durbar, it may be observed, that its Complaints are very apt to be fictitious or pretended; for although the Maharattas are but little under the Influence of the more violent Passions, as Revenge and Anger, yet they are not uncommonly impelled by less worthy Incentives to indulge themselves freely in Misrepresentation and Exaggeration. Indeed those Practices appear in many Cases to be purely the Effect of Habit and Education, since it is not always possible to refer them to interested Motives or to particular Design. The End, however, usually meant to be answered by the fabricated Complaints here alluded to, is the invalidating or weakening some actual Charge, or Remonstrance, for which the Conduct either of Saindeah, or of his Servants, may have furnished Grounds. This Artifice sometimes precedes the Complaint which it is intended to destroy,

destroy, and at other Times follows it; it generally consists in a Statement of Facts directly opposite to those alleged on the other Side, and carries with it, for the most part, as few Marks of Judgment as of Truth.

* Sic in Orig. It is plain, that the disregarding of such Complaints as are here described, can never be productive of any serious Consequence; for although Saindeah may feel some slight Mortification at being foiled or disappointed in these little Views, yet an inward Consciousness of his own Disingenuity must prevent his conceiving any real Offence on such Occasions. It is otherwise, however, in respect to those Wrongs which he may actually, though erroneously, imagine himself to suffer, especially when this Impression results from a Misconstruction of any of the Articles of the Treaty subsisting between us. It* such Cases, it would not perhaps be right to scrutinize too nicely, whether or not such Misconstructions be affected or sincere; there can be no Harm in receiving them at all Times in the latter Light, and in treating them accordingly, on that Footing. A-temperate Discussion of these Points, and a candid Explanation of the Sense and Force affixed by ourselves to the Engagements by which we are bound, though they were always to fail of convincing and of satisfying Saindeah, would nevertheless conduce to the Prevention of many Heats and Disputes which arise, in critical Situations, from Misunderstandings cleared up at too late a Period. If our Meaning continues to be misconceived after such Explanations, we shall be no longer chargeable with the Consequences; and may, besides, safely refer a Misapprehension so pertinacious and invincible, to an Affectation assumed for some sinister or fraudulent Purpose.

† Sic in Orig. Among the Sort of Injuries last mentioned, is to be reckoned the Behaviour of the Vizier in granting an Asylum to the Gufain, Kimmut Behauder. This has long been a Subject of grievous Complaint with Saindeah, nor has any Thing which has been ever represented to him on the Occasion had the least Effect towards satisfying him of the Propriety of his Excellency's Conduct in this Particular. He continues either really to think, or to pretend to think, that the Protection which has been afforded to this Fugitive, amounts to a Violation, not only of the Spirit but the Letter of the Treaty subsisting between us, and consequently between the Vizier and him. Now, although it cannot be admitted to be an Infraction of any positive Engagement, † Sic in Orig. yet it certainly is much to be lamented, that his Excellency should have † betrayed into a Step which so strongly marked his Indisposition towards his Mahratta Neighbour. Kimmut Behaudre, at the very Time that he sought a Refuge in our Ally's Dominions, stood in the Relation of a Traitor and an Enemy to his Excellency's Government, against which he had been guilty of the most atrocious Offences. Under such Circumstances to favour or protect †, not less obnoxious to Saindeah, was in the Vizier nearly equivalent to a Declaration that there could be no Crime § Sic in Orig. committed against either his own Person or Authority, which § not be atoned for by a marked Hostility towards the Mahratta Chief. I do not pretend to say, that Saindeah has ever drawn so strong a Conclusion from this Affair, though, considering the peculiar Colour, and the usual Bias of his Mind, it would not be extraordinary if he should.

The Reception given by Saindeah to Cheit Sing, as it never was pressingly objected to by our Government, may not be thought to furnish any Justification of the Measure here alluded to. I cannot, indeed, help thinking that Saindeah, in granting an Asylum to Cheit Sing, acted with great Impropropriety and Indelicacy towards us; for although we had not at that Period concluded a general Peace with the Maharattahs, yet Saindeah had entered into a separate Convention with us, which ought to have prevented him from adopting a Line of Conduct, that certainly breathed but little of that favourable Disposition towards us, for which we have been used to give so much Credit to this Chief. At the same Time I am ready to own, that it would be very impolitic in us, were we in our Commerce with the Mahrattahs to square our Behaviour towards them, on every Occasion, exactly by the rigid Rule of Retaliation. It will, no doubt, be sometimes proper for us to enforce a strict Performance of what may be due by them to our Honour, and to the Faith of Treaties; but it may be questioned, whether the most effectual Way of accomplishing this Point, would be by imitating in any Case the customary (and indeed proverbial) Looseness with which that People at all Times acquit themselves of their Engagements. Such a Proceeding would be less calculated to produce a Change in their national Habits and Character, than to lay the Foundation of perpetual Disagreements between us. Not being used to view slight or indirect Infractions in the same heinous Light that we do, they cannot comprehend why they should be very seriously resented, and consequently this can hardly ever be done without their thinking themselves in some Measure injured. Excepting, therefore, on very important Occasions, it will perhaps be more dignified and more prudent to disregard, than to copy, such an irregular Conduct.

Frequently, however, as the Complaints of Saindeah will prove frivolous, unreasonable, and totally ungrounded, Candour requires it should be acknowledged, that in regard to the Vizier's Government, it is to be feared they have at Times but too much Foundation. Neither is this Circumstance difficult to be accounted for: His Excellency has certainly but little Reason, upon the whole, to be satisfied with the Mahrattah Chief. This hereditary Antipathy to the Nation of the latter out of the Question, more Circumstances than One have had the Effect of exciting in him a personal Disgust, and I may even venture to say Hatred, towards Saindeah. Nor will this be much wondered at, however it may be lamented, when it is considered, that in consequence of the successful Usurpation of the Mahrattah, he has

has been deprived of an honorary Pre-eminence in the Empire, that may be affirmed to have constituted Part of his Patrimony; his Officers at Dehli have been plundered and harassed; his own Property there violently invaded; some of his discontented and refractory Relations countenanced; and others, in whom he is either really, or affects to be, interested, imprisoned and maltreated. I do not pretend to affirm that Saindeah is equally blameable on all these Points; neither is it to be admitted, that any of them can be properly excused by pleading the licentious Nature of his Government, since the same Apology might, with the same Justness, be offered for the most flagrant Outrages, and might often be employed to cover Acts of intentional Slight and Injury. Be this as it may, however, their Effect on the Mind of the Vizier is very great; and being also, it may be said, natural, will be found the more difficult to correct. But as such an Indisposition towards Saindeah on the Part of his Excellency may be pregnant with Danger, by having, in some Degree, a Tendency to drive the former into Connections inimical to our Interests, it doubtlessly behoves us to labour earnestly for its Removal. For my own Part, I confess I see but One effectual Way of accomplishing so desirable an End. Our Influence over the Vizier is certainly considerable; but then, his Mind is probably not less under the Influence of Pride, of Jealousy, and of an Indignation at Wrongs, partly perhaps real, and partly imaginary. Hence, to employ our Credit with him in order to reconcile him to an unqualified Resistance against the Suggestions of Passions, commonly very uncontrollable, would, besides very * ineffectual, favour more of unreasonable

* Sic in Orig.

Violence than I am sure would be agreeable to our Government. To correct and gradually to subdue these unfriendly Dispositions (which the Vizier would in vain attempt to disguise, and which are evidently communicated to a great Part of his Subjects), it is necessary, if not to redress the Circumstances that have given rise to them, at least to prevent for the future the Recurrence of such Matter as is calculated to keep them alive. To this End, it would be requisite to effect a more considerable † in the Conduct and Sentiments of Saindeah than I will venture to pronounce to be practicable; yet till this be done, I am afraid it will be to no Purpose for us to endeavour to restrain the Vizier's Government within the Bounds necessary to the great political Ends which have been hinted at.—His Excellency may deny that he affords Protection to Fugitives from the Territories of the Mahrattah; he may affirm that he carries on no improper Correspondence, or indeed any at all, with Tributaries or Enemies of that Chief; and he may even promise that effectual Care shall be taken for the Prevention of such Practices; yet I hesitate not to pronounce, that all these Evils will continue, without our being able, perhaps, to ascertain with Precision the Existence of any of them.—In a Word, the Principle of reciprocal Advantage and Honour must be introduced into the Connection subsisting between Saindeah and our Ally the Vizier, before it can ever be made agreeable to the latter, or before a liberal and cordial Intercourse can be established between them.—Some Appearances of Harmony may be preserved; mutual Protestations, Declarations, and Injunctions may be exchanged; but as those, while the Seeds of Ill-humour prevail on either Side, will mean nothing, neither will they ever produce any good.

† Sic in Orig.

It may not be improper, before I close the present Discourse, to take some slight Notice of the Persons employed by Saindeah in the Management of his Concerns with our Government. These are ostensibly only Two, viz. Bow Buckshee, and Apa Byhroo Naht; but it is very certain that there are others, who on particular Occasions, being more in the Confidence of their Master than either of these Ministers, take the Lead of them in English as well as in other Affairs.

Of the Characters of those Two Men it is not necessary for me to say much, since they differ little or nothing from the Bulk of the Durbar of which they are Members, and which I have already attempted faintly to delineate.—Apa, who is a Sort of Dependant on the Bow, and acts in the Capacity of his Deputy or Assistant, appears to be rather superior to his Principal, as well in Sagacity as in Address. They are both to be considered, however, rather as the Instruments than the Counsellors of Saindeah, being employed for the most Part only in executing what seems to that Chief himself adviseable, or what some of his more confidential Servants suggest as expedient. Their Views indeed being at all Times either very confined, or very interested, they are better qualified to act as Agents than as Counsellors.—In the former Station they acquit themselves sufficiently well, being as supple and as subservient as their Master can wish them to be; and though they sometimes seem to move in the latter Sphere, yet it is rarely that they do more than propose the Means of accomplishing what is known to be desired, and of executing what is known to be already determined on.

It is not to be denied, that Bow Buckshee has derived both Consequence and Profit from the Share which he has had in conducting the Intercourse between his Master and our Government; but it appears to me that he was not selected for that on any Grounds of a creditable Nature to himself. The Connection between Saindeah and us was established through a sufficient Agency. It was Servajee Eethul Rao who was employed to negotiate and conclude the separate Treaty with Colonel Muir, which laid the Foundation of the general Peace that ensued. The Character of this Person stands very high, not only among his Countrymen, but also in the Estimation of their political Enemies.—His Conduct, during the Negotiations which he managed, received the most honourable Testimony from the Gentleman who treated with him on the Part of Colonel Muir.—He holds an important Station in the Mahrattah Em-

pire,

pire, and continues to be particularly distinguished by Saindeah, although no longer employed by him in the political Line.—It is not difficult to account for his having lost the Confidence of the Mahrattah Chief; being at the Head of a Body of the Government Troops, he was not independent in a great Degree of Saindeah, but even in some respect co-ordinate with him. This Consideration, joined to his high Reputation, rendered him eminently useful in a Con-juncture when the Necessity of Saindeah's Affairs made a speedy Peace with the English indispensable. This Object, however, accomplished, and the Views of Saindeah changing with Circumstances, it became necessary for him to lay aside Eethul Rao, whose Relation to the Poonah Government, whose Rank and Credit, and whose general Character, altogether disqua-lified him for a Situation in which no Person could be safely trusted but a Creature of his own. Bow Buckshee was accordingly raised to an Office, for accomplishing the Purposes of which his loose and flexible Principles were infinitely better suited than the unaccommodating, but independent Spirit of Eethel Rao. It is remarkable, however, that although the latter has no longer any Share in the Conduct of English Affairs, yet he continues to keep up the State of employing a Vakeel at Calcutta, an Assumption to which, notwithstanding it cannot be agreeable to Saindeah, this Chief never appears to have offered any any * Objection.

* Sic in Orig.

Bhow Buckshee does not at this Time derive either so much Credit or Advantage from his ministerial Station as he formerly did. The Connection between Saindeah and our Government has assumed that Kind of Form which requires and admits but little of inter-mediate Agency. Hence being almost totally unemployed as a Negotiator, the Importance which he derived from that Situation has almost ceased. While he could make his Master believe that it was possible to bind us to his Interest by closer Ties than at present unite us together (a Piece of Address which I have Reason to think he long practised suc-cessfully), he experienced no Diminution of Influence; but as Saindeah is by this Time, I fancy, thoroughly convinced that this is an unattainable Point, and as it must consequently appear to him that the Bhow does not possess that Degree of Weight with us which he has always affected to enjoy, I am of Opinion that the Credit of the latter is on the De-cline. It is probable, indeed, that he will be able to maintain his Ground for some Time longer; but whenever he shall be marked as a proper Object for the rapacious Necessity of his Master (which in all Likelihood will one Day be the Case), it is not the subordinate Part which he has in the Management of Affairs, tha* will protect him from Disgrace and Ruin. His Conduct in his Revenue Employment will at any Period furnish Arguments sufficiently plausible for criminating, for squeezing, and for degrading him; and I believe he is too well acquainted with the Character of Saindeah to reckon upon any Support, in his Difficulties, from the Favour or or † Interposition of the English Government. As a View, therefore, to this Sort of Advantage is not likely to have any Influence on his Conduct in respect to us, there is the greater Reason for believing that the better to ingratiate himself with his Master and with his most confidential Counsellors, he will enter into all the Views of the latter, and instead of labouring, as he ought, to remove the former's Distrust of us, rather encourage and keep it alive by every Means in his Power; I wish had no Reason for suspecting that he has already adopted so insidious a Policy.

† Sic in Orig.

Before I quit this Subject, it may not be amiss to observe that Bhow Buckshee has a con-siderable Rival in Ambajee, whose Conduct oftener than once has plainly indicated a Desire of acquiring the Direction in English Affairs. I have had very broad Overtures from him to this Effect, which I of course discouraged with sufficient Explicitness. But supported as he is by Rana Khan Bhal, and high as he stands in the Confidence of Saindeah, it is not at all unlikely but he may at some future Juncture resume his Views to this Situation. It may be questioned, however, whether we should benefit any Thing by such a Change, for although Ambajee has af-fected to charge the Bhow with Duplicity and Insincerity in the Administration of his Office, yet it is not clear that he could himself fill the Station to his Master's Satisfaction without practising the same Arts; nor am I convinced that he would feel any Reluctance in putting them in Execution.

(A True Copy)

Exd. J. Bourdieu.

J. Lumiden, Asslt. Secretary.

A P P E N D I X, N° LXIII

Letter from Mr. Middleton to Sir Elijah Impey.

My dear Sir Elijah,

Lucknow, the 3rd December 1781.

I was only this Morning favoured with your very friendly and interesting Letter of the 1st Instant; and I am only able at present, in Reply, to touch slightly on the most important Points of it. In the first Place, my dear Sir, I must beg your Acceptance of my most unfeigned Acknowledgments for the obliging and attentive Regard you have shewn to all my Requisitions and Wishes, which are not the less due to you because your Endeavours have not been productive of all the Success I hoped for from them. It would be impertinent, and, perhaps, not altogether decent, for me to urge any Thing further on the Subject of Muzuffer Jung and Ismael Beg. The Governor's Expectations in regard to both must and shall be answered; and my only Desire now is, that he will permit the Nabob and his Ministers to make it appear a Measure of their own, and not forced upon them by his immediate Authority. I feel nothing on my own Account for the Furruckabad Business, as I urged it only in consequence of the Vizier's earnest Desire, which I thought extremely reasonable, and made on Grounds which appeared to me to bear not a Shadow of Doubt in regard to Justice or Propriety. His Excellency only is the Sufferer, and I think I can answer for him, that he would much rather have given up his Claims on the Nabob of Furruckabad altogether, in his own Way, than be obliged now to withdraw his Agent, which must lessen him so much in the Eyes of his Neighbours. In regard to Ismael Beg, I feel myself very differently situated; for, exclusive of the Disapprobation it was my Duty to testify to a Conduct so extremely disrespectful and insulting to the Nabob and his Ministers, I could not help personally feeling and resenting the Indignities he offered, in the most atrocious and barefaced Manner, to my Station. But I must own to you, my dear Sir, I feel these Insults, and the Triumph which this Villain has obtained over me, although it will give a severe Stab to the Influence and Authority of my Station, less than I do the Mortification of seeing more Regard paid to the Representations of others than my own, on Subjects which so essentially concern myself, and which to suspect me capable of misrepresenting, seems to declare me undeserving of the Confidence of the Governor, and consequently of the Office I hold under him. I would ask, my dear Sir Elijah, what Interest, or possible sinister View, I can have in espousing the Cause of the Nabob against Ismael Beg? Had Interest been the Rule of my Conduct, his own Overtures, before he had been Six Hours in Confinement, would have dictated a different Line; but I thought his Conduct to the Nabob too infamous to pass unpunished; and not to have resented his Conduct to myself, and to Mr. Hastings, whose Station and Character he took every Means in his Power to depreciate, would have been the highest Injustice both to my Friend and myself. If Mr. Hastings cannot yield Credit to my solemn Declarations respecting the Conduct of this Man, it would, I conceive, be an easy Matter to get all I have said, and indeed much more, verified upon Oath. But after what you have said, I shall never again open my Lips, or employ my Pen, on the Subject. I feel the Disappointment far more than I can express, but it is only to yourself that I shall ever breathe a Complaint upon it.—I must observe to you, that I think it very likely the Nabob may again address the Governor on both these Subjects, before he finally complies with his Injunctions, in which Case I have most earnestly to entreat, that you will not suffer Mr. Hastings to suppose me accessory to it.—I solemnly assure you I will do every Thing in my Power to prevent any further Delay in the Execution of the Governor's Orders, and if another Reference is made, it will not be with my Consent.—I shall demand the Execution To-morrow Morning—if it is not complied with, the Nabob will of course dispatch his Appeal in the Evening, to which an Answer may be received in Six Days: Should the Nabob decline to withdraw his Sizauwol from Furruckabad, and release Ismael Beg until the Governor's Answer arrives, I shall be without Remedy; and I shall trust to your good Offices to obtain me his Indulgence, under a solemn Engagement, that the very Day the Answer may arrive, his Orders, be they what they will, shall be executed.

(a) [The Measure respecting the Begums, and the Resumption of the Jagheers, will be instantly adopted. The latter has only been suspended for the Governor's Sentiments on the former, as the Jagheers of the Begums and their Dependants are the most considerable; and, to have attacked them, without being prepared, at the same Time, to enter immediately on the Execution of the grand Design, would have being doing Things by Halves, and possibly have defeated our Expectations. Do not, my dear Sir Elijah, suffer this Delay to be urged or considered as an Imputation of Blame upon me. I entered on the Business the very Day after you left me, and went so far as to look upon the Matter as finally agreed upon, the actual Execution only suspended until I could receive either yours or the Governor's Sentiments upon the further Proposal, which

(a) Vide supra, P. 721.

is certainly of far greater Consequence than the Resumption of the Jagheers, as it will do at one Stroke, if we are not all grossly mistaken, what the Jagheers will be at least Two Years in doing. To-morrow Morning, I am to be informed of his Excellency's intended Mode of Attack, and shall not fail to acquaint the Governor; in the mean Time you may be assured, that whatever may be acquired by the Measure shall be faithfully and wholly applied to the Liquidation of the Company's Debt.] With respect to Cator, I will write when I have spoken to him; at present I have not Time even to read what I have written: I shall be happy if you find it intelligible, and I am sure you will have the Goodness to excuse its Imperfections.

Mrs. Middleton joins me in kindest Remembrances to Lady Impey; and I am, with sincere Regard, My dear Sir Elijah,

Your ever faithful, obliged, and most affectionate Friend,

Sir Elijah Impey.

Nathaniel Middleton.

A P P E N D I X, N^o LXIV.

Book 84. Page 143.

Extract of a Consultation of the 29th September 1783.

Fort William, 29th September 1783.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,

John Macpherson, and } Esquires.
John Stables, }

Edward Wheler, Esquire, absent up the Country.

THE Governor General delivers in the following Minute, containing his Observations on Mr. Bristow's Letter and Defence :

It is with great Regret that he offers a Composition of such unusual Length for a Place in the Consultations. It was written with a stronger Regret, operating as a Discouragement on his Mind, and no less Mortification, from the Reflection of the Incongruity of such a Drudgery with the Cares and Functions which ought to be the Occupation of the Person filling a Station so important as that which he holds, had he the Power of attending to the first, or discharging the latter. He solemnly declares, that the Powers of this Government are not in his Hands, nor exercised by the Principles which he possesses. Disarmed of the Means of averting, by an instant and decided Act of Authority, the Evils which he has long since seen impending on the British Character and Interests, he has devoted himself to the Labour of displaying them for the View of higher Authorities, on whose Wisdom and Justice he securely depends for their due Retribution, if this Representation shall arrive too late to produce the Remedy which he hopes to derive from it.—The Ruin of a great Dominion, the open Violation of Justice and Public Faith, the Contempt reflected on this Government from its Representation, and Reproach from the Acts done under its Authority, merited at least the Labour of a few Days for the Production of the only Resource which remained for their Removal, even from the first and executive Member of the Constitution, if they have not interfered with more urgent Calls of his Duty.—To him it has been the Sacrifice of a Length of Time which he reviews with Pain.—He foresees the Consequences to which it may lead, in the long Interval which must precede its Effects; but is prepared to meet them; and whatever may happen of the Events which he dreads in the Train of Affairs now subsisting, he shall at least receive this Consolation under them, that he used his utmost Exertions to prevent them, and that in the Annals of the Nations of India which have been subjected to the British Dominion, he shall not be remembered amongst their Oppressors.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

Governor General.

It would have been unjust to have prescribed to Mr. Bristow, either the Mode or Bounds of his Defence. I shall assume the same Privilege in my Examination of it, and by throwing aside all the extraneous Subjects, Reasonings of Difficulty, or unimportant Applications, Professions of Integrity, and sounding Declamation, which make up the Bulk of the Composition, endeavour to comprize all that is essential of the general Subject in the following Remarks.

On the 21st of April I laid before the Board Two Letters from the Nabob Vizier, and Three from his Minister Hyder Beg Khaun, all filled with various Complaints of the Conduct of Mr. Bristow, the Resident of this Government at the Court of the Nabob Vizier: As the constitutional Channel of all political Correspondence, I had no Option, had I been so inclined, to suppress them.—They were as much the Concern of the other Members of the Board as my own; but as they personally regarded an Individual highly patronized, and then recently withdrawn from that Dependence on my Authority, with which I had endeavoured to accommodate my Submission to the Orders of the Court of Directors in his Appointment to the Station which he held, I foresaw at once all the Difficulties of the Part which I had to act, both with respect to my immediate Colleagues in Office, and my Superiors at Home.—Under this Impression I imparted the Subject with much Delicacy to the other Members of the Board, but thought I saw in its Reception a Temper which boded little Ease to my Feelings in the Prosecution of the Charges, or Justice in the Termination of it.—The Gentlemen of the Board must not be offended at this Declaration; I

mean not to allude to what passed when we were in private at the first Communication of the Complaints, but to the first Minutes which were delivered upon them on the 19th and 22d of the Month following.—I had suffered all the intermediate Delay, from a Fear of Irritation; and on the 19th of May I simply moved that the Charges should be transmitted to Mr. Bristow, with Orders to revoke all Appointments made by him under the Government of the Nabob Vizier, and not appertaining to the Duties and Rights of his Office.

On this Question the Members of the Board entered their separate Opinions, agreeing to transmit the Charges for Mr. Bristow's Defence; but objecting to any other consequent Act until he should have replied to them, as it appeared that he had not exceeded his Instructions, and that the Complaints were founded on interested Motives.—Mr. Macpherson added to his Opinion a Proposal, that the similar Charges should be drawn against Messrs. Middleton and Johnston, on which the Board had been partly induced to remove those Gentlemen from the Trust since committed to Mr. Bristow; and Mr. Stables, with a Decision which seemed to preclude the Necessity of any Enquiry whatever, delivered it as his Opinion, that, "in Justice and Candour to the Nabob Vizier and his Minister, the Board ought explicitly to declare, that they could not on any Account comply with the Vizier's Request, to grant him discretionary Powers over his Country, whilst such heavy Debts remained due to the Company."—I was silent, and the Debate briefly closed without any Resolution following it.

On the 22d of May I laid before the Board another Letter from Hyder Beg Cawn, with Narratives of Conversations held between him and Mr. Bristow. I recapitulated what had passed with relation to the former Papers remarked on the Minutes of the preceding Council, and renewed the same Question, which had been left undetermined. The other Members entered their Opinions, which amounted to a Resolution, formally passed, to send to Mr. Bristow the Charges, but not to revoke the Appointments which he had made.—I protested; declared the Instructions to be annulled which I had given to Mr. Bristow, and which had been pronounced a valid Authority for his Acts; requiring the other Members to form other Rules for his Conduct more consonant to their own Principles.

In the mean Time Mr. Bristow having Intimation of the First Complaints against him, which had been laid before the Board on the 21st of April, addressed a Letter to the Board, dated the 13th of May, and filled with general Complaints against Hyder Beg Cawn, and a specific Charge of having impeded his Endeavours to establish a new Plan, which he had formed for the Administration of Justice for the City of Lucknow and the Dominions of Oude. This Letter was received on the 29th of May, but the Board properly agreed to suspend the Consideration of it till the Receipt of his Reply to the Charges which had been preferred against him; and these were accordingly transmitted to him in a Letter of that Date, which was more than Five Weeks after their First Delivery.

I shall detain the Narrative in this Place but to make One brief Observation of the Difference of Mr. Macpherson's Behaviour on this, from that which he shewed on a former Occasion, not very dissimilar:—When Mr. Johnson, acting in the Place of Mr. Middleton, was accused of having appointed Aumils or Collectors over the Lands assigned by the Nabob Vizier for the Payment of the Company's Balance and growing Debt, and of having assumed other Acts of Authority which appertained solely to the regular Administration of the Nabob Vizier, I moved the Board to order his immediate Recall, deeming it improper to expose a whole Province to Disorder, and the Credit of the English Name to Imputation, through a Principle of Delicacy to an Individual, who might have Time and Freedom allowed for his Defence, and, if innocent, might be both effectually acquitted by an Act passed at any remote Period of Time, and receive full Compensation by Appointment to an equal or higher Post of Credit. I well remember with what Promptness those Sentiments were adopted by Mr. Macpherson. My Motion was delivered on the 7th of September, in a written Message to the Board, dictated from my Bed, to which I was confined by a severe Indisposition. It passed unanimously on the same Day, with Orders corresponding, to Mr. Middleton the Resident, announcing Mr. Johnson's Recall; to Mr. Johnson, requiring his Departure within Forty-eight Hours, on Pain of Arrest; and to Colonel Morgan, the commanding Officer at Cawnpore, commanding him to send Mr. Johnson a Prisoner to Calcutta, if he exceeded the Time prescribed. Little more Ceremony was observed towards Mr. Middleton, whose imputed Misconduct was the Cause of his Removal, though a scrupulous Attention to the Orders of the Court of Directors was the Ground of Mr. Bristow's Appointment to succeed him. These were Officers of my own Nomination, and how favoured and supported by me, while their Conduct appeared to merit it, the World well knows. When I saw Cause to change my Opinion of them, and thought their Continuance in Office of a pernicious Tendency to the Company's Interests, I moved, and Mr. Macpherson gave his hearty and unqualified Voice, for their Dismissal, without allowing them an Hour of Grace for Defence, or even for a Reply. But when Mr. Bristow stood charged with the same Acts, and other accumulated Offences, Mr. Macpherson, the Patron of Mr. Bristow, recommended that, on a Principle of common Justice, he should be heard in his Defence; discredited the Authority of the Minister, which had divulged them; and intimated, I am sure not on a Principle of common Justice, that, during the Process of the Enquiry, Mr. Bristow's Authority should be rendered effectual, that is, absolute, and the Minister's of course annihilated; yet the Minister's was the same Authority, and the chief, if not only Authority, on which Mr. Johnson was removed, though that of the Nabob

Nabob Vizier is added to the Accusation of Mr. Bristow, and both his Oath and his Minister's tendered in support of them.

That I may not be charged with a Misconstruction of Mr. Macpherson's Words, I will subjoin them, in the following Extract of his Minute:

"It is my Opinion, upon a Principle of common Justice, as well as from a Regard to the Company's Regulations, that Copies of the Vizier's Letters, and of those of Hyder Beg Cawn, containing Complaints against Mr. Bristow, should be immediately sent to him for his Information, and to prepare his Defence against the Complaints."—"And as the Resident is now under heavy Accusations, probably for a necessary Exercise of that Power (the Power of checking the Influence of the Minister), so it is evident that our Government will stand in Suspense, if it is not rendered (a) effectual at the Court of Oude during these Contentions between the acting Minister and our Resident."

On the 23d of June the Board received a Letter from Mr. Bristow, dated the 13th, and acknowledging the Receipt of the Board's Orders of the 29th, with a Promise of a speedy Reply, and a declamatory Recrimination of Hyder Beg Cawn.

The Promise contained in this Letter remaining unperformed on the 24th July, I complained to the Board of this Disrespect shewn to their Authority; and on the next Council Day following, which was the 28th, I moved, "That Mr. Bristow, for Disrespect to the Board, and Disobedience of the Orders written to him by the Board on the 29th of May, and acknowledged by him on the 13th of June, in having to that Time avoided or neglected to reply to the same, should be removed and recalled from his Station and Office at Lucknow."

I also moved, "That as the Nabob of Oude, in his Letter received on the 7th of April last, and laid before the Board on the 21st of the same Month, had desired that Messrs. Bristow and Cooper, the actual Resident and Deputy appointed for the Transaction of the Company's Affairs at his Court, might be recalled from thence, and that he might be allowed the Exercise of discretionary Power for the Management of his Country, and the Payment of the Company's Money or Debt; and had engaged, that on these Conditions he would pay the full Amount of whatever should be due to the Company, both of the past and growing Debt, in such a Manner as the Board should prescribe; that the Office of Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Oude, with that of the Deputy and other subordinate Parts of the same Establishment, excepting the Office of Accomptant, should be dissolved, and the Nabob of Oude, and his Minister Hyder Beg Cawn, made jointly responsible, according to the Terms of their Letters, as set forth in the Extracts subjoined to my Minute, for the Payment of the Sums due to the Company for the present and ensuing Year Fussulee, ending in September 1784."

Mr. Macpherson being prevented by Sickness from attending at the Board, it was proposed, and I yielded, to defer the Decision of my Question to the next Meeting.

It must be remarked that, on the 7th of July, the Board received a Letter from Mr. Bristow dated the 23d of June, mentioning that he had been sick, and confined to his Bed since the 20th of the same Month; and this was pleaded as an Excuse for his not having yet replied to the Board's Commands of the 29th of May: And on the 28th of July the Secretary informed the Board that he had received another Letter from him, dated the 16th, repeating the same Excuse, with a Promise that his Reply should follow on the Morrow, or next Day at farthest.

On the 31st of July the Board being fully assembled, passed a decided Negative on my Question, in both the Terms of it. I was a little surprised to find something like an Accusation brought against myself by Mr. Wheeler, in an Observation made by him in a Minute produced at the Board, stating, "that it was improper to shift the Ground of the original Charges to Disrespect," adding, "that this was of all others the most improper Time to leave the Nabob and the Company to the Mercy of his Ministers."

I think the Remark uncandid. Nine Weeks had now passed since the Board had transmitted to Mr. Bristow a Series of Accusations amounting to the general Charge of his having usurped the Sovereign Authority of the Subahship of Oude, and required his Answer to them.—Under a Pretext of a few Days of Sickness he had evaded the Reply, and it yet remained a Doubt whether he meant to make one. From the Rumours which had arisen in the intermediate Time, of approaching Changes in this Government, and the Advantage which Mr. Bristow was said in his imputed Conversation with Hyder Beg Cawn to have made of them, I did believe, and do believe, that his Object in the Delay was principally to allow Time for the Rumours, if true, to be verified by their Effect, and the Enquiry, or the Severity of it at least, precluded by my Removal from the Government; though it might serve for another Purpose, which I shall speak of hereafter. It is certain that a sufficient Time had passed for Mr. Bristow to have made his Defence, and for the Board to have received it, had his Sickness been such as he represented it. In the mean Time he retained the Powers which he had usurped; the Credit of his Influence was established, to the

(a) I find, on comparing this Extract with the original Minute, that the Word *effectual* has been erroneously written for *ineffectual*, which is the Term used in the latter. As my Observation applied immediately to the Word *effectual*, I cannot now change it, and this Note will suffice to do Justice to the Text; nor will it affect the Fidelity of my Observation, the Meaning of both Words being constructively the same; for Mr. Bristow had required the Removal of Hyder Beg Cawn, on the Plea that he should be unable to discharge the Duties of his Station effectually without it, and Mr. Macpherson's Repetition of the Plea is an Implication of the same Conclusion, or it stands for nothing.

Discouragement both of Opposition, and of any Evidence which might have been produced against him; he was in possession of the Privilege which forbids that a Man accused shall be convicted unheard, with powerful Advocates to maintain it; for even in the Debates of this Day, it was asserted in his Favour, and on the Strength of it he might maintain his Ground unmolested to any indefinite Period. I have understood it to be in many Cases a Maxim of Law, that if a Man accused before a Tribunal competent for his Trial shall refuse to plead to the Accusation, his Refusal shall be assumed to be equivalent to Conviction: It is certainly Contumacy, and as such, applied to the Occasion and Consequences of it, it merited both the Punishment of the Offender, and that Remedy for the public Disorders attendant on it which the Board could apply; and these were the united Principles and Objects of my Question. Was this a shifting of the original Charges; or when these were evaded, and the only Alternative that remained was, either to let a Criminal escape with Impunity, and divide the Authority which had called on him for his Defence, or to proceed to Judgment against him—was it not strictly regular in me to propose the latter, and thus, by a decided Act of Government, to remove at once both the Evil and its Author?

Mr. Macpherson's Objections to the Question were, that he could not condemn Mr. Bristow unconvicted; that Mr. Bristow had been sick, and might have had other Reasons for the Delay; that he could not consent to the Abolition of the Residency, "and leaving to the Vizier and his Minister the Powers which they required,"—without full Security for the Company's Interests, and the Peace of "our Frontiers;" adding a Suggestion, which I do not well comprehend, relating to the Re-establishment of the French in India.

I shall only take notice of that Part of his Minute which relates to Mr. Bristow's Plea of Sickness.—I am impelled by a Sense of Duty, superior to the Consideration of personal Tenderness, to declare, that the Plea, even in the Terms of it, is inadmissible*, and that I believe it to be almost wholly without Foundation. Mr. Bristow acknowledged the Receipt of the Charges in a Letter dated the 13th of June.—On the 23d of June he wrote to the Board, that he had been sick, and confined to his Bed since the 20th, that is, little more than Two Days; and on the 16th of July he wrote to the Secretary, that his Indisposition had prevented him.—Surely his Indisposition was not so violent in all this long Period, but that, with the acknowledged Benefit of One entire Week of Health, he might have found Intervals of Ease to finish that Part of his Defence which required his personal Labour; for, abstracted from the Copies of the original Papers with which he has connected it, and which were the Work of his official Assistants, his Defence alone might, in the Judgment of any unbiassed Reader, be rated as the Composition of a very few Days.—The Expression of Mr. Bristow's Letter to the Secretary does not convey the Idea of severe Sickness; and I am glad of it, because I am morally certain that his Sickness, whatever it was, was not of such a Kind as to serve for the Excuse to which he has applied it. I will give my Reason for this Conclusion:—When Mr. Bristow's last Plea arrived, I asked Rajah Gobin Ram, the Vakeel of the Nabob Vizier, whether he had heard that Mr. Bristow was very ill, he answered me with such an Air and Tone of Voice as usually accompany the Expression of common Information, that he had not; and that if Mr. Bristow had been very ill, he should surely have known it.—As my Reply seemed to mark a Doubt of his being truly informed, he brought to me, I believe the next Day, an Extract of a Letter from his Correspondent at Lucknow, which advised him of a slight Disorder with which Mr. Bristow appeared to have been affected in February or March last; inferring from thence, that if Mr. Bristow had been seriously ill at a later Period, his Correspondent would not have failed to inform him of it, which he had not done.—Let not Rajah Gobind Ram be the Object of Displeasure to any one for the Use which I have made of his Evidence; for to this Hour he knows not the Purpose for which it was exacted, nor has, I am certain, a Suspicion, that in a plain Answer to an unimportant Question, he was furnishing an Argument of personal Consequence to the Gentleman to whom it related.

On the 11th of August Mr. Bristow's long-expected Defence arrived, with a Letter, dated the 30th of July.

It may not be useless, in this Place, to recur to the Documents which contain the Charges against him: These will be found at large in the Nabob Vizier's Letters, and in the Letters and other Papers of his Minister, Hyder Beg Cawn, which were entered on the Consultations of the 21st of April, and 22d of May. Those of the Nabob Vizier I shall here enter at large, referring for the others to the Places in which they regularly stand, and to Mr. Bristow's Transcripts of them, annexed to his Defence.

From the Nabob Vizier to the Governor General, Letter the 1st: Received the 28th March 1783.

Usual Introduction.

From the Commencement of the Friendship between the late Nawaub and you, and the Gentlemen of the Council, on this Side there has been no Deficiency. In consequence of the Interchange of Turbans between you and the late Nawaub, I look up to you as the Brother of my Father. My Country and my Dwelling are yours. I have on all Occasions studied your Pleasure, and the Satisfaction of the Gentlemen of the Council; you on your Part have still acted with the Duties of Friendship and Affection, and I feel and acknowledge the Obligation.

The

The Disposition and Conduct of Mr. Bristow were formerly known to you. You lately wrote to me, that having included him in the Number of your chosen and select Friends, you had sent him here; and Major Palmer, agreeable to Instructions from you, returned from Cawnpore to Lucknow to advise and encourage me. This he did, recommending Attention and Regard to the Inclinations and Satisfaction of Mr. Bristow.

Mr. Bristow, at his First Interview, assumed the Disguise of Affability and Kindness. His First Proposal was, that I should entrust him with the Management of my Household: If I would, he said, he would conduct the Business of that Department in such a Manner as would give infinite Satisfaction.—I replied, that for the Interest of the Company's Surcar he had full public Powers, and that I approved of them from my Heart, as the Means of confirming and strengthening the Friendship between the Company and me, and that I would comply with every Thing he might propose for the Benefit of the Company's Surcar; but that in my Household Concerns there was not any Thing of such Importance as to render it necessary to trouble him.

In a few Days he assumed a Line of Conduct correspondent to his Disposition—to attempt a particular and minute Account of it would be vain and fruitless. Not One Circumstance which could be productive of Indignity, Contempt, or the Annihilation of my Authority, has he left unperformed. Shocahs respecting the Regiments and other Matters he has caused to be written through Hyder Beg Khaun, without my Knowledge; he has sent a Suzzawul to Furruckabad contrary to my Inclinations; and is preparing to send Suzzawuls to other Places. He has strictly forbade my Ministers from writing to you on the State of Things, declaring that if any presumed to write a single Circumstance of the Transactions here to Calcutta, he would call him to a severe Account. He sent a Message to me, directing me to appoint a Treasurer and Comptroller of his chusing; that the Monies from the Mahalsuts (a) assigned for the Expence of my Household Establishments and Domestics should be paid in to the above-mentioned Treasurer and Comptroller, and kept in a separate House allotted to that Purpose—that People sent by him should be stationed there for its Protection, and that what was necessary should be expended with his Knowledge and under his Direction.

I replied, that every one throughout the whole Empire, from the highest to the lowest, had the Direction of his own Household Establishments and Domestics; and desired to know whether he would deprive me of that Authority also. He answered, that such were the Orders of the Gentlemen of the Council, and he would execute them. I represented to him, in the most earnest and forcible Terms, by Message, that this Measure could be of no Benefit to him, but that it would cover me with Indignity and Dishonour in the Eyes of all Mankind; and that it would be said, the Nawaub Vizier was so completely divested of all Power and Authority, that by the Appointment of a Treasurer and Comptroller, he had no longer any Command over his own Household Establishment and domestic Servants. This Message had no Effect: He came to visit me, and asked why I entertained Apprehensions from the Appointment of a Treasurer and Comptroller; that he proposed it with a View to the Regulation of my Affairs: (He had said, at first, that neither he nor Hyder Beg should have any Concern in the Appointments of the Treasurer and Comptroller, but that I should appoint whom I thought proper.) I replied, that the Appointments of Treasurer and Comptroller of my Household would be a Disgrace to me: After that he proposed, that I myself should take upon me the Management of all my Affairs, and that the Ministers should be dismissed. As I knew that this Proposal for the Dismission of the Ministers was made with a secret View to the full Establishment of his own Authority, in order to sound his Intentions I observed, that in the Time of Mohtaur ul Dowlah similar Conversations had passed between us, and that when I wanted to do it he himself protested him. He replied, that I might now do whatever I thought proper with respect to the Ministers, that he would give it under his Hand and Seal, that they should not receive Protection either from him or from the Gentlemen of the Council. I said, that the Ministers had hitherto committed no Crime worthy of Dismission; but that I wished he would give up the intended Appointments of Comptroller and Treasurer. He replied, that he had Orders to that Purport, and that it was not in his Power. Here the Conversation ended.

Again he repeated his Message for the Appointment of the Treasurer and Comptroller; I said, in Answer, that the Jagheers of my Parents, my Relations, my Friends, and my Officers, were all sequestered, that they had no Means of Subsistence, and that it was my Wish to admit them all to a Participation in the little which remained to me, but that he would not permit even that; that he threw a Cord about my Neck to prevent my eating my Morsel in Ease and Comfort; that the Miseries of my Friends, Relations, and Jagheerdars, filled me with the deepest Distress; to that he added these Disquietudes: And * intreated him for God's Sake to leave me at rest.

* Sic in Orig.

He again visited me in Person, saying, "I desire you to appoint a Treasurer and Comptroller; your Highness refuses to acquiesce. To-day I tell you plainly, that my Orders are peremptory; that whether you may be pleased or displeased, I will at all Events appoint a Comptroller and a Treasurer, will call in the Money from the Jaguidaads (b), and will issue it under my own Authority, for the Expences of your Household." I replied, "Whatever you may propose for the Benefit of the Company's Surcar, I am ready to acquiesce; but to an Arrangement of my Household, so disgraceful and pernicious, I also will never agree: I will not consent to be de-

(a) Assigned Lands.

(b) Literally Affects. It here means Assignments.

"prived of my proper Authority, and to receive from your Hand the Subsistence for my domestic Servants, and the Animals of my Household:"—"If your Orders are peremptory, give to me a Copy of the Orders of the Gentlemen of the Council—My Seal is forthcoming, I will send it to you, and you may do by Violence whatever you may think proper.—I will shut up the Doors of my House—there I will sit, and seclude myself from all Society." He replied, it was well—he would give me a written Copy of the Orders from the Gentlemen of the Council, I might send my Seal: He would at all Events execute the Measure.—He then rose, and retired.

For Two Days repeatedly I sent my Seal to him by the Mowluvvee, that he might do whatever he thought proper; and then he said, that if I would not affix my Seal voluntarily, my Seal was unnecessary: He would send Letters under his own Seal, and would himself appoint a Treasurer; to which I returned no Answer. Accordingly the Tunkhaw Monies which came in he delivered to Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Cooper appointed a Man named Dechait to the Office of Treasurer.

Whatever he chuses to have written to any one, he causes Drafts of the Shocchahs to be made out by his own Moonshee, and sends them by Shaick Shuffee Ullah. Sheik Shuffee Ullah's Kistmutgar causes them to be written by my Moonshee, and having caused my Seal also to be affixed to them, carries them away. Hence you may form a Judgment of the Extent of my Authority, and of that of my Ministers.

He brought forward and carried into Execution a Reduction of the Troops, and that too even without consulting me even as a common Sirishtedar (a). He threatens my Ministers, telling them to act as he directs, otherwise he will cause them to be turned out of their Offices. The Ministers, influenced by the Terror of this Menace, obey him; and this he construes into the Management of Affairs with the Advice and Approbation of the Ministers of my Surcar.

The whole City, and many of the Gentlemen here, are acquainted with the Indignities I suffer. My Situation, my Friend, although I am every way devoted to your Pleasure, is wretched beyond Measure. My Friends and my Relations, the Jagheerdars, and the Officers of my Government, are starving. By Enquiry inform yourself of the actual Situations of these People. Such is my own Condition, that Mr. Bristow throttles me, as it were, in order to force the Morsel from my Mouth.

I am made wretched to extreme by this Conduct of Mr. Bristow. If you will give me Leave, and write to me to that Purport, I will come to you. Allow me not to be rendered contemptible in this Country, where we have lived for Three Generations in Honour and Prosperity. I will come to you, and I will make no Complaints; either do this, or deliver me from the Hand of this Man. I am devoted to your Pleasure; I will not object to any Thing. Whatever you may direct, agreeably to that I will act. If you are solicitous to promote my Prosperity, confer upon me discretionary Power over my Country, and for the Payment of the Monies to the Company. By heaping these Miseries and Indignities upon me, Mr. Bristow has engaged for the Payment of certain Sums. After obtaining a perfect Knowledge of my Situation, whatever may be the Mode on which you shall determine, be pleased to inform me thereof, and I will cause the Monies to be paid to you through the Hands of my Ministers. If any Deficiency or Default of Payment shall arise, do, on the Instant, whatever you shall think proper. In freeing me from these Indignities, you will procure a lasting Reputation on yourself.

Concludes as usual.

P. S. In the Nawaub Vizier's own Hand.

My Distresses, my Friend, exceed all Bounds. This is the Time for Kindness and generous Affection. I entreat that I may either obtain my Request, or that you will call me to you.

From the Nabob Vizier to the Governor General, Second Letter: Received the 7th of April 1783.
Usual Introduction.

I have already informed you fully of the Persecutions and Indignities I have suffered from the Hands of Mr. Bristow. The Contumely and Deprivation of Authority which I experience at his Hands, are redoubled daily. I am every way disposed to fulfil your Pleasure. The Payment of the Company's Demands I consider as an Object superior to all others, and wish to discharge them in Preference to every other Appropriation.

I entreat you, by Enquiry, to make yourself acquainted with the Conduct of Mr. Bristow. The Measures on which he has determined, and which he is carrying into Execution, cannot, I am certain, correspond with your Sentiments and Intentions towards me, or with those of the Gentlemen of the Council.

He declares that the Government of this Country is his by Right, for that he has brought Orders or Authority from Europe; that he will take the entire Management of it into his own Hands, and with his own Hand give what is to be given. It is his Intention to reduce me to the State of a Servant dependant upon him. I am oppressed to the last Extremity, and my Life is become a Burthen to me.

(a) The Head of an Office.

I am ready and willing to pay the Company's Monies. I entreat, as a Favour, that you will recall Mr. Bristow and Mr. Cooper, and permit me the Exercise of discretionary Power for the Management of my Country, and the Payment of the Company's Monies. I will cause Payment of those Monies to be made through the Hands of my Minister, in the Manner hereafter mentioned:

That is to say, Whereas Mr. Bristow has declined taking Bills from the (a) Mahajens, for the Balance of Teeps, for 26 Lacks given by them; and has taken the Jaudauds assigned to those Mahajeries into his own Hands, and declared that he himself will collect the Amount, and remit it to the Company's Treasury; the Truth of which you may ascertain from the Mahajens, who have given Teeps, and who declare themselves ready to grant Bills for the same, if put in possession of the Jaudauds originally assigned to them. When your Orders, establishing my Authority for the Management of my Country, and the Payment of the Monies, shall arrive, and Mr. Bristow and Mr. Cooper be recalled from hence, I will procure Bills to be granted by those Mahajens, to the Amount of the Balance of the Teeps, and transmit them to you; and whatever Sums may remain due on the Bills for 26 Lacks, granted by Gopaul Dofs Sâhoo, from whom Mr. Bristow has taken, by Violence, my Minister's Tummussook (b), and substituted his own in the Place thereof, I will take back Mr. Bristow's Tummussook from the Gomahtrahs of the aforementioned Sâhoo, and cause it to be returned to Mr. Bristow; and for what shall remain due to the said Sâhoo, I will cause such good and substantial Securities to be given to his said Gomahtrahs on the Spot, that no Cause for Suspicion or Doubt shall remain; and with respect to the present Year Fulsuly (c) 1190, and the Jaudauds for the Company's Money settled and received by Mr. Bristow, and for the Amount of which he has taken Tummussooks from the Aumils of the said Jaudauds, let him be directed to deliver up the Tummussooks of the said Aumils to me, and whatever Sums may remain due from the said Jaudauds, and payable by the said Aumils, the same shall be remitted to you in Bills, Kist by Kist, by my Ministers; and whatever Sums you shall direct to be paid here from the Amount thereof, for the Use of the Company's Troops, the same shall be paid here Monthly, to the commanding Officer of the Troops.

And for the ensuing Year 1191 Fulsully, whatever Plan or Mode you shall be pleased to dictate and determine, that Plan or Mode, on your informing me thereof, shall be received, and strictly followed. I will not object to or hesitate to fulfil your Pleasure in any Respect whatever. If you will please, as a Mark of your Friendship, to recall Mr. Bristow and Mr. Cowper, and confer on me discretionary Authority for the Management of my Country, and for the Payment of the Company's Monies, with God's Assistance I will cause those Monies to be furnished and remitted by my Ministers. Agreeably to what I have written, if any Defect or Deficiency shall happen, you will, on the Instant, take whatever Measures you shall think proper.

Concludes as usual.

In the Nawaub's Vizier's own Hand:

I hope my Friend, from your Kindness, that I shall be delivered from these Distresses, and obtain my Request.

The Allegations of the preceding Letters, and of those of Hyder Beg Cawn, in which they are more fully detailed, if reduced to distinct and formal Charges, will stand as follows.

1st. That Mr. Bristow had assumed an absolute Power in the Administration of the Affairs of the Nabob Vizier, appropriating, or endeavouring to appropriate, to himself all the Offices of Government; taking all the public Accounts under his own Charge; dismissing and appointing the Aumils, or Officers of the Collections; receiving and issuing the public Money of the Nabob's State; and performing other Acts appertaining solely to the Sovereignty of the Nabob Vizier, or to the Authority delegated by him, some without the Knowledge, and some against the Consent, of the Nabob Vizier.

2d. That he had assumed the Inspection and Controul of the Nabob's private Expences and domestic Arrangements, not only without his Consent, but against his Entreaties and vehement Protestations.

3d. That he had demanded and attempted, by Threats of Dismission from Office, to extort from the Minister, Hyder Beg Cawn, a Contribution of 25 Lacks of Rupees from his private Fortune.

4th. That he had compelled the Minister to write and issue Shoccahs, or Mandates, under the Nabob Vizier's Privy Seal, without the Knowledge of the Nabob Vizier.

5th. That he had treated the Nabob with personal Indignity and Insult, visiting him for the declared Purpose of making Declarations to the Nabob of his Resolution to assume the Controul of his Administration, and using harsh and unbecoming Language in his Presence; and treating, in Conversation with the Minister, the Nabob Vizier's Remonstrances and Fears with Derision, calling them Tricks and Artifices.

6th. That he had forcibly assembled the Nabob Vizier's Muttesuddies, or official Servants, at his own House, detaining them there Eight Days, and compelling them to prepare Muster Rolls of the Nabob's Mutayena, or Militia Forces; that he had afterwards disbanded 4,000 Horse and

(a) Bankers.

(b) Bond.

(c) The Fulsuly Year begins on the 14th of September.

7,000 Foot of the said Troops, declaring his Intention of raising Sepoys for the Nabob's Service in their Room: And that these Acts and Declaration were made without the Authority of the Nabob Vizier, either obtained or solicited.

7th. That he had appointed a Trooper, named Mahomed Beg, a Sezawul or Comptroller of Furruckabad, in direct Opposition to the Nabob's Representations, and compelled the Minister to issue the Shoočka, or Vizier's Mandate, for the Appointment.

8th. That, exclusive of the Revenues assigned for the Debt of the Company, Mr. Bristow had prohibited the Disposal of the Remainder, thereby precluding the Pensioners, Jagheerdars, Officers, Troops, and Servants of the Nabob Vizier from the Means of Subsistence, to the Disgrace of the Nabob Vizier, and the Danger of his State.

9th. That for all the preceding and other Acts, performed or attempted by Mr. Bristow, he had affirmed that he had * possessed written Orders from myself, and from the Governor General and Council.

10th. That on the Demand made by the Nabob Vizier for a Copy of Mr. Bristow's Orders for assuming the Controul of his Household, he promised to deliver to the Nabob the same in Writing, which Promise he never performed; and that he had in like Manner promised to write to the Governor General the Nabob Vizier's Objections to that Interference, and Request to be freed from the same, which Promise he never performed.

11th. To these Charges Mr. Bristow has himself added One more in his Letter to the Board, dated the 13th of May, namely, that he had attempted to carry into Execution a Plan for the Administration of Justice, and had invested Mr. Cowper with extraordinary and undefined Powers for receiving Complaints from the Subjects of the Nabob Vizier, and superscribing them with Orders in the Stile of Mandates from the Nabob Vizier for the Redress of the Complainants.

I pass over other Charges which are either in themselves less culpable, or such as may derive their Criminality from the Claims which I possess to Mr. Bristow's Respect of my Authority, or to his personal Gratitude.—The Liberties which have been taken with my Character by my former Opponents in Office, the contumelious Terms which have been used by the Court of Directors in almost all their Letters written in a long Course of Years to this Government, the Wounds which have been inflicted on my official Influence even by the same Men, the Trustees of the Company, and of the national Interests in India, and even in the most desperate State of their Affairs, while they called upon me for my particular Exertions for their Retrieval, will afford Mr. Bristow a Sanction in the Opinions of many, for every Declaration or Artifice used by him, or imputed to him, which had the Destruction of my Influence or Authority for its Object.—On these Points I shall let the original Charges and Mr. Bristow's Defence stand uncommented, and make their own Impression.

I regret that the Mode in which the Charges preferred against Mr. Bristow were transmitted to him renders it difficult to follow the Order in which I have arranged them, or any other, in the Examination of his Defence.—I could not prescribe a better Mode, nor could I have proposed it without exposing myself to Misconstructions.—I must therefore follow Mr. Bristow's Defence, as he has applied it to the correspondent Parts of Hyder Beg Cawn's First Letter, which appears to me to comprize the whole of it.—One Thing I own surprizes me; which is, that though the Nabob Vizier has been loud in his Complaints, and is the only relative Subject of Mr. Bristow's Guilt or Innocence, in the immediate Effects of the Acts on which they depend, Mr. Bristow passes them either wholly without Reply, or with Remarks which are wholly foreign from his own Acquittal, and confines himself with a studied Adherence to the First Letter of Hyder Beg Cawn.

Perhaps it will be expected, that I should first take notice of Mr. Bristow's Letter which accompanies his Defence.—Upon this I can say but little: When it was read at the Board, I listened to it with more than common Attention, expecting it to contain the principal Ground of his Justification; and was a little mortified, that in the First Pages of it I could catch nothing which I could substantially apply either to his Acquittal or Condemnation; nothing that I could either admit or refute; but an Elegance of Style exceeding by infinite Degrees the Talents of its ostensible Writer; a characteristic Prudence and Delicacy of Expression, which, avoiding the Terms both of Affirmation and Denial, gently touched on both, and left such an Impression on my Mind as, had I not wholly confined my Attention to the Expectation of Information, would have disarmed me of the most painful of the Sensations which had been excited by what I already knew too well of the general Subject.

To whomsoever Mr. Bristow is indebted for this Composition, it is certainly not his own.—Combining the Date of his Letter to the Board, which bespoke the Forbearance of his Delays, with the Length of Time requisite for his original Draft, or whatever Materials were furnished for the Substance of the Letter, to arrive in Calcutta; for the Composition of the Letter, or for its Correction; and for its Transmission to Lucknow, and final Dispatch to Calcutta, altogether comprehending the exact Space of Thirty-seven Days;—I believe it to have been the Work, I mean either in the Composition or Correction, of a very distant Hand.—I owe it in Candour to the

the Person on whom my Conjectures have fixed it, to declare that I attribute it to Mr. Macpherson.

I shall now examine Mr. Bristow's Replies to the First Letter of Hyder Beg Cawn, received the 28th Day of March.

In the first Paragraph he uses this Expression: "I have unremittingly persevered in exerting my Services for the Benefit of both Sircars."

Professions of this Kind are seldom taken literally; but Mr. Bristow seizes it as an Instrument for discrediting Hyder Beg Cawn's Evidence in all his Assertions, because he says, "the Articles of the Treaty of Chunar are without Exception to this Hour in the same Forwardness, with respect to their Accomplishment, as they were on the 23d of September 1781, or on the Day of the Ratification."—I do not know what Article of the Treaty of Chunar does remain unaccomplished.—It is certain that the principal Article, which related to the Resumption of the Jagheers, was accomplished; for the Jagheers were not only resumed, but they were inserted in Mr. Bristow's own Accounts as making Part of the last Year's Assignments, granted or taken for the Discharge of the Company's Balance.—It is certain, therefore, that Mr. Bristow has in this Instance hazarded an Assertion which his own Evidence has refuted: Yet I do not think that even his own Example would warrant his Opponent in calling it "a Declaration that carries Falsehood in the Face of it," in applying to it the Terms of "the most unblushing Confidence,"—and, "an utter Contempt of Truth," or in affirming that "it is sufficient to destroy at once all Opinion of his Veracity." While Mr. Bristow yields to the Impulse of so unguarded a Malevolence, in arraigning the Character of another, he ought at least to be careful not to furnish Weapons for wounding his own. I should not have cast away a Moment's Attention on so frivolous an Argument, but that Mr. Bristow seems to have rested upon it as the principal Ground of his Defence; asserting universally, on the Strength of it, his Right to implicit Belief, on the Credit of his own Veracity, and the assumed Falsehood of Hyder Beg Cawn.—In the Second Paragraph, Hyder Beg Cawn accounts for his past Silence on the Subject of his actual Complaints, by ascribing it to "the strict Injunctions of Mr. Bristow, that no one should presume to inform this Government of the State of Affairs here," that is, at Lucknow;—to this Charge Mr. Bristow applies the full Force of the Position established in the preceding Paragraph. His Words are so remarkable, that any Comment upon them would but weaken their Impression: I shall therefore quote them at large.—"This, Gentlemen, is also an Assertion without Proof: I crave Permission to oppose it by a flat Denial; and in Addition to what I have said in the preceding Article, I beg it may be remembered, that I have never yet been convicted of deliberate Falsehood."

2d Para.

* Sic in Orig.

With respect to the Charge itself, it must be admitted, that it is, if true, capable of positive Proof, were there any Power on the Spot competent to collect the Evidence of it; and that Hyder Beg has not offered to produce any Proof of it. But neither does it appear that it was intended as a criminal Charge, but rather as an Excuse for Forbearance; nor that it was the Design either of the Minister, or of his Master, to convey in their Letters more than the Representation of Facts: The Proofs in this, as in every Instance of the like Nature, were regularly to follow in the Process of Enquiry, instituted on the Reception of the Charges. Yet I can myself afford a presumptive Proof in support of it, which is, that all Intercourse between the Court of Lucknow and myself had certainly ceased since Mr. Bristow's Arrival, unless it may be affirmed to have subsisted in a very few Letters of mere Form, or in an Application for Bramins to be sent to the Nabob, who were skilled in the Art of inoculating. I can positively vouch for the Effect, whatever Cause may have produced it; nor can I devise any other, unless it can be supposed that the Nabob and his Minister had early conceived this Plan of Reserve, for the Purpose of ascribing it to Mr. Bristow; a Supposition inconsistent with itself, as it states an Effect of Resentment preceding the Ground of Injury.—This Paragraph consists of Profession on one Side, and of Denial and Inveective on the other. They require no other Comment.

† Sic in Orig.

3d Para.

4th Para.

4th Para.—This claims a different Notice. Hyder Beg Cawn accuses Mr. Bristow, first of an early Declaration of his Intention to assume the immediate and entire Charge of the Nabob's Administration, in most of the Terms comprehended in the 1st Article of the Charges which I have prefixed to this Examination; and, secondly, of attempting to extort from him 25 Lacks of Rupees of his own private Property, which is the 3d Article of my Charges. To the First Point Mr. Bristow replies, that it is a vague and unsupported Assertion, marked by its Absurdity, contradicted by Fact, and requiring no other Refutation.—I must differ in this Conclusion: If the Charge is contradicted by Fact, it is capable of Refutation; and the Fact ought to have been produced with its Evidence, to refute it. Plain Assertion and Denial are not Refutation.

On the 2d Charge he dwells with a stranger Emphasis, affirming it to be an absolute Falsehood in Terms, stating the Fact to which it relates in contradiction of it; and concluding with a declaratory Antithesis on the Defeat of his Antagonist, a Commendation of his own Moderation, and an Expression of Regret, that the public Interests had suffered by his too scrupulous Adherence to it. I shall only examine the Fact which he calls "a most simple Transaction." Hyder Beg Cawn's State of the Claim made on him by Mr. Bristow, is expressed in these Words: "Therefore I must give Five-and-twenty Lacks of Rupees from my own private Property, to

"enable him to pay the Troops, Household Establishment, and Jagheers." Mr. Bristow affirms it to be "absolutely false," or, in other Words, that he did not require of Hyder Beg Cawn "that he must give Five and twenty Lacks of Rupees from his own private Property," &c. I proposed, says he, "to the Minister, to assist Government with a Loan from his own Fortune, or upon his Credit; observing, that it was incumbent on those who derived Advantages from their public Station to prove their Zeal for the State, by uniformly exerting themselves to relieve its Distresses."—The palliating Terms, I proposed, and to assist Government, will not change the Quality or Identity of the Fact. A Proposal to assist with a Loan, connected with a Declaration that it was incumbent on him to yield to it, is a Demand; and is exactly the same in Substance, though differing, and but little, in Expression, from Hyder Beg's State of the Fact, which Mr. Bristow affirms to be absolutely false. As to the qualifying Offer, which Mr. Bristow says he made, "of employing his Influence with the Bankers, to procure a Sum equal to what it might be in his Power to advance," I do not comprehend either the Generosity or Object of it. If Hyder Beg Cawn was able to advance the Sum which the Bankers were to be influenced to lend, there seems to be little Occasion for the Use of any Influence for such a Purpose, since there would be in that Case no Occasion for the Loan; and in whatever Sense the Offer was made, it was certainly meant that Hyder Beg was to make the Advance. Therefore it is fully proved, that Mr. Bristow did require of Hyder Beg Cawn that he must give Five and twenty Lacks of Rupees from his own private Property. Mr. Bristow will not, I hope, avail himself of the Distinction which the Forms of Speech will afford him, between the Terms of Gift and Loan, since it is as notorious, from the State of the Nabob Vizier's Resources, and the Demands upon them, as it evidently follows, from the Reason assigned for the Demand, that they were in that Case synonymous. As Mr. Bristow has assigned no other Ground for this extraordinary Transaction, but that Hyder Beg, as a Servant of the State, ought to prove his Zeal for it, and that it had for its sole Object the Service of the Public; and as there is not a Syllable in my Instructions that can warrant, by the most distant Construction, such a Violation of the Principles of common Justice, I do pronounce it to be a most flagitious Abuse of his public Trust, aggravated by his Concealment of it from the Knowledge of the Board.

Paragraph 5th.—This contains the Substance of the 4th and 9th Charges. Hyder Beg Cawn affirms, that Mr. Bristow required him to write and issue a Shooka or Mandate, in the Name of the Nabob Vizier, without the Vizier's Knowledge; "asserting, that he had it in Command from the Governor General and Gentlemen of the Council, to act as he should deem proper, without waiting to inform the Nabob, or allowing his Measures to depend on his Highness's Pleasure or Displeasure."

To this Mr. Bristow replies, that it is most true, that the Shooka in question was written without the Knowledge of the Vizier: But that it is as true, that it was written by the Minister alone; and adds, that in the Instance of the Assignment in favour of the Toorklawars Hyder Beg had practised the same Forgery, and had issued Shookas unknown to the Vizier. What follows must be repeated in Mr. Bristow's own Words: "When I understood this to have been the Case, I severely censured his Behaviour; explaining to him withal the Abhorrence with which Acts of this Nature were regarded by the Natives of Europe; and warning him, that should you ever be advertised of the Transaction, he would assuredly fall under your heaviest Displeasure; and that my Silence would depend upon his religiously observing my Injunctions against a Repetition of such unwarrantable Conduct." Had Mr. Bristow stopped here, so pointed a Denial would at least have left the Credit of the Fact in Suspense; and the Prejudice with which every Englishman views a Contest between One of his own Countrymen, and a Native of Hindostan, would have affixed to it a general Impression equivalent to a full Refutation. But Mr. Bristow, unfortunately for his own Safety, pursues his Victory with too great Precipitation into a Field of Argument which turns the Defeat on himself. "You, however, Gentlemen," he adds, "will judge how well this affected Delicacy, with respect to the Application of the Nabob's Seal, accords with his being in actual Possession of it for Years, with a discretionary Power also, as he pretends, freely granted him by his Master, to use it as he should see fit. Under this Sanction he has since reigned with the most unbounded Authority over the Territories of Affof ul Dowlah, and in commanding he has ruined them." But if this is a Fact of such Notoriety, as is implied by * allusive Construction of the Sentence which introduces the Mention of it, nor is it easy to conceive how such a Fact could have existed for Years without Notoriety, and if under this Sanction (that is, by using the Nabob's Seal without his Knowledge) the Minister had reigned with the most unbounded Authority, and ruined the Country, it will seem very extraordinary that Mr. Bristow should have felt such Sentiments of Abhorrence on the Detection of a few recent Instances of it, and issued such peremptory Injunctions against a Repetition of it, on Pain of the heaviest Displeasure of our Government. If Mr. Bristow believed that the Minister possessed the Nabob's Authority for the discretionary Use of his Seal, it was an Absurdity in Terms to charge him with Criminality for using it. If he knew that the Minister did not possess that Authority, but knew, as he certainly must have known, that the Minister had been in the Practice of this Guilt for Years, his Indignation would have been excited by the Falsehood of the Minister's Plea of the Necessity of applying to the Vizier for his Authority to use his Seal, and to issue the Shooka. As a Corrector of Abuses, he could not have

* Sic in Orig.

have failed to make this the first Object of his Reformation; but by his Relation of the Case, he appears to have suffered the long and uninterrupted Continuance of it without Reproach or Notice, and suddenly in appears not on what Provocation reprobates it as a Crime regarded with Abhorrence by all the Natives of Europe, and denounces the severest Judgment and Penalties against the Repetition of it.

But what were the Occasions in which the Nabob's Seal and Mandates were thus fraudulently used?—It appears from Mr. Bristow's own Account, in various Parts of his Correspondence with Hyder Beg Cawn and the Nabob Vizier, and even his Letters to the Board, that it was for the Purpose of carrying Two Points, which Mr. Bristow himself had at heart, and first urged to the Minister, namely, to call for the Assistance of Regiments of the Company's Forces, and to constitute new Assignments for the Payment of the Nabob's Household Troops; Two Points, to which he knew the Nabob Vizier would object, if they had been proposed to him; and which form Part of the Charges preferred by Mr. Bristow himself against Hyder Beg Cawn, for his Opposition to them. Is it possible that Hyder Beg Cawn, charged by Mr. Bristow with so persevering a Determination to thwart him in all his Measures, and availing himself of his Ascendency over the Nabob Vizier to that Effect, should have committed so flagrant an Encroachment on the Nabob's Sovereign Rights, for the sake of carrying into Execution the Measures of Mr. Bristow, of which he himself disapproved, and which he had himself opposed; that he should hazard the Commission of an Act so repugnant to his Interest and Credit with his Master, and yet suppress the Knowledge of it from Mr. Bristow himself, with whom he had an undoubted Title to some Merit in the Sacrifice? It is impossible; for I affirm that such a Conduct is without Example in the whole History of Human Nature. Were extraneous Proofs wanting, in default of inherent Conviction, the Letters written to Mr. Bristow by Hyder Beg Cawn, in which repeated Allusions are made to his having, in obedience to Mr. Bristow's Orders, issued Shookas with the Nabob's Seal, unknown to the Nabob, are of themselves undeniable Evidences of the Fact, for Mr. Bristow admits them without a Denial, though it will appear, on the Perusal of his Letters, that he dwells with Repetition on other Matters of infinitely less relative Moment, and passes, without a Word of Exculpation or Reply, the Imputation of an Act to which he affixes every Idea of Horror in his Application of it to another.

Paragraph 6th.—This Paragraph contains the Particulars of the Second Charge. It states, that Mr. Bristow began by an Order to the Minister to deliver to him the Accounts of the Vizier's Kitchen, his Horses, Elephants, and Camels; that on the Minister's Hesitation to comply with a Demand so unusual and offensive to his Master, Mr. Bristow insisted, with Anger, and said, "I have Orders to take possession of all Papers;" that the Minister, on this Information, complied; that Mr. Bristow proceeded to the Appointment of a Treasurer and Comptroller of the Nabob Vizier's Household, first proposing it to the Vizier himself by Message, and afterwards in Person; that the Nabob Vizier objected, and protested against the Appointments, and against Mr. Bristow's Interference in his private Expences; that the Nabob, unable to prevail on Mr. Bristow himself, deputed the Minister to entreat him to desist from this Purpose, to ask him why he thus persecuted and depressed him; adding, the little which falls to my Lot, even that he will not allow me to live in Peace and Quietness; that this Declaration was accompanied by Tears of Anguish. Mr. Bristow's Answer to this Message, and his Reflections on the State of Misery and Humiliation to which he had reduced the Nabob, if they have been fairly stated, are equally an Outrage to Decency and Humanity. I will not debase my Mind with the Drudgery of transcribing so foul a Subject, nor attempt to abridge what ought, for our national Credit, to be alike consigned to Oblivion. The Readers of this Minute will be furnished with the same Means of reading both the original Representation, and Mr. Bristow's Reply; and it will not be difficult for a Mind accustomed to Representations, written under the Influence of Interest, Pride, or Malevolence, to decompose the Substance of each, and separate the Truth from the grosser Matters which envelope it. It is sufficient to my Subject to mention, that both the Nabob's Prayers and the Intercession of the Minister were alike unavailing. Mr. Bristow not only insisted on the Appointments which he had recommended, but went himself to the Vizier for the Purpose, as he is said to have declared, of telling him so Face to Face, and in plain Terms, saying, "that his Orders from the Gentlemen of the Council were peremptory." The Nabob is asserted to have demanded a written Copy of the Orders, to have bidden him take his Seal, and do by Force what he thought proper; and to have declared in the Agony of his Feelings, and the conscious Shame of his Degradation, that he would confine himself within his Apartments, and exclude himself from all Society. Mr. Bristow promised to give the Nabob a Copy of his Orders; but remained inflexible to his Point, declaring his Resolution to issue his own Orders to the Aumils for the Delivery of their Collections, if the Nabob continued to refuse the Authority of his Shookas; and that he would keep the Treasury, that is, the Treasury of the Nabob's private Expences, in his own Hands. I again refer to the original Letter, and add my earnest Intreaties, that the candid Readers of this Minute will take their Information from that, and not from this brief and very imperfect State of it, or rather Allusion to it.

I proceed to Mr. Bristow's Reply.—By the introductory Quotation of my Instructions, it would appear that he avows the Charge, and justifies it by his prescribed Duty. This Quotation consists

sifts of Extracts from my Instructions to Mr. Middleton, the preceding Resident, and from those which were personally directed to Mr. Bristow on his Appointment.

The plain Design and express Charge of both was, that the Sum allotted for the Nabob's private Expences should be paid in equal Monthly Installments, and be allowed a Preference to every other Demand: It was dictated with a Spirit as opposite to Mr. Bristow's Application, as the widest Extremes of Nature. (a) [It made a Part of a general Injunction to treat the Nabob with every possible Delicacy, Conciliation, and Attention; and was written purely from the Apprehension of a Deficiency in the public Funds, not admitting the full Payment of the Company's just Claims, and the Calls of his personal and necessary Wants; and may I add, without the Hazard of drawing on myself a severe Censure from such of my Constituents as shall think that, in the Time of their Distresses, my first and exclusive Care should be given to their Relief, than that of having authorized the Deprivation of an unhappy Prince, whose Alliance had subjected him to a servile Dependence on the Power of this Government, that it was my Intention to preclude the Operation of such a Plea, by directing that the Nabob's personal Share of his own Finances should be fully allotted to him, although the Company's Debt remained wholly in Balance. Let me be judged with Candour. Our Alliance has proved the Extinction of his Sovereignty, and the Impoverishment of his Country and Revenue; and it was but just to allow him the Means of Subsistence, if no more remained of the Resources of his Inheritance.]

I cannot suppress a Spark of Resentment in repeating Mr. Bristow's Application of my Instructions in the Words immediately following his Quotation of them:—"These are the Grounds, Gentlemen, upon which I recommended to the Nabob the Separation of his public and private Funds," and for that Purpose, as he afterwards explains it, "the Establishment of an Office of Treasury," which he calls "the Execution of an Article so explicitly provided for by the Treaty;" that is to say, that because I had enjoined to Mr. Bristow a particular Care that the Nabob Vizier should, against every other Exigency, receive the full Amount allotted to his private Expences, Mr. Bristow should issue Shookas, or Mandates, in his own Name and Seal, if the Nabob refused the Sanction of his, to the Aumils, for the Assignment of their Collections for a Fund of his own Appointment; that he should himself, or Mr. Cowper for him, or a Treasurer for both, for the Arrangement has never been well defined, receive the Money of these Assignments; issue them as he pleased, not to the Nabob, but to the menial Officers of his Household; dispose of his superfluous Horses and other Cattle; determine how many Elephants were necessary to the State of the Vizier of the Empire; and the Number of Domestics for his Attendance; and pry into his Kitchen, for the Purpose of ascertaining the Quantity of Victuals which ought to be dressed in it; that Mr. Bristow should controul the Accounts of these Disbursements, and appropriate to his own Use, for the Consequence is inevitable, if he chose it, the Residue produced by these economical Retrenchments. Yet Mr. Bristow has pretended that he acted by Instructions from me, and in the Execution of a Treaty made by me with the Nabob Vizier; and he has had the Boldness to affirm, that it was "the only Measure that could prevent the Nabob from continuing a Cypher."—I know not what Mr. Bristow means by his Allusion to the Treaty, which most assuredly does not contain a Syllable which can justify his Conduct; but by the unexampled Latitude which he assumes in his Constructions, he may, if he pleases, extort this or any other Meaning from any Part of it.

I shall make no other Comment on this Transaction than to observe, that the Controul which Mr. Bristow has assumed over the Nabob Assof ul Dowlah is such as no Man living, however mean his Rank in Life, or dependant his Condition in it, would permit to be exercised by any other, without the Want or Forfeiture of every manly Principle; and can only be equalled in Insolence with his abetting a young Servant of the Company, his Assistant, in dictating to the Sovereign of the Country the written Drafts of his own Mandates.

Such is the State to which the Company's Influence has reduced One, and the First of its Allies, and such the Example held out to the other Princes of India, who may be tempted to ensnare themselves in the same Connection.

7th Paragraph.—This contains the Sequel of the same Transaction, with the Particulars of the 6th Charge, namely, "That he had forcibly assembled the Vizier's Muttesuddies, or official Servants, at his own House, detaining them Eight Days, and compelling them to prepare Muster Rolls of the Nabob's Mutayena, or Militia Forces; that he had afterwards disbanded 4,000 Horse and 7,000 Foot of the said Troops, declaring his Intention of raising Sepoys for the Nabob's Service in their Room; and that these Acts and Declarations were made without the Authority of the Nabob, either obtained or solicited." Mr. Bristow avows the Design, but affirms that it failed through the Opposition of the Minister, and that the rest of this Article "as detailed by the Minister, is an absolute Romance"—What Part of this Article Mr. Bristow means by "the rest," does not appear, since no Part of his Reply expressly applies to any Part of the Charge; but if he was really concerned in any Part of the Conduct attributed to him, it will not be easy to separate it from the rest, and the whole was unwarranted by his Instructions.

Paragraph 8.—I have not included this in the List of analysed Charges, for I do not understand it. It alludes to an Attempt made by Mr. Bristow to remove the Minister from his Office, and to obscure Conversations held with the Nabob Vizier upon it.—And Mr. Bristow's Reply seems to

(a) Vide supra, P. 772.

have been dictated by some strong Provocation of Anger, the Cause of which is not apparent; for he begins it with saying, "I am now fully convinced, and I have told your Honourable Board so, that the Salvation of Owd depends upon the Dismission of the Minister." There the Sentence closes.—I can make nothing of it, and leave it.

Paragraph 9th.—This is general, both in the Charge and Defence; yet there is in both an Allusion which I must not permit to be lost. Hyder Beg Cawn says, "Such is Mr. Bristow's Disposition, that he outwardly professes and caresses, while in reality he is endeavouring to expel me from my Office, and then frequently denies or contradicts his own Declarations. In the Representation which I have made, I ave not in any One Instance deviated from the Truth; and it is a positive Proof of the Reality of many of the Particulars, that Mr. Bristow did not reply to those which hare stated in my Answer to his Letter, but at our next Interview assumed Appearances of Affability and Good-will."

This Passage relates to the Shookas which were issued without the Knowledge of the Nabob Vizier; and of these the History, as related by Hyder Beg Cawn, is as follows:

The First Instance occurred early, the Time is immaterial, and therefore I do not trace it. Mr. Bristow thought it necessary to call for the Assistance of the Company's Troops from the Detachment commanded by Colonel Sir John Cummings, at Futtu Ghur. He applied to Hyder Beg Cawn for the Nabob's Shooka or Letter, under the Nabob's private Seal, requiring them, such being the Form prescribed for such Occasions: Hyder Beg Cawn answered, that it would be necessary to communicate this Affair to the Nabob Vizier. Mr. Bristow assented, and said he would speak to him himself; but changing his Mind, reproachingly ordered Hyder Beg Cawn to cause the Shooka to be written, without making any Mention of it to the Nabob Vizier; saying, that such was the Pleasure of the Governor General and the Gentlemen of the Council. Hyder Beg Cawn, awed by this implied Menace, submitted, and gave him the Shooka, with the Nabob's Seal furtively affixed. This Account is thus detailed in the 5th preceding Paragraph.

The latter Instance is thus related:—When Mr. Bristow assumed to himself the Controul of the Nabob Vizier's Household Expences, he found the Nabob's Body Guard of Horse, which are mentioned by the Name of Toorkisawars, greatly in Arrears: He, in like Manner as before, compelled Hyder Beg Cawn to cause Shookas to be written, with the Seal, and in the Name, of the Nabob Vizier, but without his Knowledge, to certain Aumils or Collectors of the public Revenue, commanding them to pay their Collections in Assignment, for the Discharge of those Arrears. The Vizier, having Notice of it, was very much offended; and when Mr. Bristow pressed him on the Subject of the Appointment of a Treasurer and Comptroller of his Household, he, after long Resistance, yielded, being, as he said, without Remedy; but exacted, as a Condition, that the Shookas which had been issued by Mr. Bristow should be at the same Time withdrawn, and others issued by himself in their Stead. As it seems to have been Mr. Bristow's Practice, whenever he found a Difficulty in carrying any of his Measures into Execution, to lay his Disappointment to the Account of the Minister, imputing it either to his secret Opposition, or to Want of due Exertion, the Minister, in Return, justified himself against these Imputations, by Appeals to Instances of his Obedience, yielded even at the Hazard of forfeiting the Nabob's Favour, and especially to these in question. These Appeals form the Substance of his Letters to Mr. Bristow, which stand on Record of the following Dates; viz.

11th of Rubbe ul Owel, or 14th February 1783.

16th — Ditto — 19th Ditto.

The same Subjects are also mentioned in a Shooka or Letter written by the Nabob Vizier to Mr. Bristow, and returned by Mr. Bristow to Hyder Beg Cawn, with a Letter dated the 20th Rubbe al Owel, or 23d of February.

The following Extracts from the preceding Correspondence will illustrate the Exposition which I have given of it, but cannot add to the Proofs which have been already exhibited in my Remarks on the 5th Paragraph, which relate particularly to the same Subject.

Extract of a Letter from Hyder Beg Cawn to Mr. Bristow, dated the 11th of Rubbe ul Owel, or 14th February 1783.

"From the Moment of your Arrival I have not in any Manner been deficient in Obedience, but have in every Business, and without Hesitation, fulfilled your Commands; as in the important Business respecting the Regiments at Futtu Ghur, which you were pleased to direct should not be suspended by Attention to the Nabob's Permission, or by the Necessity of informing him thereof."

To this Letter Mr. Bristow made no Reply.

Extracts of a Letter from Hyder Beg Cawn to Mr. Bristow, dated the 16th of Rubbeal Owel, or 19th February 1783.

" And respecting the Tunkhaw, which, by the Contents of the Shookas which you have caused
 " to be written to the Aumils, is included in the Tunkhaw of the Company, and the Superin-
 " tendance of which has been given to Mr. Cowper, and a separate Treasurer appointed for the
 " same, that you will withdraw this Measure, and return these Shookas, and that Shookas, re-
 " specting the Tunkhaw of the Toorksuwars, may be written, directing the Monies to be trans-
 " mitted to his Highness."———" His Highness replied to me in a Passion, and said, you
 " first caused Shookas to be written, including the Tunkaw of the Toorksuwars in that of the
 " Company, and delivered them without my Knowledge; and now that it has been agreed to
 " return those Shookas, you again counteract it.—I will not consent.—Let that which has been
 " agreed, to be performed."———" I represented to you in Reply, the Things which I had
 " done, both in Affairs of Importance, and in Concerns of less Moment, both with and with-
 " out the Knowledge of his Highness, in compliance with your Directions, and likewise the
 " Causes of the Delay which had occurred in certain particular Affairs; and I furthermore re-
 " marked, that my having wrote and delivered to you the Shookas respecting the Tunkaw of
 " the Toorksuwars, in the Manner or to the Purport which you had directed them to be writ-
 " ten, without the Knowledge of his Highness, must stand as an incontestable Proof of my
 " Obedience to your Commands. And on this Account his Highness has repeatedly upbraided
 " me, demanding to know how I presumed to cause Shookas to be written and delivered without
 " his Knowledge. I informed you of the Nabob's Displeasure, and you told me to be under
 " no Apprehension; that what I had done I had done by your Orders."———" Notwith-
 " standing such Proofs and Demonstrations, the written Evidence of which still exist, you say
 " that Professions of Duty and Obedience, unattended by the Execution of Business, are of no Avail."

I must take notice that Mr. Bristow, in the Appendix to his Defence, gives a different Trans-
 lation of this Letter from that which is entered on the Consultations, and which was not received
 when the Charges against him were sent to him.—In his Translation, which is exceedingly faulty
 throughout, the Passages which I have quoted are so mutilated, and warped from the real Meaning,
 as to render the Transaction, of which they are an Evidence, either too obscure for Application,
 or almost innocent. I shall instance only One Sentence of Mr. Bristow's Translation, answering
 to that above bearing this Mark §; and I will add the Persian Text in the Margin.

" I several Times informed you of the Nabob's Displeasure on this Head, and your Commands
 " were, that I should take no Heed of it, since the Business must be settled as you had ordained."

There is a wide Difference between a Declaration said to be made by Mr. Bristow, that an Act
 already done " must be settled as he had ordained," which, by the bye, is not reconcileable to
 common Sense, and his Acknowledgement, that " it had been done by his Orders:" And if this
 Sophistication was not an Error unintended, it will be very obvious why it was made, though
 not yet easy to reconcile it with the Horror with which Mr. Bristow pretends to have been
 affected, when he obtained the first Information of the Act.

I myself vouch for the Fidelity of the first Translation, having compared it with the Original;
 and if it is disputed, I will put it to Proof.

To this Letter also Mr. Bristow made no Reply, assigning as a Reason, " that he had already
 " explained to him in the plainest Language his Intentions, which he still wilfully misunderstood,
 " and invariably misrepresented;" and " that, having every Thing of Importance yet to do,
 " he did not chuse to engage in a silly and endless War of Words, or to sit down seriously to an-
 " swer Fables, because he chose to dignify them with the Name of Facts."——This is a very
 easy Refutation, but not such a one as the Magnitude of the Charge deserved, or as would com-
 monly suffice to a Mind conscious of its Integrity, and sensible to the Feelings of wounded Honour.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Bristow to Hyder Beg Cawn, dated the 10th of Rubbe al Owel, or
 23d February 1783.

" His Highness desires that the Monies may be kept in the Pungmahla, under the Charge of
 " the Muttaledies of the Sircar, and that I will return the Shookas which were formerly issued
 " concerning the Tuncaw of the Toorksuwars, agreeably to his Highness's Commands.—I con-
 " sent to both.—P. S. I send back his Highness's Shookas addressed to me, and Sheikh Go-
 " laum Surroor."

Copy of a Shooka or Letter from the Nabob Vizier to Mr. Bristow, which was returned by Mr.
 Bristow to Hyder Beg Cawn with the preceding Letter.—I cannot extract it.

It may afford a Triumph to Mr. Bristow to have such a Proof of " the unprincely Style of the
 " unhappy Assof ul Dowlah, opposed to the dignified Idea of insulted Sovereignty;" but if there

is a Spark of generous Virtue in the Breasts of any of my Countrymen who shall be the Readers of this Compilation, this Letter shall stand for an Instrument to awaken it to the Call of Vengeance against so flagitious an Abuse of Authority, and Reproach of the English Name.

“ You desired that a Treasurer and Comptroller might be appointed over the Disbursements of the * Dowaub, Domesticcs, &c. of my Household; I rejected, because it would reflect Disgrace upon me in the Eyes of the whole World, since it would be apparent that I had no longer any Authority over my own Household, my Dowaub, and my Domesticcs, &c. at the same Time that it would be productive of no Advantage whatever to the English Nation.—You insist upon the Appointments being made from the highest to the lowest; it has still been customary for every one, whatever Income his Situation afforded him, to manage the Expences of his own Domesticcs and Dowaub at his Discretion;—yet, such are the Events which my Fate has brought forwards, that a new Treasurer and Comptroller are about to be appointed over my Household, Domesticcs, and Dowaub.—The Infant that has aught in his Hand, will weep if it is forced from him.—I also understand what is and what is not for my Advantage; and I now with Humility tell you, that if for my Satisfaction, and out of Friendship for me, you will desist from this Measure, you will confer a Favour upon me; but in case it is your Pleasure that it shall be so, I am without Resource—make the Appointments.—Yet, at least, let thus much of Appearances be preserved, that the Monies for the Jaidaud Mahals, for the Dowaub, Domesticcs, and Household Disbursements, and for the Tunkaw of the Toorkawars, may be transmitted to the Place where I reside, and separately delivered into the Charge of my People.—The Monies on Account of the Dowaub and Household Expences shall be issued by Dawaugaudas the Treasurer, and Mahomed Hassan, Comptroller, and Tahakoordas the Comptroller’s Paishtkor, under my Directions or Authority; and the Tuncaw of the Toorkawars, corresponding to the Regulations and Practices of this Surcor, shall be issued to them as formerly by Rajah Tippar Chund; and that you will return the Shookas, which you caused to be written without my Knowledge, concerning the Tuncaw of the Toorkawars, directing the Monies to be included in and remitted with the Tuncaw of the Company; and that you will hereafter, as my Friend, write to the Governor General, and request his Orders to abolish the Appointments of the new Treasurer and Comptroller which are about to be made.”

* This Word must not be confounded with the Province of the same Name. It means only Cattle of different Kinds.

10th Paragraph.—This contains the 7th Charge; namely the Appointment of Mahommed Beg, a Trooper, to the Sezawlee of Furruckabad, by Mr. Bristow’s Order, against the Remonstrance of the Minister, and the Nabob Vizier’s Disapproval.—I pass the rest, which is but a Repetition of former Charges.

Mr. Bristow, in Answer, refers the Board to his Address of the 30th January 1783, for Proof that he always considered the Appointment of a Sezawel to Furruckabad, as a desperate Alternative, but it was the only one; that he therefore acquiesced in it when urgently recommended by the Minister, and was happy to find that Acquiescence honoured and confirmed by our Ap-
“ probation.”

It is very true that Mr. Bristow did inform the Board of this Appointment, and obtained their Approbation of it; and so he might of any other Transaction, however unexceptionable, by suppressing every Information which could render it such. He represented this Appointment, and his Participation in it, as the Effect of the desperate State of the Company’s Assignment on the Nabob Mozuffer Jung, the Oppressions exercised by the former Naib Mahomed Saced Cawn, the Complaints of the Nabob Mozuffer Jung, and the urgent Request of the Nabob Vizier and his Minister. My Instructions to Mr. Bristow were, to abstain entirely from all Interference in the Transactions of the Nabob Vizier and his Minister with the Nabob Muzuffer Jung; but neither could I nor the Board take any reasonable Offence at his Interference, when he apologized for it, grounding it not only on absolute Necessity, but on the united and urgent Wishes of the Nabob Vizier, his Minister, and the Nabob Mozuffer Jung, whom it principally regarded.

The Nabob Vizier and Hyder Beg Cawn both represent it as an Act of Mr. Bristow’s own Choice, and executed by his own Authority, and against the Will both of the Nabob Vizier and of his Minister. These are strong Contradictions; but I cannot trace them to any Proof, except the following Passage in a Letter from Mr. Bristow to Hyder Beg Cawn, dated the 8th of Sesser, or 13th January 1783, which I think a strong one:—“ Considering the bad State of Affairs at Furruckabad, it is necessary that Mirza Mahomed Beg should receive his Dismission as soon as possible. He will be introduced to you by this Letter. You will give him his Dismission To-day, and in such a Manner that it may be unknown to every one.”

This Letter, urging the Dispatch of the new Sezawall, giving him his Introduction as of a Stranger to the Minister, and prescribing the Mode of his Appointment, does not very well agree with the passive and reluctant Part which Mr. Bristow ascribes to himself in the Transaction; but is more likely to be understood by an uninformed Reader as the Address of a Principal urging a Point to another less inclined to the Acceptance of it: And with this Construction I must leave it until Mr. Bristow can furnish a better.

11th Paragraph.—This requires no Comment on either Side.

12th Paragraph.—This is not a Charge, but a Prayer to be freed from the Oppressions of the Resident, with the Acceptance of the Nabob’s Offer of the Security of creditable Bankers for the
punctual

punctual Discharge of the Company's Demands. This, by a most extraordinary Perversion of Reasoning, is seized by Mr. Bristow as a clear Refutation of all the Charges which had been preferred by Hyder Beg Cawn against him; but the Nabob Vizier has himself proposed the Offer, and has complained against Mr. Bristow, in Language expressive of as much keener Sensibility, as his Sufferings exceed the Vexations exercised on his Minister.

It is natural for a Man labouring under any Grievance to wish for the Removal of the Cause of it; and it is proverbial, that even the poor Worm will turn with the Impatience of Anguish on the Foot that crushes it; but it was never before inferred, that a Desire to be delivered from the Power and Presence of an Oppressor, was an Evidence against the Existence of the Oppression.

I shall here close my Observation on Mr. Bristow's Replies to Hyder Beg Cawn's First Letter, and proceed to the Examination of Mr. Bristow's Letter, addressed to the Board, of the 13th May, which contains the Particulars of the 11th Charge, namely, "that he had attempted to carry into Execution a Plan for the Administration of Justice, and had invested Mr. Cowper with extraordinary and undefined Powers for receiving Complaints from the Subjects of the Nabob Vizier, and superscribing them with Orders in the Style of Mandates from the Nabob Vizier, for the Redress of the Complainants."

I have already said, that I considered this Letter as an Anticipation of the Complaints which Mr. Bristow knew had been made against him, but which he had not received, nor indeed were they sent to him till the 29th of the same Month. Whatever Advantage may be derived from the Title of having been the First Complainant, it has certainly some in its Influence on common Judgments, and this perhaps arises from the Construction which every Man instinctively affixes to recriminated Accusations, as being the Effects of a vindictive Principle, and therefore liable at least to Exaggeration. This Letter has very much this Appearance, for it has all the characteristic Forms and Qualities of a systematic Attack. It begins with an accumulated, though general, Reprobation of the Conduct and Character of Hyder Beg Cawn—it proceeds to the circumstantial Detail of a specific Fact, and concludes with a Prayer for his Dismission from Office. Mr. Bristow's Mode of writing renders it an Attempt of Difficulty to reduce the Substance of his unconnected and often unapplied Periods to precise Facts or Propositions, on which I can depend for their certain Relation to them. If, therefore, I shall err in my Construction of them, the Fault is not intentionally mine, but the Effect of the Obscurity of the Text, which I am compelled to explain before I can make the proper Use of it.

Of the Letter, which consists of Four small Sheets of Paper, the Two First, and Part of the Third, contain only general Positions which may be comprised within the Two following Brief Articles:

1st. That Hyder Beg Cawn had rejected all Mr. Bristow's "frankest Offers of Friendship and Confidence," and 2d, had obstinately and contumaciously opposed all his "Innovations," which he is pleased to call in his first, though not the most respectful Application of my Official Title, the "wise System prescribed by the Honourable the Governor General." The Means by which the Minister is enabled to maintain so powerful an Opposition, are summarily ascribed to "the Influence of his Power, his Talents, and his Wealth," and in a more large Detail to his Ascendency over the Mind of the Nabob Vizier his Master. His Account of this Effect is curious, and contradicts every physical as well as moral Principle, which is supposed to regulate the Actions or stimulate the Passions of Mankind. The Nabob, he says, detests this Minister from a declared Conviction that the Minister has reduced his Provinces to Desolation, and his Court to a "speaking Picture of Penury, Nakedness, and Famine." Yet that the Nabob supports his Minister against all Mr. Bristow's Endeavours to free him from so abject a Thralldom, to give Peace, Order, and Plenty to his Country, and to administer an Abundance for the Relief of all his personal Wants—because the Minister is yet in Possession of his Finances, and by dealing them to his Master with a sparing and artful Economy, which Mr. Bristow calls "alternately exerting his Hopes and Fears," he "prevents the Nabob from adopting any firm and dignified Resolution;" and this philosophical Solution he concludes in the following Words: "These Passions (i. e. Hopes and Fears) whilst in Equilibrium over the Mind, keep it hesitating and undetermined, the Resolutions of Despair alone are unqualified and decisive." I shall leave this Doctrine to work its own Effect, and proceed to the specific Instance, which seems introduced to prove the general Charge of Hyder Beg Cawn's Opposition to Mr. Bristow's Innovations.

This, as I with Difficulty collect it from the Letter and its Enclosures, of which the Letter is little more than a Comment, is as follows:

In my Instructions to Mr. Middleton, I directed him to urge the Nabob Vizier to endeavour gradually, if it could not be done at once, to establish Courts of Justice throughout his Districts. Mr. Middleton, who had shewn little Attention to any Article of my Instructions, appears to have taken not the least Notice of this, till a short Time before his Recall, and when he most probably expected. It was then, and not till then, that without any recent Ground assigned for it, or Advice given to me or the Board of the Measure, or of his Intention preceding it, he prevailed upon the Nabob Vizier to appoint a Man named Morolevy Mobein to the Office of Sudder ul Struck, or Chief Administrator of Justice to the City of Lucknow, and the Dominions of the Nabob of Oud; but without any Assignment of Power, local Office, or Salary; and the poor Man himself seems to have

have felt the humiliating Consciousness of his own Insufficiency for so elevated a Dignity, to which the last Step of his Promotion was the Profession of a Schoolmaster, which had occupied the greatest Part of a Life already far spent. To this feeble Instrument Mr. Bristow had early Recourse, for the Establishment of a new Regulation for the general Administration of Justice throughout the Nabob's Dominions; although it does not appear, either from the Letters of Mr. Bristow or of Mr. Cooper, to whom Mr. Bristow appealed for the Explanation of his Instructions, that he had ever formed any precise or defined Plan respecting it; for both allude to it as intended for the Institution of "proper Courts of Justice," yet both style it "a Fowjdarry Adawlet," which is a Court instituted for the Trial of Criminal Offences; and Mr. Bristow in his Correspondence generally confounds it with the Office of "Police of the City," which is commonly the Charge of the Cutwall, and never assigned to the Court of Justice either Civil or Criminal.

The Means used by Mr. Bristow to carry this Plan into Execution mark no great Extension of Design, or Effort of Invention:—The Account which he himself gives of his progressive Acts in this Business is, that very early after his Arrival he desired the Minister to establish the Fowjdarry Adawlet upon a respectable Footing; that he next applied for the Appointment of a House to hold the Court: That all the Nabob Vizier's Houses being occupied (for Mr. Bristow says, that the Minister had purposely filled them with Lumber, to serve as an Excuse for withholding them), the Minister allotted a Tent for the Use of the Mowlerry. At length a House was allowed him; but he did not like it, because it was "situated in the Center of the Palace, where his Proceedings "would be subject to Restraint," the Place itself too confined, and some of the Nabob's Effects remaining in it. The Correspondence enclosed by Mr. Bristow shews that he too thought the House too small, and that the Minister maintained a contrary Opinion, but would apply for another; that both concurred in Opinion of the Unfitness of the Tent for a Court of Justice—the Minister praying for Time to get a House: That Mr. Bristow required the Court to be held in the City—and the Minister pleaded the Nabob's Orders for its being held in the Palace, with other Questions of the like Moment; but that on a firm Declaration made by Mr. Bristow, that he would appeal to the Governor General and Council, the Minister implicitly submitted, affirming, at the same Time, that he had never disputed Mr. Bristow's Orders. In the same Period of Time another Source of Difference arose, which is most imperfectly connected with the same Subject, and is thus explained by Mr. Cooper, in reply to an Appeal made to him by Mr. Bristow for that Purpose. That Mr. Bristow "recommended to the Nabob Vizier the immediate Institution of a Fowjdarry Adawlet at Lucknow;"—that Mr. Bristow's "sole Motive in this Recommendation (if Mr. Cooper had not intently misunderstood him) was to restore Peace and Order to the Capital, and Security to its Inhabitants;"—that as the Governor General had himself mentioned the Want of proper Courts of Justice, as a Cause of great Evils, but advised much Caution in their Introduction; and as both Mr. Bristow and Mr. Cooper apprehended "Danger from the abrupt Application of the Remedy, "when the Evil was universal," Mr. Bristow, whose "Attention was engaged by Objects of more immediate Importance," requested, "that Mr. Cooper would enquire and endeavour to ascertain how far a Reformation, so necessary to the Prosperity and Happiness both of the Prince and People, might be effected with the least possible Inconvenience and Delay."—That "in conformity to Mr. Bristow's Wishes, he sent for Mowlerry Mobein, who had received his (Mr. Bristow's) Instructions to assist him, proposing to enter with him into such Explanations as might afford him an Idea of the System of Jurisprudence then established there;" but the Mowlavy assured him, that "there was not, nor had been for Years, even the Shadow of a "Police;" that his Appointment was "a Mockery, and himself a Pageant."—After much Discussion of the Unfitness of such a Man as the Mowlavy (a Schoolmaster) "to dispense Law to a whole People, and to unite, in his Person, the Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction of such extensive Countries," which he says was an Indication of the Disposition of the Minister, too plain to be mistaken, he adds, "I must confess, I drew a Conclusion from it that at once induced me to augur very ill of our Undertaking, and determined me to proceed in it with all Wariness and Circumspection." The Issue was, that after very mature Deliberation, he advised Mr. Bristow "to confine his Views for the present to the Institution of a Fowjdarry Court for the Capital only" (which I must observe he had before mentioned as the original Institution, and actually formed)—that Mr. Bristow took his Advice, and obtained the Nabob's Assent, and his Appointment of Mowlavy Mobein to preside in the Court, now limited to the Capital; "and here," says he, "the Matter still rests to this Hour; and to this Hour the Inhabitants of Lucknow are left in a Condition of Licentiousness, very near approaching to a State of Nature."

I have recapitulated Mr. Cooper's Account of his Commission, but I profess that I do not understand the Drift either of the Appointment, or of his Explanation of it. What gave Occasion for the latter was this:—Mr. Cooper, by some Commission from Mr. Bristow, received Petitions from the Inhabitants, to which he affixed Orders, in the formal Style of Mandates from the Nabob Vizier, for the Redress of the Petitioners. This, Mr. Bristow said, had been misrepresented as a Superintendence of the Court of Adawlut, and an Usurpation of his Excellency's Right of Sovereignty;—and he therefore called upon Mr. Cooper, in Writing, to state the Instructions which he had received from Mr. Bristow on this Occasion, and his Proceedings in consequence; and explain his Conduct relative to such Petitions as Mr. Bristow might have referred to him. The

Sum of Mr. Cooper's Explanation is, if I conceive it rightly, that he received from Mr. Bristow neither Appointment nor Instructions, nor performed any Act relative to either.

With respect to the Petitions, he says, and prefaces what he says with calling it the undisguised State of the Case, that as the Petitions were referred to him he had them read, and directed Houssein Ali Cawn to write upon the Face of them severally an Order, such as, had it finally rested with him to settle them, he should have issued upon the Occasion, and then bid him carry them to the Minister: "Not," he adds, "that the Vizier's Seal should be affixed," but that the Minister should decide upon the Propriety of his Ideas, and ultimately reject or adopt them, as he saw fit. This the Minister was to know instinctively, as it appears from what immediately follows: "And I chose this Mode of communicating them rather than by Letter, because it was the simplest and readiest, &c." He then refers to one of the Petitions, which he incloses; and I will insert it here, with Two others furnished by Hyder Beg Cawn, for their Curiosity.

Mr. Cooper's Super-
scription.

Sheik Durgahes,
Naib of Rodurmun Sokul,
having made himself acquainted
with the Contents of the Arzee, must
enquire into the same, in case
the Grievance is founded in Fact,
let him redress it, and send a Rau-
zee Naumeh to the Prefence.

The renowned Nabob, the Dispenser of Justice to the Age.

Arzee.

Buddim Sing is Kannoongo of the Purgunnah of Durraabad, Munfa Sing, Jemadar of the Mouza of Shahpoor, has confined the Brother of your Slaves for these Eleven Months past unjustly, and without Cause, and will not set him at Liberty; the Reason is this, that during the Aumildaree of Sectul Chund, the dismissed Aumil of the Jagheers, he entered into an Agreement for the above Mouza or District, under the Security of the said Cauongoe: He has moreover plundered our Property, and razed our Habitations. We hope from your Goodness and Favour that our Brother may obtain his Liberty, and that we may, agreeably to Justice, receive back the Property, Goods, and Grain, &c. which he has plundered.

Concludes as usual.

Arzee of Lelik Sing
and Derbaud Sing

Mr. Cooper's
Supercription, in
the Hand Writing
of his Moonshy.

Let Orders
be issued to Jauny
Beg not to molest the
Habitations of the Widows,
but to make good the Inju-
ry he has done them.

Arzee to the Nabob, the Dispenser of Justice, &c.

Sets forth, That Jauny Beg unjustly, and by Force and Violence, hath seized upon the Dwellings of certain Widows. You are the Protector of the Poor. Whatever may be your Determination in behalf of the Widows, be pleased to declare it. We have no other Refuge but you, &c.

He formerly pulled down Four or Five Houses, and he has now prohibited Water from being carried to Four or Five others.

Signed, Arzet of
the Widows.

Hand Writ-
Mr. Cooper's
che.

Let Orders
be issued to Fucker
Chund not to injure and
oppress without Cause, but let
the Sons in Law of Hawjee
Aukah Mahomed at Liberty,
and write an Account of the
Circumstances respecting them
to the Preface.

Sets forth, That the Two Sons in Law to Hawjee Aukah Mahomed have been confined in Prison during the whole of the last Year: From the Time of Fucker Chund's Appointment, he has treated them with the utmost Severity, even to the prohibiting their Food from being brought to them.—We had rented the Pergunnah of Aally Gunge for Three Years.—Four Months of the Fufful of Hurreef remained when we were turned out: All that was received to that Period was paid, and if we had continued through the Hurreef Fufful, the Remainder would have been paid. We are in no Shape guilty. We hope from your Favour and Goodness, that in your Kindness to the Poor and the Helpless you will set them at Liberty.

Signed, The Arzet
of the Family of
Hawjee Aukah
Mahomed.

Let those who will, comment on this Transaction. It was a gross and most indecent Attempt to dictate to the Vizir of the Empire the Words of his own Mandates, which the Vizir was to copy from Mr. Cowper's Draft, and issue without a Knowledge of the Subject. It is an Insult to Common Sense to impose any other Construction upon it.

Mr. Bristow's Motives for giving these extraordinary Authorities, and enforcing them with so many angry Movements, is more extraordinary than the Acts themselves; and I must own that I first read them with an Idea which no consequent Act has effaced, that he wrote them under the Conviction that he might write what he pleased, in the Assurance of its being favourably received. I have already mentioned the Instructions which I gave to Mr. Middleton, relating to the Introduction of Courts of Justice in the Nabob Vizir's Dominions, which will be found, on a liberal Examination of them, to have been dictated under Doubts of its Expediency. In my Instructions to Mr. Bristow, written with a fuller and recent Experience, I expressed those Doubts in Terms, assigning many strong Reasons for entertaining them, and concluded with recommending the Subject to his Enquiry, but without venturing to give him any Instructions concerning it. Mr. Bristow, in a Letter which he wrote on the 12th December, professedly intended as a Detail of his Transactions and Intentions respecting the Execution of my Instructions, adopts all my Conclusions; and adds to them other Arguments, much stronger, against the Execution of Adawlets; and so much stronger, that these alone ought to have deterred him from attempting it. He closes the Subject with the following Words:

"I would, however, propose, that Mowlerry Mobein, the Man recommended by Mr. Middleton, should continue with the Name of Sadder ul Huck; and when Regularity shall be introduced into other Branches of the Government, the Extension of his Power will form Part of the Plan."

These are the Authorities which Mr. Bristow quotes from his Attempt to introduce the Establishment of his Plan, whatever it was, for the Administration of Justice; and they are inserted at full Length in the Third Number of the Appendix to his Letter. I appeal to the same Authorities, for Proof that I gave him no Instructions to institute Courts of Justice; that he had

had therefore no Authority to attempt it; that he himself declared it to be improper; and by his own Interpretation of my Instructions, gave them the Force of Orders prohibiting any such Attempt; that by such a Declaration, concluding with a Recommendation to suffer the nominal Appointment to subsist, without any substantial Application of it, he certainly intended to convey to me the Assurance inevitably implied by it, that he would himself attempt nothing beyond the Appointment; and that, by attempting it, he has consequently been guilty of the double Charge of Disobedience of Orders and Deception.

I have now gone through the Examination of the Charges against Mr. Bristow, and of his Answers to them, according to the Order in which he has himself arranged them. I shall not attempt, by any Recapitulation of them, to point out the Strength of the former, or the Insufficiency of the latter. I shall leave both to make their own Impression; and doubt not that they will necessarily produce, in the Minds of others, a Conviction which they have produced in my own, that the Truth of every Charge against Mr. Bristow is either positively or presumptively established, even by the Authorities which he has himself produced to refute them.

I myself am personally aggrieved by Mr. Bristow's Conduct and Pretensions. Every Accumulation of his Guilt is doubled by the Attempt to fix the original Charge of it upon me. In his Declarations to the Nabob Vizir, to the Minister, and even in his Addresses to the Board, he appeals to my Instructions, as the Rule and Warrant of his Actions. To disprove this, I need only to appeal to my Instructions themselves: These had one essential Object,—the Discharge of the Arrears due from the Nabob Vizir to the Company, with his growing Debt; and every Article of them had a Regard either to the Means of rendering this Point effectual, or to the Cautions requisite in the Exercise of an unavowed Influence, in the place of a lawful Authority.

(a) [The Means by which our Government acquired this Influence, and its Right to exercise it, will require a previous Explanation: Both originated in our Connection with the Nabob Suja Dowla. I found him a Dependent on the Company, or rather on the Commander in Chief of the Army. Under the Authority of the Council, of which I was the President, in the Year 1773, I concluded a Treaty with him, which left him optionally free, but virtually dependant on our Government, by the reciprocal Obligations of it, which on our Part consisted in Military Assistance whenever he demanded it; and on his, the Payment of a fixed Monthly Subsidy for the Expences attending it. He remained the absolute Sovereign of his own Dominions; and whenever he found the Presence of our Army, or the Ascendant of our Alliance, too powerful for his Ease or Dignity, he might free himself from both, by the Dismission of the former. But the Necessity of his Affairs rendered it unsafe or inconvenient to part with it, as was evinced by the Experiment of a few Months, in which the Army was remanded to our Frontier, and again recalled for his Service; and thus its Attachment to him, and the Kind of Tribute which he paid for the Use of it, were rendered permanent, but in such a Mode, as conduced to his Interest and Safety, without a Diminution of personal Consequence. He was himself the Instrument of forming this Relation; he felt the Advantages of it; he experienced nothing humiliating in the Superiority of the Part assigned to our Government in it; and in the short Interval which followed the Construction of it, Two rich and extensive Members were added to his paternal Dominions, besides that which he acquired with it. Let me add, without the Imputation of assuming too much Self-consequence, that my personal Behaviour to him was invariably marked by a studied Respect. In public, I addressed him as my acknowledged Superior; in private, for only One Person was ever privy to our Conferences, I made my Demands in firm but decent Language; exacted his Compliance, by stating the Grounds of our mutual Necessities, without either Concealment or Exaggeration; and obtained, with his cheerful and most willing Concession, the best Accession of a new Dominion, of Portion of the Wealth of a valuable and remote Territory, without the Burthen of its Administration. He parted from me contented; and if I may trust to those Assurances which my Station may be suspected to have extorted from private Adulation, he publicly and frequently acknowledged the Obligations which he owed to me; and even in his last Moments recurred to them, in the Line of Conduct which he recommended to his Son and Successor, the present Nabob Assof ul Dowlah.

With his Death a new political System commenced, and Mr. Bristow was constituted the Instrument of its Formation, and Trustee for the Management of it. The Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah was deprived of a large Portion of his Inheritance, I mean the Province of Behares, attached by a very feeble and precarious Tenure to our Dominions; the Army fixed to a permanent Station in a remote Line of his Frontier, with an augmented and perpetual Subsidy; a new Army, amphibiously composed of Troops in his Service and Pay, commanded by English Officers of our own Nomination, for the Defence of his new Conquests; and his own natural Troops annihilated or alienated by the Insufficiency of his Revenue for all his Disbursements, and the prior Claims of those which our Authority or Influence commanded; in a Word, he became the Vassal of this Government: But he still possessed an ostensible Sovereignty, his titular Rank of Vizir of the Empire rendered him a conspicuous Object of View to all the States and Chiefs of India; and on the Moderation and Justice with which the British Government in Bengal ex-

(a) Vide supra, P. 760.

exercised its Influence over him, many Points most essential to its political Strength, and to the Honour of the British Name, depended.

This is not a Place, nor have I Room, to prove in it what I shall here content myself with affirming, that by a sacred and undeviating Observance of every Principle of Public Faith, the British Dominion might have by this Time acquired the Means of its Extension, through a virtual Submission to its Authority, to every Region of Indostan and Decan. I am not sure that I should advise such a Design, were it practicable, which at this Time it certainly is not; and I very much fear that the limited Formation of such equal Alliances as might be useful to our present Condition, and conduce to its Improvement, is become liable to almost unsurmountable Difficulties. Every Power in India must wish for the Support of ours, but they all dread the Connection.

The Subjection of Bengal, and the Deprivation of the Family of Jaffer Ally Cawn, though an Effect of inevitable Necessity, the Usurpation of the Rights of the Nabob Wallah Jah, in the Carnatic, and the licentious Violations of the Treaty existing between the Company and the Nabob Nizam ul Dowla, though checked by the remedial Interposition of this Government, stand as terrible Precedents against us. The Effects of our Connection with the Nabob Affof ud Dowlah had a rapid Tendency to the same Consequences, and it has been my invariable Study to prevent it, by the Removal or Restriction of every Authority or Influence derived from our Government which interfered with his, and by the Promise of whatever Means I might possess for withdrawing that Interposition of it in the internal Management of his Affairs, which we exercised in the Assignments made of Portions of his Revenue for the Payment of the Company's Debts, whenever he should either have discharged them, or could afford a Security for their Payment. It is not unknown to the Members of the Board, who composed it in the Beginning of the Year 1781, how much it was my Wish, even then, to return on a new Commission to the Residence of the Nabob of Oude, provided I could be entrusted with Powers to make such an Accommodation, for his Finances were daily diminishing; the Presence of the Representative of our Government enfeebled that of the Nabob in its executive Acts, and all the Provinces of his Dominions were gradually sinking into Decline, the Reproach of which, even from our own Countrymen, was cast upon our Government as the Cause of it.]

Unfortunately, the Nabob Vizir wanted the requisite Talents for Business. His Understanding, though far under-rated in the common Opinion of it, was deficient in many other requisite Qualities of Government; but it was united with a Gentleness of Manners, a Susceptibility of Kindness, and a Pliancy of Will, which might, in proper Hands, constitute an Equivalent to them. It was in my Reliance on the Effect of these Qualities that I solicited, and in their Effect obtained from him, in Return for my Concessions, his Agreement to the Admission of the Assistance of the Resident, in the Charge then specially given to his Minister, of his Finances and public Disbursements. Dissatisfied with the Conduct of Mr. Middleton, the Resident to whom this Charge was first committed, and of his Deputy, Mr. Johnson, to whom he delegated it, I formed the Resolution of nominating Mr. Bristow to it in their Stead. To this I had various and powerful Inducements. The first and principal was, the reiterated Order of the Court of Directors for his Appointment: Secondly, the Wish of the other Members of the Council urging it: Thirdly, their Declarations of uniting to support my Authority, and other concurrent Circumstances removing the Objections which had hitherto opposed it: Fourthly, a Reliance on the personal Gratitude of Mr. Bristow, for my optional Nomination of him to so important a Trust: And, Fifthly, his Assurances, and a Pledge given me for the Performance of them, in which I then reposed a religious Confidence:—I proposed, and the Board agreed to his Appointment, leaving it to me to give his Instructions. These were accordingly delivered, first verbally, but accompanied with Heads in Writing for his Remembrance, in a Discourse which occupied Four Hours of my Time, when I was yet too ill to write; and they were afterwards dictated, for I continued unable to write them; and having received the Approbation of the Board, they were transmitted to him on the 24th of October. I have detailed the Process of this Affair to shew, at least, the Improbability of Mr. Bristow's misunderstanding my Intentions respecting the Line of Conduct which he was to pursue, if these were really contrary to that which he did adopt. Hitherto the Resident had never interfered beyond Advice and Persuasion. I myself never affected a higher Claim; nor had I a Suspicion that Mr. Bristow would go beyond it; it therefore never occurred to me to guard against it. On the contrary, I will freely confess, and I am ashamed of it, I yielded to him an implicit Confidence. As to my Instructions, and their real Objects, I affirm, that they have been wholly neglected; nor has any Use been made of them but to pervert them to Designs of which I know not the Authority, nor can devise any other End but private *Rapacity*. In One Instance, indeed, he may appear to conform to them, which is in his Disagreements with the Minister, with whose Conduct I was certainly much offended on the Occasions which had afforded me so much Offence against Mr. Middleton; and I therefore warned him to keep a watchful Eye on Hyder Beg Cawn, and I spoke of him in Terms which marked great Distrust of his Principles and Dislike of his Character. Whether I was right or wrong in my Judgment, I will not now attempt to determine: I certainly erred in the undeserved Manner in which I communicated it, since it has been so frequently and powerfully retorted upon me: But Hyder Beg Cawn is not the Object of this Discussion. Let his former Conduct have been what it would, it will not justify Mr. Bristow in Acts done consequent to it, and independent of

it. Let his present Conduct be what it will, it will not warrant Mr. Bristow's Usurpation of an Authority which was never entrusted to him, and in the Commission of Insults and Indignities to a Sovereign Prince, united by Treaty to the Company and to the British Nation. There is not a Syllable of my Instructions which will admit of a Construction of a Power to assume any Authority whatever in the Administration of the Nabob Vizir. The only Passage which I find, in a recent Search, to bear any thing like a Tendency to it, is the Close of the 13th Article; in which, speaking of the dangerous Abuse which the Begums had made of their Jagheers, I direct him to remonstrate in the strongest Terms against their Restoration; and I add, that he "must not permit it until this Government shall have Information of it;" but how far even this Expression was from conveying the Idea of his exercising an Authority over the Nabob, will be demonstrated by the expressed Purpose of the Communication, in the Words immediately following; viz. "and shall have had Time to *interfere its Influence* for the Prevention of it." This Extract will shew, that in a Case which I deemed of the utmost Consequence to the Safety of the Nabob's Dominions, and of our political Interests, in this Instance more nearly than any other connected with it, I did not conceive that even the Governor General and Council, in their collective Capacity, had a Right to interfere with Authority; but could only make use of the Means of Persuasion, or, as it is expressed, "to interpose their Influence," for preventing the Evils which we supposed; and can it be believed that I should invest Mr. Bristow with Powers of which I disavowed the Use myself, and denied the Exercise of them to the Administration of which I was the First Member?

The Article respecting the Nabob Vizier begins with an Injunction "to study, on every Occasion, to conciliate his Good-will, and to shew him every ostensible and external Mark of Respect." I expressed "my Hope, that he would not find it difficult to make the Nabob himself the Mover of every Act necessary, whether for the Advancement of his own Interests, or the Discharge of his Debt to the Company." I recommended to him to endeavour to win the Nabob's Confidence from Hyder Beg Cawn; and I remember using this, or a very like Expression, in my verbal Instructions:—"Be you his Minister, and make yourself his Advocate, and the Vindicator of his Rights, if his present Minister shall injure them." And I strictly enjoined a Preference of the Nabob's Claim to the Sum allotted to his personal Expenses before any other, little imagining that this Clause would be perverted to a virtual but effectual Deprivation of the Use of it.

The Advice which I thus pointedly recommended to Mr. Bristow was such as I should have pursued myself, had I been in his Situation, and with a well-grounded Expectation of succeeding in attaining the prescribed Objects of it; for I have myself experienced what might be effected by Conciliation in Situations the same as his, and in others not dissimilar from it, and on Minds more difficult than the meek Spirit of the Nabob Asoph u Dowlah; for I never found either the acute Apprehensions and quick Susceptibility of Meer Cossim, nor the Pride and manly Sense of the Nabob Suja Dowla, impenetrable to Arguments applied to their Interests, and delivered with Truth and plain Dealing, which were all the Arts I ever used in my political Negotiations.

But I have a further Proof, and an unanswerable one, that I neither had, nor could have had, any Design in any Commission given to Mr. Bristow, either hostile to the Nabob Vizir, or offensive to his Feelings, without such a Profligacy of Character as must have been marked by the whole Tenor of my Life according with it. When I mentioned to Mr. Bristow my Intention of appointing him to the Residency of Lucknow, I at the same Time informed him, that I could not yet effect it, until I had an Assurance that it would be acceptable to the Nabob Vizir, not knowing whether, from former Transactions, the Nabob might not have a personal Exception to him; and I therefore directed him to apply by Letter to the Nabob himself for his Consent. Mr. Bristow did write to him accordingly. I also caused Rajah Govind Ram, the Nabob's Vakeel, to apprise his Master that the Application was made with my Knowledge, and with my Wish that it might prove effectual, if the Nabob had not the Objection which I had apprehended; and lest he might be induced, by his Remembrance of the Interest by which Mr. Bristow's former Appointment had been before made, to object to it on a Principle of Delicacy to myself, I desired Rajah Govind Ram to assure him, that Mr. Bristow should receive his Appointment from my own Choice, not by the Imposition of any Authority contrary to it: But I abstained from any direct Communication of these Sentiments, that the Nabob might be the freer in his Decision upon the Proposition submitted to him. I have already alluded to this Transaction in a Minute, dated the Seventh of March 1783, and dictated on a different Occasion, and with other Particulars, which are here omitted.—Mr. Bristow will not deny the Fact, as I have related it; and Mr. Macpherson will possibly recollect it.

Is it possible that I could have used so much Delicacy, and affected such a Tenderness towards the Nabob, if I meant to send a Tyrant to rule over him?

I shall forbear to speak my Apprehensions of the Consequences, if it shall be finally resolved by the Members of this Board, that Mr. Bristow shall be formally vested with the Power of ruling the Dominions appertaining to the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah, and guaranteed to him against all Invaders, by a sacred Treaty, by which the Faith and Honour of the British Nation, and not the Company alone, are pledged to maintain it. A System of such Controul cannot subsist on constructive Powers; and if the Board do not notify to Mr. Bristow the Declaration which I have made,

made, of the Revocation of those which he received from me, and which he has grossly abused, I shall; and at his Peril let him dare hereafter to quote them, as containing the Authority for his Actions. Those who abet him in his Conduct ought to prescribe to him the Rule of it. When I am made acquainted with that Rule, I will record my Opinion of it.—Would to God I could prevent it, and the dreadful Consequences which, however qualified, must attend the Exercise of any Dominion built on such a Foundation, and committed to such a Ruler!

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

A true Copy.

E. Hay,

Ad^{ts} Sec^y to the Secret Dep^t.

A P P E N D I X, N^o LXV.

Book 3. Page 516.

Extract of a Consultation of the 4th October 1773.

Fort William, the 4th October 1773.

At a Consultation; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, being returned, now resumes his Seat at the Board, as President.

William Aldersey,

Philip M. Dacres,

Henry Goodwin,

John Graham,

and

} Esquires.

George Vansittart Esquire, who is also returned with the Governor, and takes his Seat accordingly.

READ and approved the Proceedings of the 27th Ultimo.

The Instructions given to the Governor before his Departure for Benaras, which the Board at that Time thought proper to seal up, and deposit in the Custody of Mr. Aldersey, are now opened and recorded as follows, with the Letters written in consequence.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, President and Governor of Fort William, &c. &c.

Honourable Sir,

At our Consultation of the 19th April, we expressed our Approbation of the Resolution of the Select Committee, for your obtaining a personal Interview with the Vizir, and as, in consequence of the Vizir's repeated Desire, you have now determined on proceeding for that Purpose to Banaras, we shall beg leave to lay before you such Points in the political Interests of the Company, as from the Orders of the Court of Directors, and the present State of Affairs in this Government, are the more immediate Objects of our Wishes: At the same Time, the Circumstances of our Situation and Connections with the King and the Vizir, are liable to so many Variations, that we find it difficult to mark out any precise Line for your Conduct; nor, indeed, do we judge it necessary, as we repose an entire Confidence in your Experience and Abilities to improve to the utmost, for the Company's Benefit, the different Events which may occur.

It is evident, that the Treaties which at present subsist between the Company and the Vizir are settled upon an unequal Footing. We are called on every Occasion to his Assistance, without any immediate Advantage to our Employers, or even any regular and adequate Adjustment of the Stipulation in the Treaty for the Payment of our Expences, while, on his Part, the Aid which he is bound to afford us is left loose and undefined, and in all Probability, from the Nature and Constitution of his Army, in case of real Danger, would prove useless and ineffectual. It is therefore advisable to effect an Alliance with him on Grounds of reciprocal Advantage and Support.

Of such an Alliance, One of the most essential Articles will be to secure the regular Payment of sufficient Subsidies for the Charge of such Bodies of our Troops as may march at the Requisition of the Vizir; and although, in our former Treaty, the Stipulation is made only for our extraordinary Expences; yet, when we consider that, whilst removed at such a Distance from our Territories, they are in Effect lost to our own Service, we think it reasonable that the whole Expence should be borne by him; but this can only be effected by your Address and judicious Management, as the Engagements now subsisting between us, from which we do not mean to depart, do not entitle us to claim it as a Right.

While the King continues at Delhi, whither he proceeded in opposition to our most strenuous Remonstrances, we shall certainly consider the Engagements between him and the Company as dissolved by his Alienation from them and their Interests. The Province of Korah, in this Case, will revert to them as to the original Proprietors, by his Inability to hold it on the Terms and for the Purposes for which it was ceded to him. As the Possession of so remote a Country can never be expected to yield any Profit to the Company, and the Defence of it must require a perpetual Aid of their Forces, and prove a Source of much Jealousy to the neighbouring Powers, it must be our earnest Wish to be freed from so inconvenient a Possession on the best Terms which can be obtained for the Disposal of it. If the King's Pretensions are removed, the Claim of the Vizir to this District will come next in Preference, both on account of our Alliance with him, its Contiguity and Relation to his Dominions, and this Preference being consonant to the Company's Orders. In that Case, it would undoubtedly be our first Wish to obtain from him the Districts of Chunar and Gauzipore in Exchange for it. The Honourable Company have earnestly enjoined us to endeavour to effect this for the sole Purpose of placing the King in the Possession of a Territory situated so near to our Borders, and would, no doubt, be well pleased with the Acquisition of it to their own Possessions; yet we are aware of the Repugnance of the Vizir to part with so valuable and important a Territory; and as we cannot, either in Justice, or in obedience to the Commands of our Superiors, which recommend the strictest Delicacy in our Negotiations with their Ally, use any peremptory Requisition with him to engage his Acquiescence in such an Accommodation; we content ourselves with intimating the utmost Extent of our Desires on this Head, leaving the Accomplishment of them to your Management and Discretion in such a Mode, and to such a Degree, as you shall find yourself enabled to effect it.

If, however, as is most probable, the King should make Overtures to renew his former Connections, we are of opinion, that his Right to reclaim the Districts of Cora and Illahabad cannot with Propriety be disputed, and we authorise you to restore them to him, on the Condition of his granting to the Company a solemn Renunciation of the Tribute which has been allowed him from the Provinces of Bengal and Bahar, both of the Arrears which may be due, and of all future Payments for ever. While we require this as a just Retribution for the Service afforded him in maintaining the Possession of these Districts against the Marattas, to whom his Weakness had abandoned them, we are justified by the stronger Plea of absolute Necessity, in insisting upon it, as our Revenues are utterly unable to support any longer so ruinous an Expence.

It is probable, that the severe Proof which he has recently experienced of his utter Inability to support his Pretensions to the Power and Dominions of his Ancestors, and the disgraceful Treatment which he has received from his false Protectors, will exempt him from the Hazard of the like Delusion hereafter, and induce him to remain contented with his former Residence, in a State more suited to the moderate Compass of his Genius, and the reduced Influence of his Family; in that Case, it will be his best Policy to connect himself again with the Vizir, and to entrust him with the Administration of his Affairs, as we do not see how it is possible for him to subsist by his own Strength, and the State of our Finances rendering it inconvenient to us to burthen ourselves with so unprofitable a Charge. The Pride of the Vizir may be gratified with such a Connection, and his Authority may derive some Degree of Support from the Veneration which is yet paid to the Royal Name. This Point, therefore, we heartily recommend to your Attention. The Power of the King and the Vizir being thus united, and the Object for which the Presence of the King near the Borders of Bahar was desired by the Company, being removed by the Renunciation of the Tribute, it will then become an immaterial Consideration in what Part of the Territories of the Vizir he shall hereafter reside.

We refer to you to adjust the Claim of the Vizir on the Company, for the Tuncaw granted him by the King on the Treasury of Moorshidabad, and herewith furnish you with the Extracts from our Consultation of 13th May, containing the only Information which we have hitherto received concerning that Transaction; and you will, no doubt, be furnished with the rest from the Select Committee.

We empower you to renew, in behalf of Raja Cheyt Sing, the Stipulation which was formerly made with the Vizir in favour of his Father Raja Bulwand Sing, in consideration of his Services to the Company in the Year 1764.

In a Treaty of firm Alliance with the Vizir, a free Intercourse of Commerce with his Dominions ought to form an Article; and as you are acquainted with the earnest Wishes of the Company on this Head, you will no doubt pay the greatest Regard to them. The Regulation of this Commerce with respect to the Mode of carrying it on, and the Duties to be paid, will be an Object of your Attention, and we rely on your Care and Judgment for adjusting these to the Satisfaction of our Employers. A similar Regulation to that which we have lately adopted with respect to Duties in our own Territories, would be the most desirable if the Vizir's Consent can be obtained.

Mr. Laurell will have our Orders to meet you at Benaris, and furnish you with such Informations as he may have collected regarding the Districts of Corah and Illiabab; he will also be directed to conform to any Measure or Stipulation which you may engage in for the Cession of these Districts.

We have found it necessary this Season, for the more effectual Protection of the Vizir's Dominions, to extend our Operations to the Country of the Rohillas, on the North of the Ganges:

We

We approve of your concerting with the Vizir any Plan which may be necessary for his future Security on that Side, consistently with the Spirit of the Company's Orders.

In consequence of the Measures which you may adopt, it will rest with you to determine whether or not any Troops shall be stationed in the Vizir's Dominions: If there should, we recommend that the Second Brigade do relieve the First and take its Tour of that Duty.

We have already observed, that we mean rather to intimate our Wishes than lay down any absolute Rules for your Conduct on this Occasion. For your more particular Guidance, we furnish you with Copies of the Public Treaties and the Company's Orders, extracted from their several Letters since the First Treaty that was entered into with the Vizir.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

Warren Hastings.

W. Aldersey.

P. M. Dacres.

Thomas Lane.

Rich^d Barwell.

H. Goodwin.

J. Graham.

W. Lambert.

Fort William,
the 23d June 1773.

P. 522. The Governor delivers in to the Board the following Report of his Negotiations with the Nabob Suja ul Dowla at Benaras, and of his other Proceedings during his Absence from the Presidency, with all the Papers referred to in the Report.

To William Aldersey, Esq. &c. Council at Fort William.

Gentlemen,

I have already advised you, in my Letter of the 7th September from Benaris, of the Issue of my Negotiations, and the Sum of the Treaty concluded with the Vizir. I now lay before you N^o 1. the Treaty itself, a Counterpart of which remains in his Possession. The other Papers which accompany this I shall refer to, numbering them in the Order in which they may occur.

In the Course of my Journey to Benaris, I repeatedly addressed the King, advising him to send some Person of Confidence to meet me there with full Powers to treat upon his Affairs; he did not comply with my Advice, but contented himself with writing to the Vizir and to Munneer o' Dowlah, to demand the Balance of the Tribute of Bengal, the regular Payment of it in future, and the Restitution of Corah and Allahabad to Munneer o' Dowlah on his Behalf, but without empowering them to deviate from those Demands. Under such Circumstances your Instructions directed me to treat for the Cession of those Countries with the Vizir. I proposed to him the Exchange of the Territory of Rajah Cheyt Sing for them, but I found him inflexibly averse to it. He replied, that if I insisted upon it, he had not the Power to dispute it, and must of Necessity submit, but that he would never willingly consent to part with a Span of his Territory; that his principal Inducement to wish for the Districts of Corah and Allahabad was that he might have the Credit of repossessing all the Territory which he before enjoyed, and had inherited from his Father; that an Exchange would defeat his Purpose; that he could have no Reason to give up a valuable Part of his Country, with a certain Revenue, for a District which, even in Time of Peace, would not yield him near so large net Revenue as was paid him by Rajah Cheyt Sing; and in War, or even the Alarm of War, nothing, besides being continually exposed to the Invasions of the Marattas. These Arguments were certainly just, and as my View was to confirm and strengthen the Alliance between him and the Company, and this Proposal, if insisted upon, would have been productive of a contrary Effect, I thought it advisable to drop it. Indeed I mentioned it but slightly, knowing his Repugnance to it; and I flatter myself that the Sum of 50 Lacks of Rupees, and the Stipulation of 210000 Rupees per Month for the Payment of an incomplete Brigade whenever required for his Service, will appear to you, Gentlemen, and to our Honourable Masters, a very advantageous Compensation for a Territory which perhaps ought in Policy to have been given to him, even though no Return had been made for it.

To have kept it ourselves would have been inconsistent with the repeated and peremptory Commands of the Company. The 7th, 8th, and 10th Paragraphs of their General Letter, dated the 11th May 1769, are so directly in Point, and mark so forcibly their Sentiments concerning the Impropriety of holding Territories beyond the Boundary of their own Provinces, and separate from them, that this Administration would have been culpable in the highest Degree in retaining Possession of Corah and Allahabad for any other Purpose than that of making an Advantage by the Disposal of them. It would have imposed on us the Necessity of sending our Troops continually out of the Provinces of Bengal, not at the Requisition of the Vizier and at his Charge, but at our own Expence, and for the Protection of the distant Acquisitions; and as the Marattas must unavoidably pass either through these Districts, or near them, to invade the Vizier, this would furnish him with a perpetual Excuse for refusing to bear his Proportion of the Expence of the Forces which should be employed in his Protection; nor indeed would it ever be necessary for him to call for their Aid, since the Presence of our Army for the Protection of the Lands lying on his Frontier would make them a secure Barrier to him, and thus leave us the whole Burthen and immediate Hazard of the War, although he would be the greatest,

and in the End would probably appear the only Gainer by it. Nor is their Contiguity less exceptionable on account of the Tendency which our Possession of them would have to destroy the Harmony and good Understanding which our Honourable Masters so earnestly enjoin us to maintain with the Vizier their Ally, since, as he himself observed to me upon it, they do not form a compact and detached Space, which would admit of an easy Defence from One central Station, with its Bounds clearly defined, but consist in a narrow Line without Breadth extending along the Western Frontier of his Dominions, and so intermixed with them (many Parts lying on the Eastern Bank of the River) that his Aumils and ours would be for ever engaged in mutual Quarrels, which could not fail to weaken the Friendship between him and the Company, as it would be impossible to examine on which Side the Right lay at so great a Distance from our Observation; nor (to use the Words of our Honourable Masters) could we send a Man or a Gun for the Defence "of these new Acquisitions, without passing through his Country, which would be a perpetual Source of Dispute and Complaint."

Had we restored these Districts to the King, who so lately abandoned them, and who is confessedly unable by his own Strength to maintain them, we should still have been burthened with the Care of their Defence, or we should have given them only nominally to the King, but in reality to the Marattas; the evil Consequences of which it is needless to enumerate.

By ceding them to the Vizier, we strengthen our Alliance with him; we make him more dependent upon us, as he is more exposed to the Hostilities of the Marattas; we render a Junction between him and them, which has been sometimes apprehended, morally impossible, since the Pretensions to Corah will be a constant Source of Animosity between them; we free ourselves from the Expence and all the Dangers attending either a remote Property or a remote Connection; we adhere literally to the limited System laid down by the Honourable Court of Directors; we are no longer under the Necessity of exhausting the Wealth of our own Provinces in the Pay and Disbursements of our Brigades employed at a Distance beyond them; but, by fixing the Sum to be paid by the Vizier for their Services at their whole Expence, and by removing every possible Cause for their passing our own Borders, but at his Requisition and for his Defence, we provide effectually for the Protection of our Frontier, and reduce the Expences of our Army even in employing it; and, lastly, we acquire a net Sum of 50 Lacks of Rupees, most seasonably obtained for the Relief of the Company's Necessities and the deficient Circulation of the Currency of the Provinces.

P. 530. The Vizier was at first very desirous of the Assistance of an English Force to put him in Possession of the Rohilla Country, lying North of his Dominions and East of the Ganges. This has long been a favourite Object of his Wishes; and you will recollect that the first Occasion of my late Visit was furnished by a Proposal of this Kind. He had certainly just Grounds of Resentment against the Chiefs of this Nation, who had not only failed in their Engagements to pay him 40 Lacks of Rupees for his Protection against the Marattas, but had actually supplied them with Money when they appeared in Arms against him. He offered to make the Company a Consideration for this Service of 40 Lacks of Rupees, besides the stipulated Sum for the Expences of our Troops; but he afterwards laid aside this Design, fearing that it would disable him from fulfilling his Engagements for Corah and Illahabad.

P. 531. The Vizier having no Occasion for the Services of the First Brigade, I have directed it to return within the Provinces, and I have ordered Lieutenant Colonel Muir, with a Battalion of Sepoys from the Second Brigade, to relieve Lieutenant Colonel Wilding in the Fort of Chunar.

P. 532. The Vizier insisted very strongly on his Right to the Balance of the King's Tuncaws on the Treasury of Moorshedabad; he said that he advanced the Money for which they were granted to him on the Faith of Lord Clive's Agreements at Illahabad before there was the smallest Intimation that the Tribute would be discontinued; and that Mr. Cartier had both promised him Payment and accepted his Assignments on them. As these Arguments appear to be well grounded, and the Amount of the Tuncaws was actually due to the King before he separated himself from our Protection, I thought our Credit required that this Demand should be complied with, and I accordingly agreed to it.

His Engagements for the extra Expence of the First Brigade during the last Campaign have been adjusted, and the Account closed to the 15th of this Month. The Balance being 4,52,834 : 13 : 3, is to be paid by an Assignment; 3,23,000 on the King's Tuncaw, and the remaining 1,29,834 : 13 : 3, in ready Money at Fyzabad. No. 14 is a Copy of the Account.

In the Course of our Conferences he made a Demand upon me for the Pay of the Nineteenth Battalion of Sepoys from the Time it was first stationed with him, and was very urgent for the Payment. I told him I was not then furnished with the necessary Papers to enable me to adjust the Account at Benaris, this being the first Intimation that I had ever received of his having such a Claim, but promised to settle it equitably after my Return to Calcutta. The Vehemence with which he insisted on the immediate Conclusion of this Business, notwithstanding the Length of Time in which it had remained unnoticed, proved an Interruption to the other more important Affairs which were depending. The inclosed Translation of our Correspondence on the Subject, No. 15,

will

will explain the Circumstances of this Demand. You will observe that the Vizier denies his having agreed to pay 15,000 R^s a Month for his Half of the extra Expences of the Brigade at Allahabad: But this Circumstance seems to be very well attested; and he at length acquiesced to refer it to our Records, and if these should establish the Claim, to allow it to stand against his Advances for the Nineteenth Battalion.

I had much Conversation with the Vizir concerning a free Intercourse of Commerce with his Dominions, and recommended to him an Establishment of Customs similar to that which we have lately adopted in Bengal, of which I gave him a Plan and Explanation in Writing, but I found it impossible to convince him of the Utility of either. He seemed confirmed in the Persuasion that the current Specie of his Country would be drained by a free Trade with ours; that if the English Gomastahs were authorized to reside there, they would exercise an Authority prejudicial to his Revenue, notwithstanding any Regulations or Restrictions of our Government, and involve him in Disputes which perhaps might end in the Ruin of his Connections with the Company. I promised that no English Gentleman should reside in his Country, and that I would never interfere in any Disputes between English Gomastahs and his People, which I left to be decided by his Officers, who might exercise the same Authority over them as over his own Subjects. As I found it impossible to overcome his Objections, and I learnt that Myrzapoor was the Mart from which not only his Dominions, but all the interior Parts of Indostan were supplied with Goods from Bengal, I judged it improper to press him any further to agree to Innovations so much against his Will, when I could effect the same Purposes by an Agreement with Rajah Cheyt Sing, to whom the Town of Myrzapoor belongs, as well as all the intermediate Country from the Borders of Bahar. I informed him of my Intention, to which he said he had no Objection. I accordingly settled with Raja Cheyt Sing, that the Articles of Broad Cloth, Copper, and Lead bought at the Company's Sales should pass Duty free through his Territories at Myrzapoor, and that on all other Goods he shall collect an equal Rate of Duties from all Merchants, European or Native, or others indiscriminately.

P. 536. I applied to the Vizir for the Dismission of Mr. Gentil, using such Arguments as I thought most likely to induce him to make it his voluntary Act, but not insisting on it. He promised that he would dismiss him; but I confess I much doubt whether he will. As the peremptory Injunctions of the Company in the 52d and 53d Paragraphs of their Letter to the Commissioners, dated the 23d March 1770, required my Endeavours to obtain this Point, so I have literally observed their Orders in the Mode in which I solicited his Compliance with it. At the same Time I must declare my Opinion, that the Man has acquired his Importance only from the Notice with which he has been thus repeatedly honoured, having neither Abilities nor Influence which are likely to affect our Interest.

(a) " [In the Course of our Conversation, the Vizier frequently expressed the Satisfaction which he had received from our Meeting, and from the friendly and confidential Intercourse which had taken place between us. Though such Professions are not always to be received in their literal Sense, I took Occasion from them to ask him, whether it would be agreeable to him that a Person in whom I confide should be appointed by me to reside near his Person, for the sake of perpetuating and strengthening the good Understanding so happily begun, as well as for the Transaction of such ordinary Affairs as might not suit the Formality of a Correspondence by Letter, but which, in their Amount, are always found to be productive of important Effects? That I desired it myself; but unless it was equally his Wish, I would neither propose nor consent to it, as it would not, in such a Case, be productive of the good Effects which I meant to derive from it. He declared to me, that it would be entirely pleasing to him. I told him, that I would again address him after my Return to Calcutta on the same Subject, when I should have made choice of a Person duly qualified for so important a Trust. It now rests with you, Gentlemen, to determine on the Propriety of this Appointment. I will offer it frankly as my Opinion, that if you shall think it proper to entrust with me the sole Nomination of such a Resident, and the Power of recalling him whenever I shall judge his Presence to be no longer necessary, it may be attended with good Effects. In any other Mode, I fear the Appointment would exclude me from being any longer the Channel of Connection between this Government and the Vizier, and prevent me from availing myself of that Influence with him, which I have taken much Pains to establish, and I hope not altogether unsuccessfully.]

(Signed at the End)

Warren Hastings.

P. 540. Treaty with Sujah ul Dowlah. No. 1.

The Vizir of the Empire Asiph jah Shujah ul Mulk, the Nabob Shujah ul Dowlah, Abooul Munsoor Cawn Bahader, Sifdar Jung Sippah Salah on the one Part, and Warren Hastings Esquire, President of the Council, Governor of Fort William, and Commander in Chief of the Forces of the English Company, in the Provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, for and in the Name of the English Company, on the other Part, do agree on the following Articles:

1st. Whereas in the Treaty concluded at Allahabad, the 16th August 1765, between the Vizir and the Company, it is expressed that the Districts of Corah and Allahabad were given to his

(a) Vide supra, P. 763.

Majesty for his Expences; and whereas his Majesty has abandoned the Possession of the aforesaid Districts, and even given a Sunnud for Corah and Currah to the Marattas, to the great Prejudice of the Interests both of the Vizir and of the English Company, and contrary to the Meaning of the said Treaty, and hath thereby forfeited his Right to the said Districts, which has reverted to the Company, from whom he received it; it is therefore agreed, that the aforesaid Districts shall be put into the Possession of the Vizier on the following Conditions; and that in the same Manner as the Province of Owd and the other Dominions of the Vizir are possessed by him, so shall he possess Corah, and Currah, and Allahabad, for ever; he shall by no Means, and under no Pretence, be liable to any Obstructions in the aforesaid Countries from the Company and English Chiefs; and exclusive of the Money now stipulated, no Mention or Requisition shall by any Means be made to him for any Thing else on this Account. This Argument shall be observed by all the English Chiefs, Gentlemen of the Council, and by the Company, nor shall it ever be broke or deviated from.

C O N D I T I O N S: viz:

He shall pay to the Company Fifty Lacks (50,00000) of Sicca Rupees, according to the Currency of the Province of Owd, as follows, viz.

In ready Money,	20,00,000
In Two Years after the Date hereof; viz.	
The First Year,	15,00,000
The Second Year,	15,00,000
	30,00,000
	Sicca Rupees 50,00,000

2d. To prevent any Dispute arising concerning the Payments which shall be made by the Vizir, for the Expences of the Company's Troops that may march to his Assistance, it is agreed, that the Expence of a Brigade shall be computed at Two Lacks Ten Thousand (2,10,000) Sicca Rupees per Month, according to the Currency of the Province of Owd.—By a Brigade is meant as follows; viz.

- 2 Battalions of Europeans.
- 6 Battalions of Sepoys.
- 1 Company of Artillery.

The Expence of the said Troops shall be defrayed by the Vizir, from the Time that they shall have passed the Borders of his Dominions, till they return within the Borders of the Province of Bahar; and exclusive of the abovementioned Sum, no more shall on any Account be demanded from him. Should the Company and the English Chiefs have occasion to send for the Troops of the Vizir, the Company and English Chiefs shall also pay their Expences in the like Manner.

Signed, sealed, and solemnly sworn to, by the contracting Parties, at Benares, this Seventh Day of September in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-three, in the Presence of us

John Stewart.
W^m Redfearn.

P. 546. From the King to the Governor. N^o 8.

We are informed, by our loyal Servant Manneer ul Dowlah, that you, the Strength of our Empire, have sent your own Aumils into the Districts of Allahabad and Corah. My chosen Servant! it is now Two Years since we have received any Money from Bengal, Allahabad, or Corah, and our Distress for Money is in the greatest Degree. The English Chiefs are bound by a Treaty of Allegiance to our sacred Person, to pay our Tribute from Bengal, and at what Place soever we may reside, to let Corah and Allahabad remain in the Hands of our own Servants. From this Treaty we are assured there will be no Deviation, considering the Loyalty and Rectitude of you our loyal Servant. We have full Confidence that you will remit to our Presence the Balance of our Tribute from Bengal, and continue the monthly Payments in future; and that you will deliver up Corah and Allahabad into the Hands of Munneer ul Dowlah, and at the same Time enforce Payment of our Revenue from thence, regularly Month by Month. Do you our loyal Servant, in concert with our Brother as dear as Life, the Vizir of the Empire, come to our Royal Presence. Should it happen that you cannot yourself come, let General Barker be sent, and after their Arrival we shall assent to whatsoever they may propose. We had Intentions of sending to you our noble Kinsman Muzad ul Dowlah, to communicate to you our Commands, and to reconcile you to our Royal Person, of which we informed you in a former Shuleha: Afterwards this Counsel occurred to our enlightened Mind; that if we were informed that you had Intentions of settling the Affairs of our Empire, we would then send our noble Kinsman to you, that after learning from him our Royal Commands, you might dispatch the General with the Vizir to our Presence; and we could then be assured, that when we had Two such Supports with us as the Vizir and the General, your Emulation would not suffer you to permit the Usurpers, and Disturbers of the Peace of our Empire, such as the Jauts and the Rohillas, to hold Possessions so near our Capital. As for the rest, know that our Royal Favour attends you. Remit our

Tribute

Tribute from Bengal, and give up Corah and Allahabad, which will give the utmost Satisfaction to our sacred Person.

Postscript in the King's own Hand.

Do you, our loyal Servants, come with Cheerfulness to our Presence. After settling Affairs here, we shall give our Royal Assent to whatever you may represent.

A true Translation.

(Signed) W. Redfearn,
Persian Translator.

From the Governor to His Majesty Shah Allum. N^o 9.

Written the 13th September 1773.

I have had the Honour to receive your Majesty's Commands by the Hands of Mahomed Jacob Cawn, which I have thoroughly understood.

Long before my Arrival at Benaras, I repeatedly addressed your Majesty with a Request, that some Person of Confidence, and impowered to treat upon your Majesty's Affairs, might be appointed to meet me at that Place: And I was happy when you intimated to me your Pleasure, that Mugid ul Dowlah was deputed for this Business, because I had no Doubt, that with the Assistance of so capable a Person every Thing would be adjusted to your Majesty's Satisfaction, as I represented in the Addresses which I sent on this Subject. But upon my Arrival at Benaras, I understood that the Orders for his Departure were repealed, and that your Majesty's Attention was engaged in other Affairs. In this Case I was remediless. The Vizir having afforded me a Meeting at the abovementioned Place, after many Conferences, I judged it most expedient, for the Security of the Peace and Tranquillity of these Parts, and even for the Benefit of your Majesty's Affairs, that the Chucklahs of Corah and Allahabad should be restored to his Possession, and I have accordingly assigned them to him. I think it incumbent on me to explain to your Majesty fully my Motives for this Transaction. While the Union between yourself and the Company subsisted, your Majesty is Witness, and all the World have seen, that, postponing the Consideration of every other Concern, the Wealth and Forces of the English Company were continually employed in promoting your Prosperity, and in the Care of your Safety the same Desire and Attachment still prevail; but the Necessity of the Times requires other Measures and other Counsels. When your Majesty separated yourself from the English and the Vizir, and gave your Preference to, and conferred your royal Favours on others, whose Views have ever been hostile to your former Friends and Allies. Whatever Power your Majesty possessed instantly became theirs, and presuming upon it, they opposed their Taxes to the Vizir and the Forces of the English Company, and even proceeded to Acts of Violence against both, which we forbore to repel, from Respect to your Person, which authorized their Proceedings. What Return of Loyalty and Services your Majesty received for the Grace which you thus bestowed upon them, your Majesty best knows. In Addition to your other Bounties, you were pleased to grant them Sunnuds for the Districts of Corah and Currah, which in effect would have also given them the Command of Allahabad. By whatever Means the Sunnuds were obtained, it is evident that your Majesty either wanted Power to retain these Districts, or that you abandoned them of your own free Will to Strangers, whose Designs and Interests were ever contrary to the Designs and Interests of the Company. As these Districts were originally assigned by the Company for the Purpose of paying your Expences, when they ceased to be your Property, by the universal Principles of Justice they reverted to the Company, from whom you first received them; and I accordingly caused Possession to be taken of them in the Name of the Company, both for the Security of their Rights, and to prevent an Enemy from usurping them: And I have given them to the Vizir for these Reasons; first, because as his Interests and the Company's were the same, and this Country lay contiguous to his, the Defence of it would be more easy, and our mutual Alliance become stronger by this Addition to his Dominions. Secondly, Because the Vizir being your First Servant, and the only Representative of your Person, it would enable him hereafter more effectually to serve your Majesty, and to retrieve your Affairs. It was certainly my Intention to have put these Districts again into your Hands, and it was with this View that I so repeatedly entreated your Majesty to send a Person of your Confidence, to settle with me the Means of effecting this, and the other Arrangements dependent on the Company. But as no one came, and being informed that nobody would come, and I knew, that without some well-concerted Plan of Defence, to restore them to your Hands would in effect be to give them up to the Marattas, and prove a certain Means of arming their Hands against us, I was therefore compelled to change my first Design, and act as the Necessity of the Season advised.

Upon the Affairs of Bengal, I have before, in my Letters, represented the distressed Conditions of the People, and the Poverty of the Country, which are solely owing to the heavy Drafts which have been made of its current Specie for your Majesty's Remittances. As it is the Will of God, and agreeable to the Commands of the English Company, my Masters, that I am entrusted with the Care and Protection of the People of these Provinces, and as their Condition, which is at this Time on the Edge of Misery, would be ruined past Remedy, by draining the Country of the little Wealth which remains in it, I must plainly declare, that until the Safety and Welfare of these Provinces will admit of it, I cannot consent that a single Rupee be sent out of them, which

it is in my Power to detail. This Declaration I make from the Integrity of my Heart, and a real Attachment to your Majesty, which will not suffer me to deceive you by doubtful Promises, while I am certain that they can have but one Effect. For the Arrest, I pray to the Almighty for a more favourable Season, to enable me to shew my Zeal for your Majesty's Service, and shall continually communicate with the Vizir on the Means of exerting our Endeavours in Conjunction for this Purpose; which, God willing, may be speedily and happily accomplished.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) W^m Redfearn,

Persian Translator.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings.

P. M. Dacres.

APPENDIX, N^o LXVI

Book 109, Page 326.

To the Nabob Vizier.—Written 21st May 1777.

THE Alliance which has so long subsisted, and is now so firmly established, between your Excellency and the Company, has happily been productive of the greatest Advantages to both, and it is evident that no Benefit or Misfortune can attend either, of which the other will not essentially participate. This Union of inseparable Interests renders it my indispensable Duty, as the Representative of the English Nation and of the East India Company, not only to advise, but to urge in the most earnest Terms, every Expedient that may promote the Prosperity of your Dominions and the Increase of your Reputation, but more especially such as are required for your Safety from impending Danger.

It is now Two Years since, at your Request, I assented to the Appointment of British Officers, for the command and disciplining of your Troops. The Deference which I always pay to your Wishes would alone have been Motive sufficient to engage my Compliance with them on that Occasion, but a more forcible Reason subsisted in the Danger to which your Person and Dominions were exposed, from the licentious Outrage of your Sepoys. These were Considerations of too alarming a Nature to admit of Delay, although I plainly perceived the Defects of the System then adopted, and which have in fact since attended it: They are many, but I shall content myself with mentioning only the principal ones.

1st. The Officers employed in your Excellency's Service are released from the Company's Authority, without being subject to yours in such a Degree, as is necessary for establishing a proper Dependence on you, and due Obedience to your Commands.

2dly. The Expence of your Army being uncontrouled by the Authority of this Government, cannot be regulated by that Economy which in Reason and Justice ought to be observed for your Excellency's Advantage.

The Abuses arising from these Defects are daily accumulating, and unless immediately remedied must terminate in the most fatal Consequences, from a total Relaxation in the Discipline of the Troops, and an Increase of Expence too enormous for your Excellency to bear.

The sincere Friendship which I entertain for your Excellency, and the anxious Concern which I feel for your Welfare, have excited my utmost Attention, and engaged a considerable Portion of my Time, in devising Means for obviating the Effects which must follow the Continuation of so faulty a System.

After revolving many Plans in my Mind, I have at length adopted the following, which on the maturest Deliberation is, I am convinced, the best that can at present be formed for our mutual Advantage, and absolutely necessary to be carried into immediate Execution—It is this:

(a) [That of the Troops now belonging to your Excellency, and commanded by British Officers, the following Corps be transferred to the Service of the Company, viz. Nine Battalions of Sepoys, Three Companies of Artillery, and Two Regiments of Horse,—One more to be added for that Purpose, to complete the Establishment.

2dly. That these Corps be formed into a Brigade, for the Service of your Excellency entirely; but, for the sake of maintaining Discipline and Subordination, be immediately subjected to the Authority of this Government, by which their Pay is to be issued, their Accounts regulated, their Expence controuled, and their Conduct ultimately directed; but they shall act solely under your Orders, in all their military Operations, for the Defence of every Part of your Dominions, whilst you retain them in your Service.

(a) Vide *supra*, p. 263.

14

3dly.

3dly. That an Estimate be formed of the Expence of this Establishment, on the Trial of One or Two Months, which your Excellency will defray; and after that, the same shall remain a fixed Charge for so long a Time as you shall require the Corps for your Service.]

Your Excellency will perceive by this Plan, that no substantial Charge is made by it, either in the Strength or Service of the present Establishment, but that it is formally converted to the Service of the Company, for the sole Purposes of rendering it more effectual to yours, and the least burthenome to your Finances.

If you approve of this Measure, as this is the Season for executing it, I hope that you will be pleased to issue immediate Orders to Colonel Goddard to that Effect: I have written to him accordingly.

A P P E N D I X, N° LXVII.

Book 132. Page 348.

From the Vizier.—Received 17th June.

AFTER recapitulating the Contents of the Governor's Letter of the 21st of May, he proceeds thus:

The Defects which you point out in the System on which the Forces under British Officers are now established, do in fact exist, and the Plan which you have formed to remedy these Defects is of the wisest Nature, and calculated to promote the Advantage of my Government: Convinced that in the Establishment of this System you heartily wish the Prosperity of my Government, which in the Eye of Friendship is that of the Company's also, I have therefore given my Approbation to the Plan.

It is well known that the English Chiefs, keeping the Interest and Prosperity of my Government constantly in View, have exerted themselves on all Occasions to promote these Ends, and having never been deficient in affording me their Aid and Assistance, have been the Supporters of my Honour and Dignity, and they will continue such.—It is needless to mention this.

(a) [It is also equally certain, that I regard it as an indispensable Obligation on me to preserve the warmest Friendship for the illustrious English Chiefs from that Day, when, by the Means of the English Friendship, I ascended, by hereditary Right, the Musnud of my Ancestors. It has been my most earnest Desire deeply engraved on my Mind, by every Means to preserve a strict Friendship and Union with them, and to cultivate and improve it to the utmost, which would be the Means of insuring my Stability and Interest. Actuated by these Sentiments, I intrusted my Interests to the English Chiefs, and have, on every Occasion, regulated my Conduct by their Opinion and Advice, and have never in any one Instance acted contrary to their Pleasure.]

I have accordingly found the Affairs of my Government improving daily, and it is morally certain, that I shall ever preserve the strictest Friendship for them, and always keep in View the Duties which such Friendship and Union require at my Hands, and on no Account deviate therefrom.

The new Forces which you wish to raise to complete the present System, I entirely approve of and agree to: Of the Troops now commanded by British Officers, I have transferred to the Company 3 Battalions of Sepoys, 3 Companies of Artillery, 2 Regiments of Horse, and One more Regiment of Horse to be raised in the Room of 3 Battalions which shall be dismissed from the 12 Battalions now on Foot. I have accordingly given Colonel Goddard Information of this. It now depends on you and the Gentlemen of Council to discipline and direct these Forces, which I have transferred to the Company, in such Manner as you may think the Circumstances of the Times require.

A P P E N D I X, N° LXVIII.

Book 132.

From the Vizier.—Received 9th August 1777.

I HAVE had the Pleasure to receive your agreeable Letter. (Vide N° 36.)

Actuated by Sentiments of the warmest Friendship and Regard towards me, you write that you consider yourself as under an Obligation to point out to me every Circumstance by which my Interest and the Prosperity of my Affairs may be affected, and that it is equally incumbent on me, both in Consideration of our Friendship and of the Success of my own Affairs, to pay Attention to

* Reference to the Letter in the Original.

(a) Vide supra, P. 763.

your

your Advice; and in the first Place you observe, it is highly expedient that all Men of mean Extraction and unworthy Characters, such as Imaum Buksh, whose Society reflects Dishonour on my Government, and is fraught with Detriment to my Affairs, be banished for ever from my Presence and Dominions. 2d. That I should chuse a Naib of Capacity for the Exercise of my Authority in the Management of my Affairs, and of approved Attachment and Integrity, such as Hussein Reza Khan. 3dly. That having invested the said Khan with the Management of all my Affairs, especial Orders should be given that all the Officers of my Government act under his immediate Direction, and that he should be directed to retrench all my superfluous Expences.

All these Particulars I clearly comprehend, and feel the utmost Pleasure and Gratitude from the Consideration of these Instances of your Affection and Regard.

(a) [My Friend! My Nature revolts at all base and unworthy Characters. Before the Arrival of your friendly Letter, I had expressed my Displeasure against Imaum Buksh, and driven him from my Counsels; nor did I admit any Person of such a Character in my Presence. I had long before that Period given the sole Direction of all my Affairs, Civil and Military, into the Hands of Hussein Reza Khan. It is true, that he is a Man of old and proved Attachment to my Family, and of great Capacity, Experience, and Discernment; and I am fully convinced of, and highly satisfied with, his Integrity and Fidelity; and since you, my Friend, have judged it advisable that he should be entrusted with the Management of the Affairs of my Government, and have given it me as your Advice accordingly, requiring no further Inducement, I have invested him with the Charge thereof, and given express Injunctions to all my Officers implicitly to obey all my Orders issued by the said Khan. You may rely with the utmost Confidence on these Declarations which I have made. My Desire to comply with your Advice on every Occasion is without Bounds.]

I regard the said Khan in the Light of a true and hearty Friend, and approve of all his Measures. You may rest assured of this. Let me request that you will continue to favour me with your Advice on every Occasion in which my Interest is concerned. I know you to be a warm Friend, ever attentive to my Happiness. In your Friendship is my Strength and Security.

Regarding me as ever anxious to hear of your Welfare, I flatter myself you will frequently let me enjoy that Pleasure.

A P P E N D I X, N^o LXIX.

Book 133. Page 548.

Secret Dep.
Thursday.

Extract of a Consultation of the 4th September 1777.

Fort William, the 4th September 1777.

(b) [At a Council, Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

THE Proceedings of the 1st Instant read and approved. Read the following Letter from Mr. Middleton:

Mr. Middleton,
18th
August.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Not being favoured with your Commands, in Reply to my Address of the 26th June, and being moreover apprehensive, that with the very large Claims which the Company now have on his Excellency, the Mode I there proposed, of taking, in every Instance, Assignments of whole Districts, where the Vizier's Power of Controul over the Aumils, on the Troops stationed with them, should in no Respect be exerted; would almost annihilate every Appearance of his Excellency's retaining any Authority in his own Dominions; I thought it better to consent to what the Nabob himself appeared willing to allow, and what, I flatter myself, will be deemed by the Honourable Board as adequate a Security for the Claims of the ensuing Year, as the present State of Affairs in this Country would admit of. His Excellency has agreed to assign over the Rents of the Provinces of Rohilcund and the Doaub, after deducting the Charges of Collection, the usual stationary Troops there, and the Claims for recoverable Balances of last Year, exclusively to the Payment of the Company's Demands; the Aumils to be either of my Appointment, or such as I shall approve; and with whom I am at Liberty to expressly stipulate, that, except on the Accounts above mentioned, they shall not pay any Drafts whatever but mine, on Pain of their immediate Removal. The Districts of Allahabad, Corah, Sharah, Jugdrispoor, &c. are to be assigned over to me in the same Manner, after deducting such Part of the Jagheers of Sallar Jung and Mirsa Allee, as have always been upon those Districts. For the Remainders of the Company's

(a) Vide supra, P. 765.

(b) Vide supra, P. 765.

Claims, his Excellency has ordered his Ministers to lay before me such a State of Assignments as shall, in Amount and Security, appear to me fully sufficient, and gave me a solemn Assurance, that he would not make a Grant of a single Tuncaw upon any of his Districts until this be done. As the making the Bundobust of the Country, with the single Stipulation in favour of Bow Anny Sing, has been committed to the Ministry, I hope, with their Assistance, to have such Aumils appointed, and such an Influence over them, that I need be under no Apprehensions, where I have even only partial Drafts on them, of their paying the Claims of others in Preference, or to the Injury of the Company's. The Nabob's Orderlies, from whom I should have most to dread, will be excluded, unless it may, perhaps, be judged expedient to give some small Districts to one or two of them, who have some Claim to Favour, from having paid the Assignments on them this Year entirely, or nearly, without Balance. For a further Security to the realizing the Assignments given in favour of the Honourable Company, and to obviate one of the most ordinary and principal Causes of Balances this Year, the disorderly Behaviour of the Troops stationed for the Defence of the Provinces, or quartered on them for Subsistence, I have obtained his Excellency's Consent to Three of his Battalions being delivered over to me, for the Purpose of assisting the Aumils in the Maintenance of their Authority, both over the Zemindars, and against any Troops who may distress the Province by riotous Behaviour or oppressive Exactions; and also to secure the realizing of my Claims, when and wherever I may think them in Danger of being invaded or violated.]

I have this Day enclosed to the Governor General a Letter from his Excellency, requesting that a commanding Officer, and Three others under him, may be appointed by the Honourable Board to these Troops. With this Force, which is to be paid by me in the same Manner as his other Troops under British Officers, I think it will be easy to prevent any Alienations of the Company's Rights from the Violence of the Nabob's lawless Troops, and also that Devastation to the Country itself, and real Injury to its Revenues, which was so generally occasioned from the same Cause. As it will take some Time to adjust exactly this Year's Balance and Receipts Account, the Army's Subsidy, the Company's Account Current, and the Vizier's Troops under British Officers, as well as to settle the Aumils Account for this Year, and to make the Settlement with them for the next, I must defer the drawing out a general Statement to an After-period. In the mean while I have the Pleasure to inform you that the Doaub has been already assigned over to me, and an Aumil appointed thereto of the best and most established Reputation in the Country, and that I am studiously and unremittingly endeavouring, in conjunction with the Ministers, to settle the whole Claims on his Excellency in a Manner which I flatter myself will meet with your Approbation. As soon as ever Matters may be finally adjusted, I shall not fail to forward you the most particular Account both of the Balances of this Year, and the Nature of the Assignment for the Liquidation of them, and the Demand for the next Year.

I have, &c.

Lucknow,

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton,

18th August 1777.

Resident at the Vizier's Court.

The Governor General.—Although the Continuance of the Three remaining Battalions of the Nabob's disciplined Sepoys on their original Footing, is liable to the same Objections in Part as those which I have stated against the entire Corps to which they formerly belonged; yet as the Nabob's Assignments have hitherto proved so defective, and as I know that no Part of his Revenues can be realized without a strong military Force, as well to enforce Payment from the Zemindars, as to oppose the Competitions of others, on whom the Nabob may lavish Grants on the same Lands; and as the Measure has come recommended both by the Vizier and the Resident, I must propose that it be confirmed, that the Board do permit such of their Officers to command them as may be required for that Purpose, but that the Term of their Service be limited to One Year, or a less Time, if other Means can be devised in the intermediate Time, for the Security of the Tuncaw Collections. I would further propose, that Mr. Middleton be directed to transmit to us a particular Account of the assigned Lands, specifying the particular Services to which each is appropriated, and their estimated Amount.

Minutes of
the Board on
Mr. Middle-
ton's Letters.

(a) [Mr. Francis.—By the foregoing Letter from Mr. Middleton, it appears, that he has taken the Government of the Nabob's Dominions directly upon himself. I was not a Party to the Resolutions which preceded that Measure, and will not be answerable for the Consequences of it.]

Mr. Barwell acquiesces in the Governor General's Motion.

Agreed to the Governor General's Motion, and resolved, That Mr. Middleton be informed accordingly, when an Answer shall be written to his other Letters now before the Board.

(a) Vide supra, P. 767.

APPENDIX, N^o LXX.

Book 238. Page 703.

Extract of a Consultation, of the 19th May 1777.

Fort William, the 19th May 1777.

At a Council, Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,
Lieutenant General John Clavering,Richard Barwell, and } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

RECONSIDERED the Governor General's Plan for regulating the Troops under British Officers in the Service of the Nabob of Oude, which stands recorded in Consultation of the 5th Instant.

Mr. Francis delivers his Opinion in the following Minute.

A Plan for a great military Arrangement, which has not been concerted with the Commander in Chief, nor communicated to him, comes before me without that Authority which his Recommendation would give to any Measure properly belonging to his Department. The Views of the Legislature in General Clavering's Appointment are well known. The Company concurred in them, by appointing him Commander in Chief of all their Forces in India. The Tenor of their Instructions, and the Approbation they have since given him, shew plainly how much they originally depended on his Knowledge and Experience in military Affairs, and how much they still expect from his Services. Our Instructions evidently draw a Line between the Civil and Military Departments, which had not been prescribed to any former Government, and give Powers to the Commander in Chief, which had heretofore been exercised by the President of the Council, yet without limiting any of those which belong to the former as a Member of the Administration. A Distribution of Power established by such Authority, ought to be inviolably preserved, and every Evasion of it opposed. On these Principles I object, in the first Instance, to the Introduction of a Plan for a new military Establishment to which the Commander in Chief is not a Party; and supposing the Measure to be resolved on without his Concurrence, shall deem the Governor General and Mr. Barwell particularly responsible for all the Consequences that may attend it.

My Objections to the Measure itself are partly to the Propriety of the Plan in its Detail, without a Reference to its main Object, but principally to its general Purpose and Operation. The last are fundamental, and not to be removed by any Arguments by which the first might be answered. I mean, that if the Plan within itself were unexceptionable, as a military Arrangement; that alone would not be to me a sufficient Motive for adopting it.

1st. I understand it is proposed to augment the Company's present Force with Nine Battalions of Sepoys, Three Companies of Artillery, and Six Regiments of Cavalry. These, whether paid by the Nabob or not, are to constitute Part of our standing Army, though not for the Defence of Bengal. Three of the above Regiments of Cavalry are, however, not to be raised without the Company's Orders, out of whose Treasury this Part of the Expence is to be provided for. The present Establishment of the Company's Army has been deemed adequate to the ordinary Defence of their Territories; and as this Force has been found sufficient, not only for that Purpose, but to spare One whole Brigade for the Defence of the Nabob of Oude's Dominions, I must suppose any Augmentation to be inconsistent with the Views of the Court of Directors; nor can I conceive it to be necessary on any Supposition, but that of an Invasion by the French. But according to the Governor's Plan, no additional Force will be kept up within the Provinces; at the same Time that the Number of the Nabob's Troops under British Officers will be considerably diminished.

Far from considering an Augmentation to the Company's Establishment in this Form, and so disposed, as a Measure which must conduce to Safety and Success, I think it useless in point of Safety, and as for Success, I know not in what Designs we are to succeed, unless it be in depriving the Nabob of the Government of his Country, or in Schemes of Conquest, in which I never shall concur. With respect to the Nabob, the Injustice is manifest, if he is to pay an Army without being allowed any Share in the Command, or any Judgment in the Disposition of it, for the Defence of his Dominions, a considerable Part of which cannot be defended by the Company's Army, without a Breach of their Orders; I mean the Doab and Rohilchund. If this Arrangement is to be imposed on the Nabob, by means of the actual Power we have over him, it is a Violation of Justice, and a Breach of specific Treaty with him, for which this Government can have no Excuse.

2^{dly}. I cannot agree that the actual Existence of a Sum of Money in our Treasury will authorise this Government to lavish it in raising Regiments of Cavalry not necessary to the Defence of Bengal, much less that the general Circulation of the Country (so much distressed as the Governor observes, by its lying useless in our Coffers) will be benefited either by the Purchase of Horses (the whole of which will be spent out of the Provinces), or by an Encrease of Military

Establishment, for the constant Support of which the Country must hereafter be taxed. Augmenting the standing Force of a Country, in order to promote Circulation, is a new Idea, and plainly shews the Futility of racking these Provinces in the Manner they have been. When it is considered, however, that our Treasury has been supplied, and that the present Surplus created by Resources which do not properly belong to Bengal, and on which we have no Right to place a constant Dependence, I mean by the Subsidy of the Brigade and direct Payments from the Nabob of Oude, I think there is no Reason to apprehend that it will remain long unemployed. If my Judgment of the Decline of our own Revenues, on which alone we can safely depend, be not much mistaken, the Time is not very distant when the Supply of the Investment and the Support of our present Establishment will gradually sink and appropriate the existing Surplus. At all Events, instead of squandering Money because we have it, I conceive that a more beneficial and benevolent Use might be made of it, by applying it to Current Services, and by granting a proportionate Remission for a few Years in the Taxation of the Country. In this Way, whatever we sow we should reap; whereas an Increase of the standing Army in the first Instance absorbs the Saving in hand, and leaves the Country burdened with an additional Establishment. This Argument I deem to be valid against any Augmentation which has not for its Object the direct Security of Bengal.

It is admitted, that the Establishment of the Troops under British Officers has answered the Ends of Discipline and Subordination to a certain Degree. The Defects therefore which may still attend it might easily be removed or corrected by Savings and Reductions, in which I should readily concur with the Governor General, without so violent an Alteration as that which the Plan proposes. 1st. The extraordinary Pay of the Officers may be reduced, as I believe the double Batta, which all the Troops enjoy out of the Provinces, would be a sufficient Inducement to our Officers to continue in that Service. 2d. I never heard that there has been any Difficulty in recruiting our Battalions of Sepoys; on the contrary, the Regularity of our Payment, and the Credit of our Discipline, makes the Company's a favourite Service.

If effectual Checks on the Expences of these Troops are not yet provided, the Office of Audit and Control has been to no Purpose. I believe the Governor is mistaken in affirming that the Paymasters and Officers are allowed to draw for Advances from the Nabob's Treasury, and that they consider themselves as responsible to him alone for the Application of them. I understand the established Pay and Contingencies are issued according to Abstracts, taken from actual Musters, signed by the commanding Officers, and by the Commissaries. The same Form is observed in the Company's Troops. As for extra contingent Bills, not one was paid before Colonel Goddard's Appointment, nor can be now without his Sanction. Where fixed Rules can be stated, the Auditor's Check over this Branch of Expence will be sufficient. In extraordinary Cases, some Degree of Trust must be reposed in Colonel Goddard's Discretion; and if this be an Inconvenience, it is one of those which cannot in its Nature be avoided, without incurring a greater.

4th. If the Services be too remote for the Government to remove and restrain all Abuses in it, it shews, that our Dependence must ultimately rest with the Officers whom we think fit to appoint to high Stations in that Service. The mere Transfer of the same Troops from one Establishment to another will not alter the Nature of the Service itself, nor lessen the Abuses which attend it.

5th. I believe the Governor is not founded in asserting, that the Officers now employed in the Nabob's Troops are exempt from the Articles of War. They hold their Rank in the Company's Service, and receive their Pay and Batta directly from the Company, through the Hands of their Resident.

6th. The Idea of annexing Two Regiments of Cavalry to each Brigade seems to me to defeat any useful Purpose of entertaining a Body of Horse in the Company's Pay. Six Regiments, when united, are but an inconsiderable Force against the numerous Bodies of Horse to which they must be opposed, if they acted at all. If Two Regiments are to be separately stationed with each Brigade, it does not appear to me that they can be of any Service whatsoever. I speak with Diffidence on a Subject in which I do not pretend to be conversant; but I have always understood that the true and only Defence of Bengal depends on our Infantry.

7th. Supposing the Utility of entertaining a Body of Horse to be admitted, I should still object to the Men furnishing their own Horses. The additional Pay of Men who ride their Horses, and the Indemnification for all Cost on Service, will soon exceed the first Cost. On the other Hand, it is not probable that many Horsemen should be found, who are in a Condition to mount themselves in a proper Manner; nor will it be the commanding Officer's Interest to find such Men. The Horses will be in fact his Property, as a considerable Part of them are at present in the Nabob's own Cavalry. The same Person, then, who owns the Horse will fix his Value, and either cast him as unfit for Service, or continue him, as may best suit his own Interest. As I am convinced that this will be the Case, I think it is more to be apprehended that there will be a constant Mortality among the Horses, than that they will not be exposed to Labour or Danger.

From the concluding Words of the Plan, I collect, that, when a Horse dies, or is cast, the Trooper is dismissed, and not re-admitted until he is provided with another. Such a Man has it

in his Option to quit the Regiment entirely, and carry the Discipline he may have learnt with us into another Service, or return, if he thinks proper,

On the whole I observe, that the total Saving proposed by the immediate Change of Establishment is to be 6,88,188 Rupees. If this Saving of Expence could have been accomplished without a Reduction of Numbers, it would undoubtedly have proved an Objection to the present System, and a Merit in removing it; but I observe, that it is intended to reduce the Nabob's Body Guard, and three other Battalions of Sepoys, amounting to above 3,200 Men: I can neither admit that there is any real Economy in the Measure, nor am I satisfied that the Numbers to be kept up will be equal to the Defence of the Nabob's Dominions. The Body Guard is not only a useful Corps, but very necessary to the Nabob's personal Dignity and Safety; a Proposal to disband it can never be freely consented to by him, nor effected without an absolute Force over him.

Mr. Barwell.—It is long since I have considered the Necessity of rendering the Military Establishment formed for the Defence of the Vizier's Dominions of Use to this Government. Upon its first Formation I suggested the Propriety of having these Troops our own; I am still of that Opinion; and having fully weighed the Advantages that will probably result from the Plan offered by the Governor General, I shall give my Approbation of it, unless any Arguments that I am not aware of shall be advanced by General Clavering. I confess that none occur to me in opposition to the Measure proposed; however, I reserve to myself to alter my Opinion, should I be convinced that it is formed upon wrong Grounds.

General Clavering.—Mr. Barwell has mentioned, that when the Military Establishment was formed for the Defence of the Vizier's Dominions, he suggested the Propriety of rendering that Establishment useful to this Government.—If it would not be too much Trouble to him, I would beg leave to desire that he would state the Consultation where that Suggestion is in.

Mr. Barwell.—It is in Consultation 14th December 1775: I beg that a Copy of it may be recorded in this Place.

Extract Consultation, 14th December 1775.

"I receive the General's Plan for forming a Body of Troops for the Service of the Nabob of Oude, but at the same Time I think it should be considered, whether in disciplining a Body of Infantry, and regulating a Corps of Artillery, we may not arm him against ourselves? This Government, I conceive, can well spare a sufficient Body of Black Troops for the Service of the Nabob. A proper Body of Cavalry, disciplined and commanded by our Officers, may, I apprehend, be of great Utility both to his Government and ours. I have no Objection to the General's Plan, upon the Principle that we cannot spare such a Body of Sepoys and Artillery from our own Forces as is now proposed to be kept up for the Nabob's Service."

General Clavering delivers in the following Minute.

Although I might be discouraged by the fruitless Endeavours I have hitherto made to avert the Mischiefs which former Projects seemed to me calculated to produce; yet in whatever Light the Plan now under the Consideration of the Board is regarded, whether as political, military, or economical, I am equally called upon in my Capacity as a Counsellor of this Government, or Commander in Chief of the Company's Armies in India, to deliver my Sentiments freely upon a Measure connected with each of these Situations, however unavailing I am apprehensive my Arguments may prove on this Occasion. In delivering my Sentiments therefore on the Plan before me, I am sorry I must be obliged to declare, that I cannot receive it in the Light which Mr. Hastings offers it, as a Scheme of disinterested Utility, but as a Measure without an Object, not prompted by Necessity or any adequate Motive, positively infringing the Orders of the Court of Directors, and lavishing the Treasure of the Company; nor yet can I agree with him in looking upon it as no Innovation, or no Stricture upon past Measures: Because, in the first Place, I cannot consider a total Subversion of an Establishment, new-modelling Corps, altering the Rank of Officers, otherwise than as an Innovation: Because in the second Place, I cannot regard the five Objections he has endeavoured to establish, and the Inveective and Aspersions (destitute of all Proofs) with which he has branded the Service of the Nabob, in any other Light than a partial Censure of past Measures. For my own Part, I hold myself always open to the Consequences of any Act in which I have concurred; but in the present Instance, the Governor General should have foreseen, that in blaming the Measure he condemns himself; as in fact, I only gave the official Course to a Plan that he himself proposed, accompanied with his most hearty Concurrence; and upon this Occasion, as upon many others, I would most earnestly have wished that the Governor General had abided by his Declaration on the 28th November last, in the following Words: "I had determined to avoid all Kind of Innovations, and to confine the Influence which had thus unexpectedly devolved upon me to the current and ordinary Occurrences of Government." Indeed, upon a due Consideration of the Disapprobation with which his previous Conduct had been received in England, Prudence might have suggested to him not to engage in new Plans until he was informed of the Success of his old ones.

I shall

I shall now proceed to an Examination of the Governor General's Objections to the old Establishment; but first must express my Surprise at his Humility in relinquishing the Honour of this Plan in favour of Mr. Barwell; as upon referring to the Proceedings of the 29th November 1775, I find the Credit is entirely due to himself. Vide his Note of 20th November, and Mr. Barwell's Assent. And again, on the 14th December Mr. Barwell's Recommendation of the Company's Sepoys being employed in his Service; a Measure that could not be adopted by the Board, because of the Limitation to the Operation of our Troops within the Bounds of the guaranteed Provinces, by which they would have been rendered totally useless to the Nabob in respect to the Defence of his other Provinces.

Extract of the Governor's Note, 20th November 1775.

"As the Disorders which have prevailed in the Nabob's Troops require an instantaneous and effectual Remedy; and that the Proposal in this Letter promises the surest Success, I heartily subscribe to it. If the other Members of the Board join in this Opinion, they will also see with me the Necessity of signifying it immediately to Mr. Bristow, and of forming the Arrangement required for its Resolution."

To this Mr. Barwell assents, as a Measure of Security and Economy to the Company.

Extract of the 14th December 1775.

Mr. Barwell apprehends we shall hereby arm him against ourselves, and adds, "This Government, I conceive, can well spare a sufficient Body of Black Troops for the Service of the Nabob; a proper Body of Cavalry, disciplined and commanded by our Officers, may, I apprehend, be of great Utility, both to his Government and to ours. I have no Objections to the General's Plan, upon the Principle that we cannot spare such a Body of Sepoys and Artillery from our own Forces as is now proposed to be kept up for the Nabob's Service."

From these Extracts it plainly appears, that if any Censure is due for the Consequences of the above Plan, it must fall upon the Governor General, who proposed it; and if any Merit can be claimed for the Innovation now attempted, it cannot be ascribed to Mr. Barwell, whose Views evidently had a very different Tendency from that which is now under Consideration; viz. of the Thirteen Battalions actually in the Service of the Nabob, taking Nine, Three Companies of Artillery, Two Regiments of Horse now existing, and a new one to be immediately raised into the Company's Service, and to add Three more to them when the Company's Instructions are received.

N. B. The first mentioned Three are to be paid by the Nabob.

The Governor General seems to suppose, that there have been Two Plans, of which the latter has not removed the bad Effects of the former. The Fact is, there has been only One Plan; the Establishment has been the same from the Beginning. The Regiments that had been established by the late Nabob having been made over to European Officers, they mutinied and were broke, and were raised again with other Men, precisely in the same Form with the original Constitution of the Officers.

I will now proceed to the Objections offered by the Governor General to this Establishment.

1st, The superior Pay and Emoluments enjoyed by the Officers in that Service, excite Murmurings and Dissatisfaction in those who remain in our own, and by discouraging their Zeal and Attention to their Duty, tend to the general Relaxation of Discipline.

1st, The Reasons for which the Board unanimously agreed to the Allowance of such superior Pay were, because the Officers were to enjoy superior Commands: viz. Lieutenants to command Battalions, and Captains Regiments of Two Battalions; therefore their Pay was made adequate to their Commands, not to their Ranks in the Company's Service. But if it be true, that this Regulation has occasioned the Murmurings mentioned by the Governor General, and has, in any Manner, tended to relax the Discipline of the Army; I am as ready now to assent to the Reduction of Pay proposed by the Governor General, equal to the Company's Officers of the same Rank, as I was before to concur in the former Proposal.

2dly, The Pay of the Nabob's Sepoys being made equal, at all Times, to the increased Allowance of those of the Company, when on Service in the Field, is a great Detriment to our own Service, by discouraging Recruits from engaging in it, while they can obtain superior Advantages from the Nabob's.

2dly, The Pay of the Nabob's Sepoys, before they were put under the Command of European Officers, was Nine Rupees per Month; it has since been reduced to the Level of our Service, which is, after deducting the Off-reckonings, 8 : 10 : 8 for the Sepoys in the Field. If no Inconveniency was felt to the Company's Recruiting, while the Pay was superior, how can the Objection be valid now that the Pay is reduced?

[4H]

Yet,

3dly, The Want of effectual Checks. That Principle of Moderation which should actuate the Conduct of the Officers in their public Disbursements, loses much of its Influence when the Expence is defrayed by a State on which they have not a natural and permanent Dependence; and hence, the Burthen becoming too enormous for the Nabob to bear, it must ultimately fall upon the Company. To guard against this Consequence, an Officer of Audit and Controul has been lately appointed by the Board, but with what Success Time must shew, as we are not yet advised of his having entered on his Office; but there are too strong Grounds for the Presumption, that his Authority will avail but little while the Paymasters are allowed to draw for Advances from the Nabob's Treasury, and they consider themselves as responsible to him alone for the Application of them. The Board have a recent and striking Instance either of the Indifference or Licentiousness of those who have been thus intrusted with Sums in Advance by the Nabob, in the Difficulties which they have experienced in obtaining from Lieutenant Colonel Goddard, notwithstanding their repeated and peremptory Commands, the Accounts of the past Expenditures, after waiting for those Accounts for Seven Months, in which Time we were told that he had been unable to collect them, that some had been delivered which he had returned, because they were defective, and others withheld on pretence that no Accounts had been kept, or that having been passed, they had been torn; at length a parcel of Abstracts were transmitted, not of the whole, but only of a Part of the Accounts, expressing in gross Sums the Advances and Disbursements, but without a Voucher, without any Specification of Time, or of Numbers, or of Ranks, or of the Circumstances, under which Contingencies were incurred, or any Document whatever that could shew the Propriety or Truth of the Charges. Such however must be the Practice while the Temptation and Means conduce to it; nor can it perhaps be so justly imputed to those whom the Provocation of present Profit, aided by the Concurrence of Example, and the too liberal Construction which is commonly

Yet, if the Objection could be true, the Governor's new Plan offers no Remedy to it.

3dly, If the Governor General is convinced, as he seems here to set forth, that the Checks he has established by the Appointment of a Commissary of Audit and Controul will be of no Avail, I am sorry he has taken the Trouble of so useless a Measure.

But if Reference be made to the Directions originally given to Mr. Bristow, it will be seen that no Precautions were omitted that could be taken, to prevent even the Possibility of any Overcharge; for he was prohibited discharging any Bills for contingent Expences, but to send them down to the Board. Vide Letter of 5th February 1776, which Order remained in force till Col. Goddard was appointed, whose Instructions, respecting this Matter, were drawn up by the Governor General, as may be seen by his own Handwriting in the foul Draught (a), altering the former Mode to the allowing Col. Goddard to countersign them himself; the Governor's Words were, "We leave it to you to countersign such Bills as you shall approve, and we confide in your Zeal and Attention to the Service, for preventing any improper and unreasonable Charges." If Col. Goddard has abused his Trust, or Capt. Webber (to criminate whom was the professed Object in calling for this Account) has raised the large Fortune the Governor General once ascribed to him, let each of them answer for it. But the Governor General's Silence upon Capt. Webber's particular Account, at a Time when he not only possesses the Accounts, but is Master of the whole Country, to come at every possible Information against him, and now running into general Invektive, affords a strong Presumption that his Intelligence is too void of Foundation to be produced as a Charge.

By a Reference to the only positive Fact which he advances, that the Board were Seven Months in obtaining these Accounts, it will appear, that the Letter, requiring the Accounts, was dated the 2d December, and the Answer, returning the Accounts, was of the 22d March. As that Letter was received here the 4th April, or Thirteen Days after its Date, the same Time must be allowed for the Letter, which ordered the Account, reaching Col. Goddard, which will bring it to the 15th December, leaving Three Months and Seven Days for what the Governor calls Seven Months.

I have subjoined these Extracts (b), which is all that Colonel Goddard wrote upon the Subject, because

(a) Extract Letter 5th February 1776.

"It is a material Object with us to prevent the Nabob from being burthened with unreasonable Demands from these Officers on the Head of Contingencies, or extraordinary Allowances; and we think it will be expedient to fix a monthly Sum to be allowed for each Corps when in Cantonments, and in Proportion employed on actual Service, in lieu of all Contingencies; we therefore desire you will recommend this Measure to the Nabob, and when you have consulted him upon the Subject, transmit for our Approbation any Plan of this kind, which he may agree to adopt; in the mean Time we direct, that you pay no Bills for Contingent Charges of any Kind until further Orders, but that you refer to us all that shall be presented."

(b) Extract of a Letter from Colonel Goddard, dated 17th February 1777.

"I beg leave to apologize for having so long delayed Compliance with the Orders you were pleased to send me of the 2d December last, which has been occasioned by many of the Gentlemen not keeping themselves an exact Account of the Money they have received, and being obliged to make a Reference to the Paymaster's

monly given to the Latitude of contingent Bills, may have led to commit it, as to the natural Effects of a defective System; but it will be the Fault of Government if it knowingly suffers such Defects to remain, and they are capable of a Remedy.

because they not only shew how invidiously the Fact is stated of the Time that the Board waited for the Accounts, but also the Misrepresentation; "That others (Accounts) had been withheld; on Pretence that no Accounts had been kept, or that having been passed, they had been torn."

The latter Word, or Circumstance, is not even insinuated in either Letter; and as to the former, if not keeping correct Accounts is to be deemed keeping no Accounts, I much fear the Company have never had any yet.

Colonel Goddard, by a Reference to the original Bills in the Paymaster's Hands, did every Thing that could be required to make them regular, and to authenticate them.

When the Extent of the Country in which those Troops are stationed is considered; and that Applications were to be made to a Variety of Officers little versed in the official Forms of keeping Accounts, as also to the Deputy Paymasters, and to compare the one with the other, to ascertain their Exactitude;—when these Circumstances are considered, and weighed with the Difficulties we daily find in obtaining Accounts from our Deputy Paymasters, who were lately Four Months in Arrear, even at the Presidency and at Berhampore, and that the general Army Accounts of Two Years standing 74-5, are only now gone home, with immense Sums upon them unadjusted; when we see Claims for large Sums made upon Captain Brooke and Toone, gone home, as far back as the Year 1773; when we observe that full Batta has been paid, since the Year 1772, to the Troops stationed at Chunar, according to the Governor General's own Confession, contrary to Orders, and that the Battalion stationed there is still permitted to draw the same Batta, notwithstanding the Acknowledgment of the Abuse; when we know that the Governor General's own Troop had never been mustered since it was raised; that the Commanding Officers have been drawing Pay for Men and Horses without a Check; and that though the Allowance regulated by Government for the Purchase of the Horses be limited to 300 Rupees, yet it appears, upon the whole Number purchased, that there has been an Excess of 142 Rupees per Horse, making upon the whole Amount 20649 Rupees; when we further consider the Discovery that was made, of no less a Sum than 15 Lack of Rupees overpaid the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowlah in the Year 1772; and when it will be apparent to the Court of Directors, that, contrary to their express and peremptory Commands for limiting the Sum on account of Fortifications and Buildings to 100,000*l*. that so careless has this Presidency been, as to ad-

"master's Office for the original Bills lodged in his Hands; as I wish to transmit you the several Accounts at One Time, I shall collect them with all possible Expedition, and immediately forward them for your Satisfaction."

Extract of another Letter of the 13th March 1777.

"In my Letter of the 17th ult. I solicited your Indulgence, on account of the Delay in transmitting you the Vouchers for Money received by the several Gentlemen since their Appointment to the Vizier's Service. I am concerned to be obliged to trouble you a second Time with Apologies on this Head; but besides the Necessity most of the Officers were under, of referring to the Paymaster's Office, I have been compelled to return many of the Accounts when sent me, in order to the rectifying some Mistakes that appeared in them. This Circumstance has caused a further Delay, which I hope you will excuse; and in a very few Days I shall most certainly collect the whole, and immediately forward them for your Inspection."

mit

mit of the Expenditure of 45,000 Rupees at Chunar above that Sum in the last Year, although specially enforced in the 25th Paragraph of the general Letter of the 15th December 1775: Making, I say, due Allowance for such Irregularities in Accounts under immediate Controul and Check at the Presidency, can any Surprise remain, that the collecting and forming Accounts of a new Establishment should have taken up Three Months and Seven Days?

4thly, The Service being too remote for this Government to observe and restrain all the Abuses in it, and being in its present Nature incapable of Relief, local Interests are acquired, and Opportunities of making undue Advantages afforded.

5thly, Our Officers employed on this Service being exempt from the Articles of War, we have no further Influence over their Conduct, than such as the Dread of losing their Profits may create; and this alone will never restrain the Excesses arising from the same Principle.

4thly, Upon the Fourth Objection I have only to ask, Will the Governor's Plan diminish the Distance between the Seat of our Government and the Province of Owde?

5thly, It is impossible for me to discover upon what Grounds the Governor General makes this Assertion.

The Orders say, "In case any of the Officers shall be guilty of Disobedience to the Nabob's Orders, or of any other Offences against his Authority, he will be at Liberty to dismiss (a) them from his Service; but if their Offences be such as shall appear to him to deserve a more severe Punishment, he must apply to the commanding Officer of the Brigade, and obtain a proper Warrant for their being tried by a General Court Martial."

But whilst displaying the Difficulties of controuling Persons in the Service at such a Distance, who, as it has been shewn, are subjected to Martial Law, let me ask, what Precautions he has taken to controul the Commissary General and his Train of Dependants, all Persons out of the Service, and not subject to the Martial Law.

These Five are the Objections that the present System is said to be so fraught with; and to remove which, the Governor General thinks it necessary to introduce his new Plan, which in fact is making an Augmentation of the Company's Troops, and (as he sagaciously observes) employing the Company's Treasures, now lost to Circulation, all in order to correct the Nabob's Accounts.

If it shall be found that the Objections upon which the Governor General establishes the Necessity of his Plan are removed by the above Observations; or if not thereby obviated, that more moderate and applicable Means, or less ruinous to the Company, cannot be found to correct them, I will still hope that a maturer Consideration of the Welfare of the Company will outweigh whatever private Engagements he may have entered into, and induce him to drop a Project so variously infringing their positive Orders, upon the Pretence of Difficulties, which, if true and united, would not justify the Infringement of the most trifling Order the Company sends out, much less of those Regulations which they lay down as the grand fundamental Principles of their political and commercial Interests.

I therefore say, I hope his Prudence will make him desist from violently enforcing this; as in the Case of continuing his Negotiations with Nudjiff Cawn, although the Motives alleged by himself for making a Subsidiary Treaty with him have long since disappeared, and Nudjiff Cawn's Refusal to accept of our supplicating Propositions, have humiliated us in the Eyes of every Potentate in Indostan.

Although the general Arguments urged by me against the Plan ought to be more than sufficient to prevent its Adoption, yet that nothing may be left undone on my Part, in endeavouring to deter its Execution, I will consider the Detail of it.

It proposes that the Nabob's Army, commanded by British Officers, composed of 13 Battalions, should be reduced to Nine, and taken into the Company's Service, and annexed to the Brigades, together with Three Companies of Artillery and Six Regiments of Cavalry, Four of which are to be raised in Addition to the Two now existing; so that each Brigade will consist of Ten Battalions, Two Companies of Artillery, and Two Regiments of Cavalry of 480 Privates each; and by the 5th Article, if I understand it right, Nine Battalions of Infantry of One of these Brigades, Two Companies of Artillery, and Two Regiments of Horse, are to be em-

(a) N.B. Captain Showers was dismissed that Service on this Order.

played for his Service, while he may require them. In consequence of this Disposition, I suppose it is intended that the 10th Battalion shall garrison the Fortress of Chunar, as the 7th Battalion belonging to the Brigade in the Field now does; and that Twenty Battalions, Four Companies of Artillery (exclusive of the Two for the Garrison of Fort William), and Four Regiments of Cavalry, shall remain for the Defence of the Provinces. Of these, according to the 6th Article, a complete Brigade shall, at the Expiration of Two Years, relieve that in the Field. If this Statement be not erroneous, the Forces of the Nabob for the Defence of his Country, consisting, as I said before, of 13 Battalions, Three Companies of Artillery, and Two Regiments of Cavalry, with the Addition of our Brigade, consisting of Six Battalions and One Company of Artillery, in all making Nineteen Battalions, Four Companies of Artillery, and Two Regiments of Cavalry, will be reduced to Nine Battalions, Two Companies of Artillery, and Two Regiments of Horse; of course his Defence is lessened by Ten Battalions of Infantry. However, it is to be remarked, that only One of those Regiments is to be raised, in Addition to the Two now established, in the short Interval remaining of the fair Season, and the Three others are not to be levied till after the Receipt of the Company's Orders; consequently, until that Period, we shall have, for the Defence of these Provinces, only One Regiment of Cavalry, and that at the Charge of the Nabob.

Upon this Statement, the Three Regiments of Cavalry are to be in the Service of the Company, but in the Pay of the Nabob.

Quere, Will not these Three Regiments be liable to all the Evils enumerated as the Cause for transferring them to the Pay of the Company; not having a natural and permanent Dependence on us, while in the Pay of a foreign Prince? The ambiguous Terms in which the whole is couched, I confess, makes me diffident of deciding upon the positive Meaning of every Part of it; if therefore I have committed any Error, the Governor will be pleased to rectify it by an Explanation.

It may be seen that I have all along taken it for granted, that the Company are to bear the Expence of this new Plan, excepting the Three Regiments particularly allotted to the Nabob, because no Mention is made of the Payment of the Remainder of the Army by him; on the contrary, the Objection lays * against the present Establishment, on account of the Troops being in the Pay of a foreign Prince, which the Plan under Consideration professes to obviate, by making them Part of our own Establishment; that because it is proposed, that Part of these Troops are to serve in the Company's Provinces, where it would be highly absurd to suppose that the Nabob is to pay them; and because the Plan sets forth the great Ability of the Company to bear the Expence, and the Necessity of circulating their Treasure: That, finally, because Arms and Accoutrements are to be supplied to the Cavalry out of the Company's Stores: Therefore, on the Supposition that I have not mistaken Mr. Hastings's real Intentions, it is necessary to state the Expence taken from the comparative Estimate accompanying the Plan.

It would be mis-spending Time to state all the Objections that occur against the comparative Estimate; as for Instance, the Saving arising from a Comparison of dissimilar Numbers (which can only deceive those who look no further than Sums total), or by stating impracticable Establishments, which, when attempted to be realized, would be made up by contingent Bills.

In the Year 1773, the European Regiments, which consisted of 20 Companies of 50 Men each, were reduced to 10 Companies of 100 each; a Saving certainly arose of the Pay of One Half of the Officers; but, according to the Opinion of every Officer of Eminence, the Service has been much injured and weakened by it; for if Three Officers are only thought sufficient for 50 Men in Europe, much less can they be thought sufficient for 100 Men in this Climate, where the Men require more Discipline and the Officers more Relief.

In the present Instance he compares the full annual Charge of maintaining 14,787 Men for R^{33,95,028} with the full annual Charge of maintaining only 11,254 for R^{27,06,840}, and states the Difference of R^{688,188} as a Saving; although, according to the Statement, the only Difference in the Rate of the Expence is, that in the latter Number is included 440 Horse more than in the former.

	Present Establishment.	New Proposal.
Commissioned Officers	51	61
Warrant Staff	29	21
Native Officers and Private	12,066	9,148 (a)
Staff Effective	292	223
Artillery	1,424	1,158
Artificers, if marching	925	643
Men	14,787	11,254
Bullocks	3,422	1,686
Hackeries	56	48
		These

(a) "9,148. This Number appears erroneously stated with regard to the Plan, as it includes under the "Head of Cavalry 2,192 Men, instead of 1,639, the Amount of Three new Regiments expressed in the "Plan in the 2d Par. of the 4th Article, That the Corps be composed of the Two Regiments already in "the Service of the Nabob, and of which the Horses are his Property; the Numbers to be reduced to "the proposed Complement of the new Regiments; that it be immediately increased by a Third, &c."

These Numbers are exclusive of the Three additional new Regiments of Cavalry proposed to be levied; when they are added, the smallest Number of Troops will cost most; the Difference might then be reckoned an Excess, with as much Justice as the present Alteration is called Saving.

However, according to his own Statement of the Expence of the Troops to be transferred to the Company, the Estimate amounts to

Infantry	—	—	12,86,970	}	13,01,214
Extra Allowance when marching	—	—	14,244		
Artillery	—	—	2,43,672	}	2,63,544
Marching	—	—	19,872		
Staff	—	—	—		1,37,028
					Rupees 17,01,786
And Cavalry, including One new Regiment of Cavalry, when raised					10,39,170 (+)
					27,40,956

This Sum does not include the additional Three new Regiments of Cavalry to be raised hereafter.

Daily Experience evinces, that the correctest Estimates are always exceeded in the Fact; but this Estimate makes no Allowances even for the very Proposals contained in the Plan to which it is annexed, and which it professes to be calculated for; nor has the Governor General chosen to avail himself of his own Experience upon Record, to endeavour to bring it in some rational Degree near the Truth.

1st. Arms, Accoutrements, Ammunition, and an excessive Number of various other Contingencies, are left unexpressed.

2d. No Account is made of the Seventy-two Officers which the Nine Battalions will require, agreeable to his Remark upon the Second Article; when they come to be relieved, to make them equal to the Brigade Establishment, though the Plan, with profound Wisdom, declares, that as the Want of them will not be materially felt while upon Service, it follows that the Troops that go up to relieve must leave Seventy-two of the Officers behind, to be transferred to the returning Troop upon the Peace Establishment, while the Remainder carry the Men into the Field.

3d. The Expence of the Cavalry does not seem to include the Effect, in any Degree, of the Fourth Regulation of the Plan for the Establishment of the new Cavalry.

It makes no Allowance for the 1st Article of the 4th Regulation for Horses killed in Battle, or by Marches exceeding 15 Cofs: Either Circumstance entitles the Rider (and, if he dies, most probably his Estate) to the full Price of his Horse, estimated at 600 Rupees.

Nor does it make Allowance for the 2d Article of the 4th Regulation, providing for the Loss of Horses that die, or become unfit for Service without extraordinary Accidents. A Horse is to be received at Six Years Service, and indeed it is rational to suppose that they will not be fit for Service after that Period; consequently that the whole will be paid for during that Term. Each Regiment will at the least possess 545 Horses; allowing but One for Officers and Men indiscriminately, and rating both at 600 Rupees per Horse, without Distinction between Officers and Private (though doubtless a sufficient one will be made), each Regiment in the Course of Six Years will receive 3,27,000, which, for Six Regiments, makes Rupees 19,62,000.

But had this Capital been added to the Estimate of Cavalry, even erroneously as that now stands, it would not near amount to what the Governor General's Experience might have pointed out to him as the actual Charge of this Mode of raising Cavalry. To evince this, I will only quote his own Proceedings (a) of the 23d May 1772, from which it will be evident, that a Corps of 480 Men should with more Accuracy be rated at 4,80,000 annual Expence than 2,63,508; for if the Body of Cavalry then in Pay, consisting of 300 Men, cost 3,01,000, it may safely be advanced, that 480 will cost 4,80,000, consequently for the Six Regiments 28,80,000.

As the Governor General declares the chief Objection against his Plan is, that it is in direct Opposition to the Orders of the Court of Directors, and therefore defers levying the Cavalry, it may be hoped, now that it has been pointed out to him, that every Article of it is in the same Predicament, that out of Deference to their Authority, and his Wish to act immediately from it, he will equally defer the whole.

This then falsifies the Number of Men by 553 Men; and the Sum of (+) Rs. 10,39,170 by 3,21,774; as the Three new Regiments should only amount, according to No. 6. to Rupees 7,17,396.

(a) Extract of Consultations, 23d May 1772.

The Board deliberating on the little Service the small Body of Cavalry in the Company's Pay can ever be of; and that in Time of actual Service it would be either exposed to the perpetual Hazard of being cut off at any Distance from the Infantry, or prove an Embarrassment if joined to it; reflecting also, that the Expence of a Body of Horse capable of doing real Service would exceed our Means, since the annual Cost of so considerable a Number as we now maintain is not less than Rupees 3,01,678;

Resolve, The whole Cavalry, both European and Indostan, be directly disbanded, &c.

In

In waiting for some Instructions that may be applicable to the Subject, I cannot suppose he means such as can only be applied by straining the Expressions and perverting the Meaning, as in the Case of the Orders upon which he undertook the Rohillah War; but that he means positive and clear Injunctions, that must, in Substance and Spirit, direct as follows:

1st. That the Nabob of Oude be reduced, with respect to his real Power, to the State and Situation of the Nabob of Bengal.

The depriving a Prince of his Army is in other Words to dethrone him; his Consent can never be voluntarily obtained for it, though he may be under such Circumstances as to be obliged to say so.

The Reduction of Mobareck ul Dowlah's Pension from 32 Lacks to 16, and the Establishment of Courts of Justice in this Country, have been assigned by the most solemn Acts in the Court of Judicature as Reasons for his not being an independent Prince; though it is well known, that a Treaty was signed with him as one, and that he remonstrated very strongly against the Reduction of his Pension. If Mr. Hastings takes the Vizier's Troops from him, in whatever Terms his Consent to it may be expressed, he may afterwards insult his Condition, by calling him a mere Pageant and Phantom of Power (a).

(a) Vide Minute 25th November 1776.

2d. That the Restrictions laid on the Company's Troops passing the guaranteed Provinces, be annulled.

When the Nabob's Army is transferred to the Service of the Company, they can be of no Use to him in defending a very large Part of his Dominions, as the Duab and Rohilchund, unless the Restrictions, which by the most positive and precise Orders have been laid on this Government, be removed.

3dly. That all the Orders formerly given by the Court of Directors, prohibiting an Augmentation of the Company's Troops without urgent Necessity, be annulled.

These Orders are numerous, and some of them very recent. Whether the Reasons assigned of inaccurate Accounts can amount to that urgent Necessity that can justify Mr. Hastings in taking upon him to increase the military Expences 27 Lacks, without reckoning Contingencies of all Kinds, he best knows; for this Part of his Plan I refer him to the General Letter 15th December 1775, Para. 23d, declaring, "That whatever Number of Troops may be then entertained by the Subah of Oude, we must again repeat, that the whole Expence must be borne by him." He thinks the Company would be indemnified, in case of a defensive War, for the Expence of Nine or even Twelve Regiments of Cavalry.

4thly. That the Orders forbidding the Natives to be employed in the Artillery be annulled.

The taking these Companies of Artillery, composed entirely of Natives, into the Company's Service, would be a positive Infraction of the

* Paragraph of the general Letter, dated * Sic in Orig.

5thly. That the Orders restricting the Numbers of the Cavalry to One Troop be annulled.

Of all the prohibitory Orders that will be violated by the Adoption of this Plan, this is the only one at which Mr. Hastings starts; yet far from stopping or going back, he only turns round the Object and proceeds in his Career: The Respect he bears for the Commands of his Honourable Masters, makes him, he says, desirous of waiting for their Approbation (b) or Disapprobation of the Measure taken, to appoint British Officers to the Nabob's Troops. But, instead of adhering to that Resolution, he actually proposes that the Two Regiments of Cavalry now in the Nabob's Service, and One other to be raised, should be taken into the Company's Service to be paid by the Nabob. Respecting the Measure of the appointing Officers to the Nabob's Troops, the Court of Directors have anticipated their Sentiments

(b) Vide his Plan.

6th. That the reiterated Orders enforced in every Letter transmitted to this Government, to reduce the Expences, civil and military, and to make Economy our chief Aims, be all annulled.

Sentiments on the Subject, by directing us in their Letter of the 15th December 1775, Para. 20, to make those Appointments for the Nabob's Cavalry, but not a Word of taking the Nabob's Cavalry into the Company's Service.

It is a demonstrable Truth, of which the Court of Directors as well as Mr. Hastings cannot but be convinced, that our present Abundance of Treasure has entirely arisen from extraordinary and unnatural Resources. We have no Reason to expect any further Supplies from our Ally, Asoph ul Dowlah; that Source, whence our Treasury has been replenished, seems now quite exhausted; his Debt to the Company, which on the 28th September last was 28 Lacks, is now increased to 35 Lacks. His Arrears to the Troops under British Officers have been lately several Months more in Arrear than before. Finally, by the Estimate Mr. Bristow made of his Receipts and Disbursements, it appears there is an Excess in the latter of 58 Lacks.

What further Mine of Wealth Mr. Hastings promises himself, whether by his new Settlement, or by new Conquests, it is impossible to discover. I am afraid to conjecture what his Views are. Should his Necessities drive him to possess himself of the Revenues of Asoph ul Dowlah, under Pretence of reforming his Finances, I leave to Imagination to guess what a Scene of Oppression, Rapine and Plunder must ensue from sending Collectors into that Country.

But perhaps the making the Mountains of Thibet and Tartary the Boundaries of our Possessions may be the political Barrier to this Country, which the Governor General so pathetically laments in his Minute of the 25th November, that his Influence and Authority was too circumscribed to complete.

(Signed) J. Clavering.

Resolved, That the Plan be adopted.

Governor General.—I recommend that the above Resolution be communicated to the Nabob in the following Letter:

To the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah.

The Alliance which has so long subsisted, and is now so firmly established, between your Excellency and the Company, has happily been productive of the greatest Advantages to both; and it is evident that no Benefit or Misfortune can attend either, of which the other will not essentially partake. This Union of inseparable Interests renders it my indispensable Duty, as the Representative of the English Nation and of the East India Company, not only to advise, but to urge, in the most earnest Terms, every Expedient that may promote the Prosperity of your Dominions and the Increase of your Reputation; but more especially such as are required for your Safety from impending Danger.

It is now Two Years since, at your Request, I assented to the Appointment of British Officers for the Command and Discipline of your Troops: The Deference which I always pay to your Wishes would alone have been Motive sufficient to engage my Compliance with them on that Occasion; but a more forcible Reason subsisted, in the Danger to which your Person and Dominions were exposed from the licentious Outrage of your Sepoys. These were Considerations of too alarming a Nature to admit of a Delay, although I plainly perceived the Defects of the System then adopted, and which have, in fact, since attended it: They are many, but I shall content myself with mentioning only the principles Ones.

1st. The Officers employed in your Excellency's Service are released from the Company's Authority, without being subject to yours in such a Degree as is necessary for establishing a proper Dependence on you, and due Obedience to your Commands.

2d. The Expence of your Army being uncontrouled by the Authority of this Government, cannot be regulated by that Economy which in Reason and Justice ought to be observed for your Excellency's Advantage.

The Abuses arising from these Defects are daily accumulating, and unless immediately remedied must terminate in the most fatal Consequences, from a total Relaxation in the Discipline of the Troops, and an Increase of Expence too enormous for your Excellency to bear.

The sincere Friendship which I entertain for your Excellency, and the anxious Concern which I feel for your Welfare, have excited my utmost Attention, and engaged a considerable Portion of my Time, in devising Means for obviating the Effects which must follow the Continuation of so faulty a System.

After revolving many Plans in my Mind, I have at length adopted the following; which, on the maturest Deliberation, is, I am convinced, the best that can at present be formed for our mutual Advantage, and absolutely necessary to be carried into immediate Execution. It is this:

1st. That of the Troops now belonging to your Excellency, and commanded by British Officers, the following Corps be transferred to the Service of the Company; viz. Nine Battalions of Sepoys, Three Companies of Artillery, and Two Regiments of Horse, One more to be added for that Purpose to complete the Establishment.

2d. That these Corps be formed into a Brigade for the Service of your Excellency entirely; but, for the sake of maintaining Discipline and Subordination, be immediately subjected to the Authority of this Government, by which their Pay is to be issued, their Accounts regulated, their Expence controuled, and their Conduct ultimately directed; but they shall act solely under your Orders in all their Military Operations for the Defence of every Part of your Dominions, whilst you retain them in your Service.

3dly. That an Estimate be formed of this Establishment, on the Trial of One or Two Months, which your Excellency will defray, and after that the same shall remain a fixed Charge, for so long a Time as you shall require the Corps for your Service.

Your Excellency will perceive by this Plan, that no substantial Change is made by it, either in the Strength or Service of the present Establishment; but that it is formally converted to the Service of the Company, for the sole Purposes of rendering it more effectual to yours, and the least burthenome to your Finances.

If you approve of this Measure, as this is the Season for executing it, I hope that you will be pleased to issue immediate Orders to Colonel Goddard to that Effect. I have written to him accordingly.

(a) [Mr. Francis.—I conceive it to be impossible that the Nabob, or any Prince whose Understanding is capable of forming the Idea of Independance, can give a voluntary Consent to a Measure which dethrones him. Nothing is left for me, however, but to protest against it.]

Mr. Barwell.—I entirely approve of the Letter proposed to be written to the Nabob.

(b) [General Clavering.—I protest against the Letter and all the Consequences of it.]

Resolved that the Letter be approved, and the Governor General is requested to write it accordingly.

Resolved, That Letters be written to the Resident at Oude, and to Colonel Goddard, informing them of the Resolution of the Board, and transmitting Copies of the Plan and of the above Letter to them.

Sir,

The present Establishment of the Vizier's Troops, under the Command of British Officers, being found liable to many Inconveniences and Objections, we have thought it advisable to propose a new Mode for the Defence of his Country, conformably to the enclosed Plan, which we have recommended to the Vizier in a Letter whereof we also transmit a Copy for your Information.

You will be pleased to consult the Nabob's Sentiments on the Subject of this Proposal, and communicate his Determination to us as soon as you shall be acquainted with it.

We are, &c.

Sir,

The present Establishment of the Vizier's Troops, under the Command of British Officers, being found liable to many Inconveniences and Objections, we have thought it advisable to propose a new Mode for the Defence of his Country, conformably to the enclosed Plan, which we have recommended to the Vizier in a Letter whereof we also transmit a Copy for your Information.

You will observe that the Nabob has been informed that we have directed you to pay immediate Obedience to the Orders which he may think fit to issue to you in consequence of his Approval of this Plan; you will therefore expect such Orders and prepare for the due Execution of them in the Manner which you may judge most consistent and with our Inclinations.

We are, &c.

Fort William,
19th May, 1777.

(a) Vide supra, P. 766.

(b) Vide supra, P. 766.

A P P E N D I X, N° LXXI.

Book 110. Page 379.

Extract of a Consultation of the 11th August 1777.

Secret Department,
Monday.

Fort William, the 11th August 1777.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,
Lieutenant General Sir John Clavering,
Richard Barwell, and } Esquires.
Philip Francis,

THE Proceedings of the 7th Instant read and approved.

(a) [The Commander in Chief, agreeably to the Intention which he before expressed, now delivers in the following Protest to the Plan for the new Brigade, proposed by the Governor General, and agreed to by the Board on the 7th Instant:

Sir John Clavering.—Perceiving that my Minute of the 19th May, while remaining in every Point unanswered, has in no Shape altered or caused any Amendment in any one Article of the Plan proposed by Mr. Hastings on the Fifth of that Month, for transferring a Part of the Nabob's Army to the Company's Service, but on the contrary several of the Evils pointed out by me in it have encreased and are otherwise brought on with aggravating Acts, in violation of the Company's most positive Orders, and all without any well-founded Reasons, the only one urged by Mr. Hastings being because I had opposed his Plan in Council, and because, having already proposed it, it became prudent in him to enforce it. But this is brought on, as Mr. Hastings himself acknowledges, without any pressing Necessity, although in daily Expectation of decisive Orders from England.

The Fortieth and Forty-seventh Paragraphs of the Company's Military Instructions fully and clearly draw the Line between the Powers to be exercised by the Governor General and the Commander in Chief, limiting the First to Fort William and the Town of Calcutta, and particularly entitling the latter to recommend all Officers for the Staff, and those who shall be appointed to fill all Vacancies in the Sepoy Corps. But this solemn Act has been entirely set aside and violated by Mr. Hastings, and only because I have opposed the Measure in Council; consequently it follows that it would be advisable for the Court of Directors not hereafter to allow their Commander in Chief a Seat in the Council, if he is either to concur in all Measures, however detrimental, which the Governor may propose, or if he is to be entirely silent, under Pain of having the Powers in his Commission superseded.

Notwithstanding the Line drawn so prudently by the Company between the Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Forces, in order to prevent, as they declare, the great Injury occasioned to the Service by the Disputes which had arisen in India on account of the Power claimed by each, has been broken down and trampled on by Mr. Hastings, and that he is assumed the Powers of which he was absolutely deprived, and reduced my Office to be nothing more than a Channel to convey the Resolutions of the Council to the Army; still as long as I am permitted to have a Seat at this Board I will use the only Privilege which is yet left me of delivering my Sentiments on Measures which I do not approve, how unavailing soever they may prove, in despite of the Consequences which may yet attend to deprive me of the Shadow of Authority of which it has been thought proper not to dispossess me. I shall therefore take the Liberty of making some Observations on the Variations from the Plan as it was first offered, and as it has been finally resolved on; and, accompanied with some Remarks which I before omitted, I shall conclude the whole with a solemn Protest against the Measure.

Finding by the Establishment of Artillery now resolved on for the new Brigade, that there is an Excess in the Number of Officers, upon the Establishment proposed in the Minute of the 5th May, I am willing to hope that this is a Mistake; because in case of any Exigency whereby the Service of our Artillery should be wanted, I apprehend that even their present Strength of Officers would not be sufficient for the Duty. The Vacancies which will be made by the Removal of so many Officers, may be nominally filled up by others, but not by Officers of Experience, which the Service of the Artillery so essentially requires. The actual Number of Officers now in the Service of the Nabob's Artillery is only Three. The Number resolved upon on the 5th May was Nine. The Number now resolved upon is Twelve; though the Number of Men which they are to command is not encreased.

In my Anxiety for the Safety of Bengal I can admit of no Competition between the Security of our own Possessions, and the Defence of the Nabob's Dominions; the Tranquillity of which might probably remain undisturbed, did not the present Measure of taking the Nabob's Army from him, and occupying the conquered unguaranteed Provinces with the Company's Troops, demonstrate a Design to seize his Country (to effect which nothing is wanting but to take the

(a) Vide supra, P. 766.

Collections thereof into our own Hands), and thereby render an Union of the Northern Powers against us a common Interest, and an Act of Policy for their Self-preservation.

In the Establishment of the Staff, Artillery, and Cavalry, I find several Variations from the First to the Second Resolution as follows :

	More.	Less.
Staff.	Colonel, 1 Aid de Camp, Auditor of Accounts, Deputy Judge-advocate, 2 Surgeons.	Quartermaster-General, A Commissary, and Superintendent of Stores.
Artillery.	1 Major, 2 Lieutenants.	
Cavalry.		2 Lieutenants.

Not having seen Mr. Hastings's Minute of the 6th January 1774, at the Time that I wrote mine in the Month of May last, wherein I proved, by Calculation, that allowing the Men to purchase their own Horses would be more expensive than if the Horses were purchased by Government, I am glad now to find that my Opinion is therein supported by the Authority of Mr. Hastings himself, who then declared it a great Saving, in the following Words:—"The Difference between this Plan and a Troop on the old Establishment, is Rupees 16,936 : 12 : 6 per Annum. I propose the Purchase of the Horse on the Company's Account; because it is the only Method by which the Cavalry can be formed on an uniform Plan of Discipline, or the Conduct of the Men secured." It is true that Opinion has been since overset by a very opposite one delivered by him in May last, when he says, "There are other essential Objections to this Mode; their current Expence is too great; their Contingencies indefinite; and every Casualty proves an immediate Loss, and becomes the heavier by the Want of an Interest in those who have the Charge of the Horses to prevent it." But from what Lights he has adopted an Opinion so very different from his First, cannot be conjectured, unless the Expence of his Troop of Cavalry, which has appeared to have exceeded the Estimate very considerably, though the Estimate was declared so high as to afford Room for a Reduction, has made Mr. Hastings mistake an Abuse that ought immediately to have been reformed by the Commissary General, for an Error of Calculation.

N. B. The Purchase of the Horses amounted, in the Three First Years, to R^o 97,145; whereas Mr. Hastings's Estimate for Seven Years amounts only to R^o 60,100; and the whole Expences of Three Years, deducting Money paid to Cheyt Sing, and other extra Charges, as follows:

Total Disbursement	—	—	—	3,07,736
Deduct Extra Charges	—	—	—	51,705
				<u>2,56,031</u>

This divided by Three makes one Year 85,343, which, instead of a Saving of 16,936, makes the Expence greater by 5,000 per Annum, making a Difference of R^o 22,000 per Annum from what he promised.

(a) [P R O T E S T.]

Because taking the Army from the Nabob is an Infringement of the Rights of an independant Prince, leaving him only the Name and Title of it, without the Power.

It is taking his Subjects from him, against every Law of Nature and of Nations.]

Because it is a most direct and wanton Breach of the Company's repeated and special Orders, without the least Shadow of Necessity:

1st, By encreasing the Army.

2d, By stationing the Company's Troops, and making them act beyond the guaranteed Line, forming a new Guarantee Line for the Company; since this Government must necessarily support, with the Remains of its Army, the English Flag, whenever this Brigade may require Assistance.

(a) Vide supra, P. 766.

3d, By

This Day Balance,	R ^o 77,18,633
War Fund deposited in the New Fort	— 34,80,000
	42,38,633
Private Property	— 12,09,097
	30,29,536

3d, By rendering the Company liable to the whole Expence, while our Treasuries (the Fulness of which Mr. Hastings had advanced as a Reason for this impolitic Expence) are daily decreasing. The present Sum unappropriated, and ready for the Purposes of Government, amounting only to Thirty Lacs.

Because taking the Nabob's Troops into our Service leaves the English Nation the open and declared Enemy to all those with whom the Nabob may become at Variance, drawing upon the English Nation the Odium of every Act of Tyranny and Cruelty that may be committed under his Government; making us Principals where we should only be Allies.

Could any of these Acts admit of Aggravation, the taking them up at a Time when Mr. Hastings cannot fail being sensible that he is not supposed, in England, to hold the principal Seat in this Government; when he himself avows that he expects, in the course of this Season, clear, decisive, and absolute Orders, in * whose Hands the Government of these Provinces shall be committed; when he must be convinced that a System of such Magnitude, of which the forming the New Brigade is, as he declares, but a Part, cannot be annulled without a Loss of National Reputation, and great Expence: These Considerations, instead of simply aggravating them, should of themselves, in good Policy, and Respect for the Company, have formed an insuperable Bar to the undertaking them, at least until he had been assured of being enabled to support them, by seeing, as he is pleased to say, that our Superiors have rectified the past Errors, and left the Chief Administration of Affairs in his Hands.

A P P E N D I X, N^o LXXII.

Book 133. Page 577.

Extract of a Consultation of the 8th September 1777.

Fort William, the 8th September 1777.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I HAVE now, in obedience to your Orders of the 12th May, the Pleasure to forward you the Nabob's Account Current with the Company to the End of May last; his Account Current with the Army under British Officers to the End of February last, Wansil Bankees, on Kist Bundees of the Tunkaws, granted in favour of the Company, the above-mentioned Army, and the Rohillas, to the End of Ihait Jumma Wansil Bankee of the same Tunkaws, to the same Periods, in the Form required by the Honourable Board; as also Accounts Cash in the Hands of the Resident for April and May. My Cash Account for April, as well as an Account Current to that Period, have been delayed to this Time, merely from the Hopes I entertained of being able to transmit the Army Account with them long ere this: Such, however, was the Intricacy of the Military Accounts, in consequence of the State of Arrears, the Troops were delivered over to the British Officers in the total Want of Funds. At first, the slow and inadequate realizing of those Funds when they were assigned, and afterwards the Confusion created by the Mutinies, the few Assistants there were for that Employment, and the Want of having been furnished with the Regulations prevailing in the other Paymaster's Offices, that I have utterly been unable to collect these Accounts before into any Form or Order, and them only to the Month of February last. A regular Office having been established from that Time under the Deputy Paymaster General, the preparing the Accounts to a very late Period will be attended with little Trouble; and I therefore hope to transmit the Honourable Board the military Accounts to the same Period to which I have drawn out the others, in a few Days. The Balance of the Company's Account Current amounts to Rupees 26,64,697 : 3 : 2; that of the Company's Tuncaws unreceived to only about a Lack of Rupees more. As there are Four Months of the Year remaining, during which the Nabob's Debts will increase by 2,60,000 Rupees a Month, or 10,40,000; it follows, that, should even every Rupee remaining due on the Tuncaws be received, the Assets would still be insufficient to the Liquidation of the Nabob's Debt to the Company by above Nine Lacks of Rupees. Sorry I am, however, to be obliged to observe, that, so far from there being a Probability of the

Balances on the Tuncaws being nearly realized, I have little Expectation of realizing Ten Lacks of Rupees more on that Account. The Season of the Collections may now be looked upon as over, and what further Monies may be received will be chiefly raised on the Credit of next Year's Collections.

On the Account Current of Military Receipts and Disbursements, there appears Balance of 21,39,138:6:1 Rupees. This Account I believe I may venture to offer to the Honourable Board as correct, unless some very trifling Sums may be due, which the Officers may have neglected to draw for, and the Deputy Paymasters to charge, in consequence of Monies having been at first, when the Funds came in, in no Degree proportionate to the Expences advanced them on Account: Such Differences, however, must be exceedingly trifling, if any, and shall be immediately rectified if they exist. This Account being only drawn out to the End of February last, it is necessary to observe, that full Twenty Lacks of Rupees have been received since that Time; and as the Military Expences for March, April, May, and June, can scarcely exceed Fourteen Lacks of Rupees, at 3,50,000 per Month, it will follow, that this Balance must now be reduced to about Fifteen Lacks of Rupees. It appears from the Wanfil Bâkee of the Military Tuncaws, that the Balance remaining to be received on these Tuncaws is Rupees 20,78,034:6:2; estimating the Debits of the remaining Two Months at 3,50,000 R^r per Month, the Amount thereof, being 7,00,000, added to the before-mentioned Balance due to the Troops, will make the Sum of 22,00,000 R^r, or about a Lack more than the Amount remaining due on the Tuncaws, were this to be realized: But there is little Reason to think that these Monies, any more than the Company's, will be nearly realized. The Prospect of such large Balances accruing in both the Company's and Military Funds, the absolute Necessity of providing for the Disbursements of the Brigade, and the almost equal Necessity of providing for those of the Troops under British Officers, important as I conceive the Honourable Board would consider their being kept upon a regular Footing to the Company's Interests, were the Reasons which induced me to forbear sending down the Company's Cash in Hand, till I could present just Statements to the Board of the Sums likely to be realized on the Company's and Military Tuncaws, and obtain their Orders in consequence, as to the Propriety of remitting the Money, or detaining it for the Use of the Brigade, and in case of Necessity appropriating Part to the Disbursements of the Troops under British Officers. The Balances have by no means increased, since my taking charge of this Station, more than in proportion to the additional Gifts which have become due: In Truth, the Evils, which have occasioned these Balances, have originated from the Time of the Tuncaws being granted, have continued to the present Period, and have been such as neither my Predecessor or myself could possibly remedy; nor can indeed any Remedy be applied in future but by the Adoption of a new System. It is my Duty to represent, in short, what these Evils are, and to propose what appears to me the only effectual Remedy; that the Honourable Board may take the Matter into their serious Consideration, and either adopt the Mode proposed by me, or such other as they may deem most expedient. The Causes of such Balances having accrued are, first, the Revenues having been injured by the Lands having been given in Farm to improper People, particularly the Orderlies and Favourites about the Nabob; Men, as I have already observed, of the lowest Extraction, most of them raised from common Sepoys, of Dispositions as mean as their Extractions, and who, from Want of Education, must be totally ignorant of the farming Business. Thus elevated, and, as most Men suddenly raised to Posts of Power and Station are, rapacious, they have plundered the Ryots wherever they have had Charge of Provinces, and of course made them desert, desolated the Country, and ruined its Revenues. Secondly, the Vizier's Desire to raise his Revenues, which will scarcely in any Instance bear such an Increase, without certain ensuing Loss. This has not only been the Case in making a new Bundabust, but often Two Months after Engagements entered into by Government with Aumils, when an Increase on the Revenues has been offered by any Adventurer, without any Charge of Delinquency, or even a Failure on the old Aumil's Part—the Vizier, from his idle Extravagancies ever distressed for ready Money, and allured by Paishee, usually paid here on the first Instalment of an Aumil, has accepted the new Offer, disgraced the old Aumil, though an unexceptionable one, and put in a needy Adventurer, who, if he does any way realize his Increase, must do it by plundering the Country, and sucking the Blood of the Inhabitants. It is evident, that Proceedings like these must destroy all Confidence in Government, and effectually deter any creditable Men, solicitous of performing their public Engagements, and to improve the Country, from taking the Lands. Lastly and principally, in Addition to the foregoing Circumstances, his Excellency's public and private Expences are so inordinate and disproportioned to his Revenues, so ill calculated for any useful Ends, and the Conduct of them entrusted in such improper Hands, his Parasites, and the Ministers of his unworthy Pleasures, that he is perpetually surrounded with clamorous Creditors; and, to get rid of their Importunities, he grants fresh Tuncaws on the Lands, although those he may formerly have given exceed the utmost Amount of their Rents. A great Part of these Creditors consisting of his Excellency's undisciplined Troops, it is but too evident how much an Evil so great in itself, must be increased by so lawless a Rabble being let loose in the Country, who will naturally plunder as they may be able, neither paying any Regard to what may be their just Demand, nor the Mode in which they levy it; hence it has, within my Knowledge,

ledge, frequently happened, that the Troops, which have been stationed with an Aumil for his Protection and Assistance, have put him in Confinement, and not suffered either him or his Officers to meddle with the Collections, until he has satisfied their exorbitant Demands. These united Causes have occasioned the Balances which have fallen so heavily on the Company's and Military Tuncaws; Causes which it has been impossible to obviate, these Tuncaws having been partial Drafts on the Revenues of particular Provinces, where the Vizier's Authority remained in full Force, and where the Resident had no Troops to oppose the Nabob's lawless Rabble. I have been continually representing to his Excellency the Impossibility of the Company's and Military Tuncaws being realized, while he continued granting others, exceeding the actual Revenue of the Provinces. My Remonstrances have, however, proved ineffectual; and as I had no Authority over the Aumils, in opposition to his, the Evils have continued increasing instead of diminishing. Plunged irretrievably, as the Nabob is, in Idleness, Extravagance, and Luxury, it is in vain to expect that he should act, or indeed be able to act, another Year, in a Manner less injurious to the realizing the English Tuncaws, unless I am empowered by the Honourable Board to demand from his Excellency the exclusive Assignments of the whole Revenues of certain Provinces, to an Amount equal to the Demands upon him; with an express Stipulation that the Rents should be wholly paid into my Hands, without any Interference on the Part of his Excellency's Government; so that it shall by no means be allowed to dismiss the Aumils on whom such Assignments are given, unless on a Representation from me that they have failed in their Payments, or that from their Conduct I have Reason to expect such Failure; also that the Troops stationed for the Service of the Collections shall by no means be changed, but at my Instance, in consequence of any Complaints from the Aumils of their Misbehaviour. If the Honourable Board think proper to invest me with Authority to make the above Demands from his Excellency, I think I may venture to assure them, that whatever Balances may be due on the Honourable Company's and the Military Accounts, at the Close of this Year, may be very nearly if not wholly realized in the Course of the next Year; especially if the Honourable Board should also judge proper to authorize me to demand from his Excellency, that only such Troops as may really assist the Collections be stationed in the Provinces assigned me, to the Exclusion of Cavalry, which is not only an useless but a most pernicious Charge on the Country.

In noticing the Accounts which accompany this Letter, I omitted to mention an Abstract of Disbursements to the Vizier's Troops under British Officers, under their respective Heads, from the Beginning of the Establishment to the 28th February 1777, which I have also inclosed for the Information of the Honourable Board.

As the Season for forming the new Settlement is now near at hand, I entreat to be favoured with the Honourable Board's Sentiments and Determination upon the above Subjects as soon as possible, that my Measures may be taken accordingly.

Lucknow,
the 28th June 1777.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

P. 616. 28th June. Ordered, That the Resident be directed to make the necessary Advances to the Military Paymaster of the Troops in the Field, and retain the Amount of One Month's Pay in Advance for the new Brigade; that he remit the Balance of Cash, which may then remain in his Possession, to the Presidency, according to the standing Orders for that Purpose.

Mr. Barwell.—I am of Opinion, that this Government has nothing at all to do with any Debts contracted with by Nabob, but with the Company. I have not the least Objection to any of the Officers, or other Individuals, belonging to the Company, lending their Money to the Nabob; but I object to any Kind of Interposition whatever, in this Government, to force the Nabob to the Payment of such Loans. I move that Mr. Middleton be ordered to strike these Loans out of his Accounts, and to order the Deputy Paymasters to do the same; unless there is some positive Engagement, authorized by the public Minister who is or has been at the Vizier's Court, to take up such Loans on Account of the Nabob, and to pass them in Account between the Company and him.

Mr. Francis.—The Title of the Account in question describes it to be an Account Current between the Nabob and his Troops under British Officers. The Charges, which I suppose are conformable to the Establishment, are stated on One Side; the Receipts, or Means out of which those Charges are defrayed, are stated on the other; among the latter are stated certain Sums supposed to have been lent to the Nabob by British Officers and others, and applied to the Discharge of the Expences of the Military Establishment on the other Side: This cannot properly be called an Account of the Nabob's private Debts. If it can be proved that such Sums were really lent and applied to the Pay of the Troops, it is a public Debt, for which his Treasury must be answerable. I agree with the Governor General in the Enquiries he proposes to make, and in the Order to be given to Mr. Middleton until we are satisfied with the Result of those Enquiries; but I cannot agree with Mr. Barwell, that these Loans ought to be struck out of the Account, if they were borrowed and applied for the Purpose expressed; they belong to this Account, and cannot be struck out of it without Injustice to the Creditors. When we have obtained a List of all the supposed Creditors, with the respective Sums due to them, and the Rate of

of Interest at which the Debts stand, I think we should transmit it to the Court of Directors, that they may see how their Servants have profited in that Service; but I cannot consent that any Money, really lent for public Service, should not be repaid: And, since we have taken the Government of the Country, in Effect, from the Nabob, an Attempt to shift the Debt personally upon him, would be the same Thing with not paying it at all.

Mr. Barwell.—I must speak a few Words by way of Observation to Mr. Francis's Reply. Upon the present Occasion, and upon a very late Instance, Mr. Francis affects noticing, that we have taken the Government of Oude from the Nabob: I know of no particular Change that this Government has undergone since the Nomination of Resident at the Court of Oude of Mr. Bristow was made by Mr. Francis; nor do I know of any Act of the present Resident's, countenanced or not countenanced by this Government, of a Nature so exceptionable and so derogatory of the Authority of the Nabob, as the humiliating Concession the Nabob was forced to sign by Mr. Bristow, touching the Execution of Ragonaut Metre Sircar, his own Subject, and the Manner in which that was insisted upon; but I esteem it the Unhappiness of Mr. Middleton to have held this Office under the Appointment of the Governor General, as it subjected him to the Removal from his Station on the Commencement of the new Government, and may possibly to many Difficulties hereafter, especially as his Restoration is marked by the Recall of Mr. Bristow. I cannot suppose that on the Commencement of the Nabob's Government, when Mr. Bristow was Resident, and when all the Officers of the Nabob's Household were appointed under his Influence; when the Sum of near Fifty Lacs of Rupees was claimed from the Bhegum, and compromised for Thirty; surely at this Time, with the least Attention to the Finances of the Nabob, a Plan might have been struck out and executed which would have amply provided an Establishment for the Civil and Military of his Government; but as the greater the Degree of Irregularity, and the greater the Treasures left to his Dissipation, the greater would be his Means to gratify the Dependants of the Court. The Military Establishment has been left unfounded, his Wealth swallowed up by greedy Dependants, and a Sum of 21 Lacks of Sicca Rupees accumulated, with which the Government will be burthened, if these Loans are not struck out of the Public Accounts, and thrown entirely upon the Nabob. The Revenues of the Suba of Oude are above Crores of Rupees, as stated by Mr. Bristow himself; out of this the Subsidy and the new Establishment, which he is to pay into the Hands of our Resident, may amount to 70 Lacks per Annum; there will then remain for him to dispose at his Pleasure One Core odd Lacks. It could not, therefore, have subjected him to any Difficulty, had the Resident at his Court insisted on his supporting an Establishment he applied for himself, instead of burthening the Government with a Debt to many Individuals, under the Pretext of enabling the Nabob to defray the Charge incurred by their Troops.

Mr. Francis.—As I have not mentioned Mr. Middleton's Name, nor alluded, either directly or remotely, to any Act of his, I presume Mr. Barwell will explain, in proper Time, for what Purpose the present Strictures on Mr. Bristow's Conduct, and the Comparison between his Situation and that of Mr. Middleton, are introduced. The Fact referred to by Mr. Barwell, I must assert, is not candidly stated; Mr. Bristow, at the earnest personal Solicitation of the Nabob, took upon him the Office of Mediator between him and some Battalions of his mutinous Troops, and, at the same Solicitation, pledged his Faith to the Men that their Offence should be forgiven; the Nabob afterwards caused One of them to be executed, without any Form of Trial, or previous Notice to Mr. Bristow.—Mr. Bristow considered himself as aggrieved and dishonoured by this Act. He foresaw, that many bad Consequences might follow, if the Interposition of the English Name, and of the Authority of the Company's Representative, were suffered to be a Mask of Deception; he therefore insisted on an Acknowledgment from the Nabob, that he had violated his personal Faith pledged to him, and that he, Mr. Bristow, was not a Party to it. This is the Fact; whether he did right or not is another Question: If it deserved Censure, it should have received it at the same Time when it happened. I believe myself that it was a just and proper Act, and that it will bear the Test of the strictest Examination.—(a) [Mr. Barwell is pleased to say, that he knows of no particular Change that the Government of Oude has undergone since the Nomination of Resident at the Court of Oude of Mr. Bristow by Mr. Francis.—I said, that we had in Effect taken the Government from the Nabob: I will not put it upon Mr. Barwell to affirm the contrary. The Nabob is a Cypher, and known to be so to all Hindostan. Within these very few Months we have taken his Army from him; we have insisted on his committing the Civil Administration to one particular Person; we have insisted on his dismissing his Favourites; and now Mr. Middleton tells us, that he has taken the Collection of the Revenues of the Doaub and Rohilchund under his own Direction, or to that Effect. I refer to his Letter of the 18th August. I should be glad to know what Branch of the Sovereign Power is really left to the Nabob. As for the rest, I shall content myself with observing, that all the foregoing Acts are subsequent to Mr. Bristow's Recall. Before this happened, he neither had nor could have the Power which Mr. Barwell attributes to him.] I do not mean, however, to enter into a Discussion of his Merits, or those of Mr. Middleton; I consider them as the Instruments of the Board, and not responsible for the Orders they obey.

(a) Vide supra, P. 767.

Mr. Barwell.—My Reason for mentioning Mr. Middleton's Name, is warranted by the concluding Words of Mr. Francis's Reply to my Minute. My contrasting the Conduct of Mr. Bristow, was to shew in the strongest Light how Gentlemen may regard Actions of different Men in different Points of View. Mr. Middleton appears treated under the same Circumstances under which Mr. Bristow acted as Nabob of Oude; and Mr. Bristow, who subjected the Nabob to the most humiliating Condition, and exercised the most arbitrary and despotic Influence over the Nabob, was regarded as the simple Agent of this Government. I desire Mr. Francis will recollect, whether the Army, the Treasures, and the Civil Government, were not much more within the Power of the Resident, to do what he pleased with, during the Time that Mr. Bristow acted, than in the present. It is true that the Civil, Military, and Financiering Department, carried a different Form, which did indeed subject our Resident to very little Responsibility in the Acts of the Nabob, while they allowed his private Influence the utmost Sway. I deny that the Power of the Resident at the Court of Oude is encreased; so far from it, that in the Measures I have approved, I approved them under a Conviction of shackling his Authority, and securing to this Government its just Rights; the more our Resident stands forth entrusted with Securities for the Payment of the Public Money, the less Means he has of perverting those Securities to any other Purpose. For my own Part, I disclaim all Kind of Interference in the Government of Oude, declare I have no Kind of Correspondence with any of the leading Men in the Government, or even any private Gentlemen, who from Station or Trust could be of Use to me in that Light. The Sovereignty of Oude is left unimpaired with the Nabob. If the Recovery of the Debts due to this Government, and the Means of securing so great a Part of the Company's Property, is a Crime, by its being insinuated to take from the Nabob's Sovereignty, it is a Crime which the little Care and Attention of the former Administration in this Country has forced upon the present;—it is a Crime that I shall always regard as a great Happiness to the Company, if it could but procure to them the Payment of the monstrous Debt that is at this Moment outstanding. The Allusion I made to the Interposition of Mr. Bristow, upon a certain Occasion, upon an Examination of the Fact, I am certain will be found to be candid. If I mistake not, Mr. Bristow was deceived, and the Person on whose Behalf he interposed was punished for the Crime of cheating the Sepoys of their Pay—a Crime totally independent of the Mutiny, and I believe it happened Three Months after it.

Mr. Francis.—It is admitted that the Form at least is changed, though the Power is said to be the same with that exercised by Mr. Bristow. He undoubtedly had considerable Influence at the Court of Oude, as the Company's Resident always must have; but it was an Influence obtained by Negotiation, not by direct Power. The Facts are before our Superiors, to whose Judgment I submit. I shall give the Board no further Trouble on this Question, nor perhaps on any other—I am too sensible that it is giving both them and myself a very useless Trouble.

Mr. Barwell.—I must beg leave to be understood by the Word Form, simply the Manner or Mode of conducting the Business, not any Thing relative to the Fundamentals of the Government. I have often heard Mr. Francis's Opinions with much Deference, and shall with Pleasure give that Weight to his Reasonings upon all Occasions, when they are not partially directed in Support or Condemnation of a particular Set of Measures or Men. This is not a simple Profession, I feel what I express.

Resolved, That the following Letter be written to Mr. Middleton.

(EXTRACT.)

Sir,

P. 632. In the Inclosure, N^o 2, which is titled, An Account Current of the Nabob with his Army under British Officers, we observe with Astonishment the enormous Sum of Sicca Rupees 21,76,327 : 14 : 3 standing as a Balance due to the Officers, Paymasters, and others, for Money lent to the Nabob. We cannot pass so vast and irregular a Charge without Examination. In the First Place we do not understand with what Propriety the Nabob's Debts are brought into a public Account of his Military Disbursements. In the Second Place we totally disapprove of Money being lent to the Nabob by any Individuals in the Service of the Company, nor will we suffer the Company's Influence to be misused for the Recovery of such Debts.

We desire you will transmit to us a fair State of the Money actually lent by each of the Persons whose Names are inserted in the above Account of Balances, the Rates of Interest charged on their respective Loans, and the Names of those for whom we suppose Mr. O'Donnel is an Agent; as it appears morally impossible that he could have been possessed of Property to the Amount which stands in his Name, being Sicca Rupees 7,32,205 : 11 : 8.

We also forbid you to make any Payments in discharge of these Bonds, from your Office, without special Orders from us for that Purpose.

(At the End)

We are, &c. &c.

(At the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings.
Rich^d Barwell.
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N° LXXIII.

Book 112. Page 966.

Extract of a Consultation of the 23d December 1779.

Fort William, 23d December 1779.

Secret Department.
Thursday.

(a) [At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,

Richard Barwell,

Phillip Francis,

Edward Wheler,

Esquires.

Sir Eyre Coote absent on a Visit to the different Stations of the Army.

RECEIVED the following Letter from the Commander in Chief.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

The Day before Yesterday I encamped near Allahabad, where the Vizier did me the Honour of a Visit; and Yesterday Morning, in my Way hither, I returned it, and was received by his Excellency with every Mark of Respect and Distinction.

This Morning he called here, and we had some general Conversation, which principally turned upon the Subject of his Attachment to the English, and his Readiness to shew the Sincerity of it upon all Occasions.

It is to be wished we had employed the Influence which such favourable Sentiments must have given us more to the Benefit of the Country and ourselves; but I fear the Distresses which evidently appear on the Face of the one, and the Failure of Revenues to the other, are not to be wholly ascribed to the Vizier's Management.]

Captain Popham has just informed me that his Party is ready to move except the Candahar Horse, which were not arrived. I spoke to the Nabob concerning them this Morning, who assures me they are ready to join him whenever they are demanded; and though he is a Lack and an Half of Rupees in Arrears to them, they make no Objections to marching and receiving the current Pay from us, provided they have Security that the Nabob will discharge this Debt in future; so that you will now, Gentlemen, please to give your final Orders respecting the Movement of this Detachment, which shall be followed by such Military Instructions as I may find necessary to give. However, I wish some further Accounts may come from General Goddard relative to his Situation before those Orders are put in Execution: For if all the flying Reports I hear be true, it may be true, it may be necessary to move a great Part of the Troops here in order to secure the Junction we meditate, as Captain Popham seems sensible that from Delay occasioned by Lateness of the Season the Design is too well known through the Country.

* Sic in Orig.

† Sic in Orig.

Indeed if War is to be continued with the Marattas, others and more consequential Steps must be taken than merely the supplying General Goddard's Army from hence. And I should hope the Gentlemen at Madras have taken into Consideration before this Time the Letter we addressed to them upon that Subject.

I inclose the Copy of a Return I have received from Brigadier General Stibbert, as a convincing Proof that the Golandawze have no Objection to enter into other Corps, either as Sepoys or Lascars, and that you have consequently a Right to expect they will enlist with equal Facility at Calcutta, unless Obstructions are thrown in the Way of my Orders.

Upon a careful Survey of Chunar Ghur, I find myself exceedingly disappointed in it as a Place of Strength; it is by no means such, as in its present State it can only be defended by Musketry; and that to so little Purpose, that I will venture to say, an Army well conducted would not be stopped Four and Twenty Hours by it; but if its natural Advantages are properly attended to, it may at a very moderate Expence be made a Post of great Consequence, where Magazines of all Kinds of Military Stores, so necessary for the supplying of all different Stations, or to answer any Exigencies in these distant Provinces, might be laid up in Security. Captain Gardiner has already laid a Plan before you, which I have inspected, and would recommend to the Board as answering (with some small Alterations, which I mentioned to him and he approved of) every Purpose desired.

The little Fort at Buxar will become entirely useless unless it is kept in repair; and as I think it a Post of great Advantage in many Respects, I should advise its being attended to immediately.

The Estimate is made at Ten Thousand Rupees, but the Sum of Five Thousand would, I should imagine, answer the Purpose at present, and an Allowance of One Hundred Rupees per

(a) Vide supra, P. 767.

[4 M]

Month

Month be sufficient to keep it up afterwards. By what I have seen of Captain Eaton, who commands there, I think he might very properly be entrusted with the Management of this Business, as his Attention to it has already been such as to induce him to be at the Expence of several little Matters himself rather than see them run entirely to Ruin.

Poppa Mow, near Allahabad,
the 11th December 1779.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed)

Eyre Coote.

Resolved, That the following Reply be written to the Commander in Chief.

To Lieut. General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. Commander in Chief.

Sir,

We have been favoured with your Letter of the 11th Instant.

We beg leave to inclose, for your Information, Copy of a Letter which we have just received from General Goddard, under Date the 28th October; and that you may be apprized as early as possible of his further Proceedings, we have directed the Secretary to furnish you with Copies of all the Letters which we may receive from him immediately on their Arrival. With respect to the Expediency of sending Captain Popham's Detachment to reinforce General Goddard's Army, as you will be the best Judge whether it can now reach him in Time to render any effectual Service to the Cause in which he will be engaged, we request that you will order it or not as you shall see necessary.

Fort William,
23d December 1779.

We are, &c. &c.

Warren Hastings.

P. Francis.

Edward Wheler.

A P P E N D I X, N° LXXIV.

Book 132. Page 6.

TRANSlation of a Newspaper, giving an Account of the Transactions of the Royal Durbar, dated 26 Shawwal. Received 1st January, 1777.

Intelligence arrived that Timur Shah had sent Simpur Shawer, at the Head of a good Army, with Directions to throw a Bridge, with all possible Expedition, over the River Atuk, and that Timur Shah himself was already in the Field, intending to begin his March towards the said River as soon as the Bridge should be finished.

An Arzee from Zabitta Khan, accompanying a Letter from Timur Shah, was presented for his Majesty's Perusal within the Mahul. Five Subahs of Hindostan are under the Dominion of the English; on one Side are the Infidel Sykes, Nijuff Khan, whom you, my Brother, raised from the Dust, has also possessed himself of another Soubah. A Remnant of Mahometanism was left in Rohilcund; Sujah Dowlah, an Heretic, made himself Master of that Country, and expelled all the Mussulmen; yet you, my dear Brother, remained an idle Spectator in the Fort of Dehli. God willing, set your Heart at rest; notwithstanding the Connection which Zabitta Khan has formed with the Infidel Sykes, and they transmit Arzies to me, I place no Confidence in these Infidels; I proposed to you a Plan for settling the Affairs of Cashmere, that you should cross the River Atuck, and enter Cashmere by the Mountains, and reduce it under your Authority; and I wrote to the Inhabitants of Futrah and Buckrah, and to the Balochies in the Neighbourhood of Sinda, praising them in the highest Terms for their good Conduct in not suffering the Infidel Sykes to make themselves Masters in their Country, and telling them that they might expect to see me very shortly in that Quarter, at the Head of a brave Army, to punish the Infidel Sykes, and that it was my Intention to pass from thence into Hindostan, through the Country of the Rajahs; that they should be ready with an Army of Mussulmen to accompany me, and that we would jointly with my Brother Shah Allum bring to condign Punishment the rebellious in every Part of

† Sicin Orig. Hind †.

Indeed our Dignity and Honour are one; set your Mind at Ease, and consider me as absolutely arrived. (a) [It is well known that the Dominions of Asoph ul Dowlah extend to within Three Days Journey of Dehli, and that the English are Masters of his Country, and he himself a mere Spectator of what is acted therein.] Why do you not, my Brother, support Cossim Ally Khan? It is said that he resides within Three Days Journey of Dehli, and nevertheless has not yet been admitted to your Presence. He is a Victim of the English Arms, and it would be political to keep him at your Court; he is, moreover, a Man of Abilities. By the Favour of God, now

(a) Vide supra, P. 768.

that I am coming to Dehli, I shall continue there some Years and completely regulate the Affairs of all Sides of Hind*.

* Sic in Orig.

Copy of the Answer which His Majesty returned to Timur Shah.

This is your Fifth Letter, but it is Matter of Surprize that you have so repeatedly written your Intention of coming into these Parts, and that we are nevertheless still kept in the greatest Anxiety for your Arrival: You truly observe that our Dignity and Honour are as one, and that our Dominions are in the Hands of our Servants.

The Want of an Army and the Disagreement amongst our own Nobles, have obliged us to retire to Dehli, having no Hope but in the Assistance which we look for from you, our Brother. The Soubah of Dhakah, the Soubah of Behar, and the whole of Bengal, are in the Possession of the English.—Moreover, by the Persuasions of Sujah ul Dowlah, they have traitorously with-held from us, ever since our Arrival at the Capital, the Trifle which they stipulated for the Support of our Household, viz. Illahabad, and also the Tribute they engaged to pay us.

(a) [Sujah ul Dowlah, by the Influence of the English, even took possession for himself of the Province of Illahabad; and his Son the Nabob Afoph ul Dowlah being immersed in Voluptuousness, the Soubah of Illahabad, and even of Oude, are in Reality under the Dominion of the English.]

A small Remnant of Mahometanism was left in Rohileund; their Country also, which is not less than a Soubah, is apparently under Afoph ul Dowlah, but the English are in fact the Masters of it, for Afoph ul Dowlah is absolutely incapable of Business; thus undoubtedly there are Five Soubahs under the English Government.]

With respect to your Recommendation of Meer Cassim Ally Khan, many Difficulties would arise from our inviting him at this Season to our Presence; we have not however sent him away, he now resides within Three Days Journey of our Capital.—By the Favour of God, when you our Brother shall honour Dehli with your Royal Presence, he shall most undoubtedly be sent for. There is indeed no Dependance to be placed on the Engagements of the Infidel Syks, In whatever Manner you can effect it, come with an Army of Belouchies by the way of the Hills, about Futtah and Bhakrah, and passing Mulsana proceed through the Country of the Rajahs, if by any Accident you cannot come in Person, send a veteran Army under the Command of some Nobleman of Distinction, into these Parts, with the utmost Expedition: On no Account neglect or delay this. We are prevented sending you any of the Productions of this Country, on account of those lawless Banditti, the Infidel Syks; but where so sincere and perfect a Friendship is established in our Hearts there is the less Necessity for Presents to prove it.

Abdulaid Khan sent his Majesty's Letter in an Arzee from himself, and sent it by Shah Abdul Ullah to Timur Shah.

The Substance of his Arzee was as follows:

His Majesty is anxiously desirous of your Arrival—I am also your Servant, and cannot express the Earnestness of my Desire to pay you my Respects. Since I first heard of your advancing your Standard towards these Parts, I have been employed Night and Day in Prayers that you may speedily arrive victorious in Hindostan. It causes me the greatest Regret that I cannot pay my Respects to you in Person at the River Atuck, but the unsettled State of Affairs in Hindostan prevents the Possibility of it. Enemies have sprung up in every Quarter and seized on the Dominions of the Empire; Rebellion prevails in every Part, all Allegiance is thrown off: Doubtless you have learnt this from the Public Papers, and there is no Hope of restoring the Affairs of the Empire except by your Presence.

Abdulaid Khan ordered 500 R^s to the Meer Bahur for the Purpose of erecting the Bridge, and gave strict Orders that the greatest Expedition should be employed to get it finished.

Abdulaid Khan ordered Bahram Kooly Khan to send his Tents on Camels to the other Side of the River Jummun.

Yesterday Afternoon the Nabob Abdulaid Khan received Letters from Bow Niamut Sing, also an Arzee from Roy Mochram, from the Army of Nijuff Khan, mentioning that the Nabob Nijuff Khan came before the Fort of Bifwa, and demanded that whatever Tribute they had been accustomed to pay to Soorje Mull Jaut, and others of that Nation, they should transfer to him, and that he would make no further Demand on them.

(a) Vide supra, P. 768.

A P P E N D I X, N° LXXV.

Book 102. Page 44.

From Fize Ullah Khan. Received 13th February.

I TRANSMITTED to my trusty Vackeel Roy Buktawur Sing, an Account of the Calumnies of my Enemies, respecting the Extent of this small Tract of Country, the Gift of the English, and many other false Assertions and Accusations which they brought against me, to be by him related to you; and it is with the most sincere Pleasure and Satisfaction of Mind I learn from him, that on his representing these Matters to you, you were graciously pleased to speak to him in Terms of Encouragement, telling him, that I must religiously adhere to my Engagements, and that no one should give me Trouble on account of the pretended Extent of my Country, or the other Charges alleged against me; and further, desiring that I would transmit particular Accounts of the Affairs of this Quarter, which would be considered as a Proof of my Attachment to yourself and the Company. I am truly grateful for these kind Assurances, and offer up my Prayers to the Almighty, that he will reward you by long preserving you under his Protection, in the Enjoyment of the Dignity you now hold, and of every Blessing.

In a steady Adherence to my Word and Engagements, I view my own Advantage both here and hereafter, it being a Duty strictly inculcated by the Precepts of my holy Religion. By the Blessing of God, whilst I live, I will never deviate in any Degree from them, and will ever continue obedient to your Will. Being firmly assured of this, let not your Excellency regard my Representations in the Light of a Man influenced by worldly Motives, for I have no View but that of acting in a Manner satisfactory to your Excellency and the Company; and will pursue such a Line of Conduct as shall gain me your utmost Confidence. My Fidelity shall be worthy of Praise and Applause.

I am hopeful that your Excellency will regard me as a Dependant of the Company, and one who is, on every Occasion, submissive to your Pleasure.

Enclosure in the above.

Zabita Khan, defeated by his Majesty and the Nabob Nejif Khan, retired to the District of Sahrn, under the Dominion of the Seiks, and having got together a Body of 5 or 6000 Cavalry, returned and ravaged the Villages in the Neighbourhood of Delhi, and is now shifting from Place to Place in the Districts of Sahruppore, Merut, &c. within the Doab.

Nejif Cooley Khan has put the Fort of Sahrn in a State of complete Defence, and retired within it.

Nejif Khan has surrounded the Fort of Cumhare, and opened his Batteries against it.

Row Pertaub Sing, the Chief of Majhares, has revolted from Nejif Khan, and strengthened himself in the Fort of Aloor.

The Forces of the South, or Deccan, are engaged in Hostilities with Ranna Chatter Sing.

(a) [This Country of Cutthar, which formerly depended on the Rohilla States, and which I consider as now appertaining to the Company, was very populous and flourishing; but since the Commencement of the Nabob Vizier's Government, the Farmers appointed by his Ministers have desolated the Country; its Situation is at present very ruinous; Thousands of Villages, formerly populous, are now utterly deserted, and no Trace is left of them. I have already written to Roy Buktawur Sing, a full Account of the Tyranny and Oppression exercised by the Farmers, to be communicated to you. The constant Revenue of a Country depends on the Care of its Rulers to preserve it in a flourishing State.

I have been induced to make the Representation by my Attachment to the Interest of the Company, for otherwise it is no Concern of mine.

Should these Oppressions continue One or Two Years longer, and the Rulers take no Measures to put a stop to them, the whole Country will be a Desert.]

(a) Vide supra, P. 768.

A P P E N D I X, N^o LXXVI.

Book 80. Page 321.

Extract of a Consultation of the 21st April 1783.Fort William, 21st April 1783.At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,Edward Wheler,
John Macpherson, } Esquires.
John Stables,

Sir Eyre Coote gone to Fort Saint George.

From Hyder Beg Khawn to the Honourable the Governor General: Received
March 28th, 1783.

Usual Introduction.

AT the Beginning I was raised by the Hand of your Favour, and from that Period to the present, you have uniformly protected my Honour, and by your Countenance conferred Respectability upon me. Assisted by such Patronage and Support, and deeming my Fidelity and Attachment to the Company, and to the Nabob Vizier, as Duties which admitted of no Distinction or Separation, I have, as is well known to you, unremittingly persevered in exerting my Services for the Benefit of both Sarcars.

At this Period, and for some Time past, various Circumstances and Events have come to pass, which, in consequence of strict Injunctions, that no one shall presume to inform you of the State of Affairs here, my Apprehensions have hitherto deterred me from communicating; hoping at the same Time, that you might learn them from public Report, and that the necessary Remedies would be applied; or that Mr. Bristow would himself adopt more favourable Dispositions.— As neither of these Events has happened, I see no Remedy or Expedient whatever, except in a Representation to you of all that has passed; and am therefore necessitated to make this Communication.

In consequence of the Receipt of your frequent and iterated Informations and Declarations, both to his Highness and to me, by Letters immediately from yourself, and also through the Medium of Major Palmer, who returning from Cawpore did personally, at various Interviews, and repeatedly through the Medium of others, communicate your Sentiments, respecting Obedience to the Directions, and Attention to the Satisfaction, of Mr. Bristow; declaring that in the firmest Reliance on his Conduct, you had vested him with ample Powers in the Arrangement and Regulation of the Nuvvaub's Affairs, and as your chosen and select Friend had appointed him to the Execution of this Office; that we should not deviate in the minutest Degree from his Directions, or in the smallest Point neglect or disregard his Pleasure; and that we should pay the same Attention to his Satisfaction as we would to yours. In consequence of the foregoing, as his Highness and myself regard an implicit Respect and Obedience to your Advice and Directions as the first and only Objects of our Attention; therefore, agreeably to your Commands communicated by Letter, and by Major Palmer, I have in every Particular obeyed the Directions of Mr. Bristow, from the Hour of his Arrival down to the present Moment.

Papers which he demanded I have delivered, contrary to the Pleasure of the Vizier, in no Point whatever have I been deficient in Obedience and Submission. Whatever he has directed, on whatever Subject, I have considered a Compliance with his Directions as Obedience to your Commands, and without Difficulty or Hesitation have fulfilled them. Volumes would be insufficient to contain the Particulars on this Ground; to relate them circumstantially is therefore impracticable, and you must already be well and fully informed on the Subject, as many of the Gentlemen residing here are perfectly acquainted with most of the Circumstances. Notwithstanding this entire and implicit Obedience and Attendance on his Will, every Mark of Attention, and every Instance of Support, which you, in your Solicitude for the Happiness and Well-being of his Highness, and from your Regard for the Honour and Respectability of his Ministers, have always and uniformly shewn, and which the Gentlemen heretofore appointed to this Office, in Obedience to your Pleasure, were wont to exhibit, have been totally neglected and disregarded by Mr. Bristow. The first Order that he gave on his Arrival was, that I should deliver up my Papers to him. He examined them, and after an Interval of some Days, declared that he was to take all the Affairs of this Country, all the Officers, Household Establishments, &c. &c. and all the Troops in the Service of his Highness, under his own immediate Management, and make the Disbursements to each with his own Hand; that as the Military Expences, those of the Household, of the Jagheerdars and Tunkawdars, appeared to be very considerable, an Addition to the Ways and Means would be

wanting, and therefore I must give 25 Lacks of Rupees from my own private Property, to enable him to pay the Troops, the Household Establishments, Jagheerdars, &c. I represented to him, that from the moderate Ruffoom granted and confirmed to us, under the Sign Manual of his Highness, I had annually advanced more or less to the Nuvvaub Vizier, in Proportion to his Necessities; and that what remained had been disbursed in defraying my own necessary Expences; that the Accounts respecting the Ruffoom, from my first Appointment to the Neabut, were forthcoming, which he might examine. He replied, that Accounts were useless; that I had accumulated great Wealth; if I would give the Sum he had mentioned, it was well; if not, he would, by a Change in the Office of Neabut, find Means to procure the Money. I asked him, Whether the Money could be procured by making that Change? He replied in the Affirmative; and I retired from his Presence.

By One of his Friends I afterwards sent him the following Message:—That the Neabut, and the Respectability which I possessed, were the Gifts of the Governor General; that his Highness, with his usual Benevolence towards his Servants, had shewn me Favour; and that to the present Time I had not been wanting or deficient in my Duty to either Sircar; that as he, Mr. Bristow, had been induced, at the Instigations of my Enemies, to make the preceding Declarations, if he was really and positively determined, in consequence of such Advice, to dismiss me from my Office, it was well, I would retire with my Family to Calcutta. His Friend replied by Message, that what he, Mr. Bristow, had said, had proceeded from the Impulse of a violent Temper, worked upon by the Advice of several mischievously-disposed Persons; and that it would in the End subside. I returned for Answer, that I would wait upon Mr. Bristow the next Day, and never quit him, Day or Night, until I had succeeded in removing the Idea which he entertained respecting my Wealth. With this Intention I waited upon him on the following Morning: What Conversation had passed between him and his Friend I know not; but immediately on my Arrival at his House, he sent me a Message, adjuring me to lay aside all Appearances of Anger, as inconsistent and improper; and proposing that we should meet, and confer together upon Affairs as usual.

Deeming it in every Respect necessary to obey, I conducted myself as he had desired; and, without entering upon the Subject, delivered to him the Accounts, written at large, of the Receipts of Ruffoom for the last Six Years; observing that the Country and the Aumils, both those in and those out of Employment, were forthcoming, and that he might oppose and compare these with their Accounts. He replied, that at all events Money must be raised. I answered, that I should not have been backward, if the Means had been in my Possession.

After the preceding Affair, he brought forward the Business respecting the stationing of the Regiments, saying, that I must procure a Shoccah to be written by his Highness on that Subject. I observed, that it would be necessary to communicate the Matter to the Navaub Vizier, and obtain his Consent. At first he agreed, and said he would speak to his Highness on the Subject. After some Days employed in Conferences on this Business, deeming it improper to mention it to the Navaub, he told me that it was altogether unnecessary; complained at the same Time, that on all Occasions I was wont to introduce the Name of the Vizier, demanding my Reasons for so doing. I replied, that every Measure which was carried into Execution without the Vizier's Knowledge must ultimately draw the Displeasure of both Parties upon me. He asserted the contrary, saying, he had it in Command from the Governor and Gentlemen of the Council, to act as he should deem proper, without waiting to inform the Nabob, or allowing his Measures to depend on his Highness's Pleasure or Displeasure, and ordered me to cause the Shoccah to be written.

As I consider his Highness's Well-being and Prosperity to be promoted by my Attachment to the Company, and esteeming it a Duty, in obedience to your Commands, to obey Mr. Bristow, I thought it improper to say any Thing further to him on the Subject; and therefore I did as he had directed, and without the Vizier's Knowledge caused the Shoccah to be written, and delivered it to Mr. Bristow. In the same Manner, from the Apprehension of suffering Disgrace, I was induced to write and deliver to him, by his Orders, several other Shoccahs, without his Highness's Knowledge. At length the Vizier obtained Information of these Particulars, and I fell under his Displeasure. Still considering my Duty to the Company's Sircar, and my Duty to his Highness as inseparable from each other, and looking up to you for Favour and Protection, I continued to exert myself as usual.

The preceding was followed by an Order from Mr. Bristow, to make out and deliver to him an Account of the Expences of the Nuvvaub's Kitchen, Horses, Elephants, Camels, &c. &c. I represented that he had never, during his former Residency, demanded these Papers, nor had they ever been demanded by either of the Gentlemen who succeeded him; and that if I should now presume to deliver them without his Highness's Consent, he would certainly resent it. To which Mr. Bristow replied, In every Business you still introduce the Name of his Highness—it will not be well for you; I have Orders to take possession of all Papers. Without Remedy I delivered to him the Accounts above-mentioned. He then demanded the Military Accounts; and those also I delivered. This was followed by an Order to write, and send to him, Muster Rolls of the Troops, both the Mootaiya-neh and those attending the Presence. I represented to him, that he had already taken from me the whole of the Revenue Accounts; that a full Statement of the Mootaiya-neh was included therein. He replied, that I must write and deliver separate Muster Rolls of the Troops to him.

I requested a Respite of a few Days for this Purpose. He answered, No—that would be improper; that the Mootasudees must be sent to his House, and write there. Accordingly, he gave Orders to Mr. Cooper to assemble them there, and there they continued, in the Style of Prisoners, writing from Sun-rise till Nine at Night, for the Space of Seven or Eight Days. When the Register of Muster Roll was finished, Mr. Bristow ordered Four thousand Horse and Seven thousand Foot of the Mootaiyaneh to be discharged; saying, that if the Aumils should have Occasion for more Troops, he had sent for Fifteen thousand Stands of Arms from Calcutta—he would raise Sepoys; and in lieu of the Troops, he would send those Sepoys entertained by himself to the Aumils. I replied, that he was Master, and possessed of supreme Power—he was to act as he thought proper. Some * after he told me, that the Arms which he had sent for from Calcutta were not arrived; that on the Commencement of the Year he should set on Foot an Establishment here for the repairing and making of Arms, and raise Troops, as he had said before. It was now become necessary for me to approve and acquiesce, with entire Submission, in every Thing which he was pleased to say or direct.

* Sic in Orig.

Mr. Bristow now declared, that a Treasurer and Comptroller must be appointed to the Navaub's Household. This Measure he at first proposed to his Highness through the Medium of other Persons: At last he himself visited the Navaub, and on this Occasion communicated to his Highness certain Arrangements, implying Advice or Proposals for my utter Expulsion from Office. To which the Navaub replied, "On a former Occasion I was prevailed upon by your Counsels to adopt a Conduct similar to that which you now recommend towards Mochtaur-u-Dowlah, and afterwards you yourself stood forth to aid and protect him—What are your real Intentions now?" Mr. Bristow replied, that his Highness might set his Heart at Ease with respect to him; that he would be a Surety, and would give an Engagement in Writing, under his Seal, that on this Occasion no Protection or Assistance should be afforded to his Highness's Ministers on the Part of the English; that his Highness, in changing the said Ministers, and substituting others, might take whatever Steps he thought proper.

As the Navaub did not acquiesce in this Measure, but on the contrary made Objections to the Appointments of Treasurer and Comptroller, Mr. Bristow applied to and directed me to prevail upon his Highness to make those Appointments. Agreeably to his Orders, I waited upon and made the necessary Representations to the Navaub, who in Reply said, "Mr. Bristow, the Day before Yesterday, declared to me, that Hyder Beg Khawn should have nothing to do in these Affairs—after what Manner was it possible to him to communicate this Message to you?" I answered, that, except by the Directions of Mr. Bristow, I could not have brought the Message. His Highness commanded me to return to Mr. Bristow, and to represent to him, in Terms the most forcible, that he Mr. Bristow could obtain no Benefit by the Appointments of Treasurer and Comptroller; but that those Appointments would reflect Disgrace and Contempt upon his Highness, since it would become apparent that the Vizier possessed no Authority whatever, even over his Household Establishments, Domestics, and Beasts of Carriage and Burden; to ask him why he thus persecuted and distressed him—adding, "The little which falls to my Lot, even that he will not allow me to eat in Peace and Quietness." This Declaration was accompanied with Tears of Anguish.

I delivered his Highness's Message to Mr. Bristow, and represented to him all that had passed, and the State of Mind in which he was. Mr. Bristow replied, that with respect to the Navaub's crying, such Tricks and Artifices were of no Avail with him. That the Navaub knew him well—knew him to be that Mr. Bristow who always did that which he had said and declared he would do; that he should do so on the present Occasion: That he had laboured hard for Six Years; that the Gentlemen in Europe would have appointed him to a Seat in the Supreme Council, but he had refused it, he had been labouring to obtain this Office—the Government of this Country; that all People, and all his Friends, had told him he would never obtain it. Yet at last he was come, and he had positive Orders to act in every Respect as he should think best; that he was possessed of full and complete Authority; that he should cause the Treasurer and Comptroller to be appointed this Year, and from the Beginning of the next he would take the total Revenue or Treasury of the whole Country into his own Hands, and would himself issue in Specie such Sums as should be necessary; that such Expences for Elephants, Horses, &c. were extravagant Expences; the Number of Domestics was immoderate; and that there was more Victuals than was necessary dressed in the Navaub's Kitchen; that he would not permit or suffer such Expences. I asked Mr. Bristow, if I was to communicate what he had said to the Navaub? Yes, he replied, and that I should tell his Highness what he had said in plain Terms; that he also would go Face to Face, and tell him so. Accordingly, at the End of Two Days, he came to the Navaub, and desired him to make the Appointments of Treasurer and Comptroller; adding, that they were Points which he never would give up, that his Orders from the Gentlemen of the Council were peremptory.

His Highness replied, "If you have peremptory Orders on this Subject, give to me a written Copy of those Orders; my Seal is forthcoming, take it, and do by Force whatever you think proper. I will shut up the Doors of my House, and there I will sit, and seclude myself from all Society."

Mr. Bristow replied, that he would give him a written Copy of the Orders from the Gentlemen of the Council; and with regard to his Seal, which he offered to send, he might send it.

For

For Two Days after the preceding Conversation, the Navvaub sent his Seal by the Molavy along with me, to Mr. Bristow; in consequence of which, Mr. Bristow said, that if the Navvaub thought proper, he would act as he (Mr. Bristow) had desired, and in that Case himself affix his Seal to the Shoccahs; if not, he would not allow the Business to depend upon the Navvaub's Seal, he would send Letters under his own Seal to the Aumils, directing them to transmit the Money to him, and would keep the Treasury in his own Hands.

The having wrote those Letters is mentioned by Mr. Bristow in his Letter to me (vide Copy, N^o 4); to such a Degree has he depressed and degraded the Nuvvaub! The Conversations which have passed, and an Account of the Oppressions exercised towards his Highness, will be made known to you by his Letter. When the Nuvvaub made Objections to the Appointments of Treasurer and Comptroller, grounded on the Indignity and Contempt which those Appointments would bring upon him, Mr. Bristow directed his Suspicions towards me, and wrote me a Letter, to which I replied. Copies of both Letters are submitted to your Inspection (vide Copies, N^o 4 and 5); thence my Culpability or Innocence, together with Mr. Bristow's Declarations respecting my Dismission from Office, and other Particulars, will be made known to you. As my Letter in Reply contained a Matter of Fact Recapitulation of all that had passed, Mr. Bristow did not reply to or contradict it.

The next Time I waited upon him, he proposed that we should be reconciled to each other. I said that I was obedient to his Pleasure; that I had not hitherto been wanting in Obedience, and that in future I should not; but that Kindness on his Part was also necessary. He replied, that Reconciliation on his Part would depend upon my not having wrote to the Governor General any Information of what was passing here. I replied, that I had nothing to do with writing Accounts of what passed here; but that those Things which he had done, and those which he intended to do, were known to People of all Descriptions in this City. That Mirza Ismael Beg, who was his Counsellor and Manager, had published them to every one, and that People spoke of them without Reserve to each other. Mr. Bristow answered, that he had never mentioned any Thing on these Subjects to Ismael Beg. I said, "If that be the Case, why does he presume to tell the People that you will turn out the Navvaub's Aumils, and appoint Aumils of your own? Many to whom he has made this Declaration are ready to bear witness to the Truth of it." On hearing this, he coldly replied, that he had never said so; for as Ismael Beg had propagated these Reports agreeable to Mr. Bristow's Inclinations, he did not think it proper to call him to any Account for them.

Such is Mr. Bristow's Disposition, that he outwardly professes and caresses, while in Reality he is endeavouring to expel me from my Office, and then frequently denies or contradicts his own Declarations. In the Representation which I have made, I have not, in any One Instance, deviated from the Truth; and it is a positive Proof of the Reality of many of the Particulars, that Mr. Bristow did not reply to those which are stated in my Answer to his Letter; but at our next Interview assumed Appearances of Affability and Good-will. All Persons of Rank and Condition in this City are fully acquainted with the foregoing Circumstances. The absolute Power assumed by Mr. Bristow in the Affairs of this Surcar is arrived at such a Pitch, that to consult the Pleasure of the Navvaub, or to advise with me in the Conduct of Affairs, are Circumstances which he totally disregards. Thus the Appointment of Mahommed Beg, a Trooper under Mirza Aboe Tulib, the Intimate of Mr. Johnson, to the Sezawully of Furruckabad, by the Removal of Mahomud Syed Kawn, and through the Interposition of Ismael Beg, which some Time since took place, is a Circumstance known to all Mankind. I represented to Mr. Bristow, that his Highness did not approve of the Appointment; but my Representation was disregarded, and he positively obliged me to write and deliver to him a Shoccah appointing Mahomud Beg. In the same Manner he has resolved, and intends to send out Sezawuls from himself to all the Mhalauts. He moreover, on all Occasions, both in private and in public, declares, and has repeatedly said the same to me, that at the Commencement of the ensuing Year he will turn out all the Navvaub Vizier's Aumils, and appoint Aumils of his own; that he will order the whole of the Revenues to be paid in to him; and that he will issue to the Navvaub in Specie, with his own Hand, what he himself may think necessary for his Highness's Expences; and that he will not suffer the Authority of this Sircar to remain in a single Mahaul. He frequently says, "Why does the Navvaub keep so many Elephants and Horses? Why are such Quantities of Provisions dressed in his Kitchen? Such Numbers of Domestic animals are unnecessary; I will curtail the whole."

With respect to us, who are your Dependents, and the Ministers of his Highness, our Credit and executive Authority in all Affairs is utterly annihilated. Like the Household Servants of Mr. Bristow, who are Day and Night attending his Commands; yet even by this Conduct he will not be prevailed upon to govern with Candour and Complacency: Notwithstanding all that we do, our Hours are filled with unremitting Alarms for the Safety of our Honour. We have no Resource, but in your Benevolence; no Prospect of Redress, but from your Equity and Justice. Impelled by the most urgent Necessity, his Highness has written to you a Narrative of his Situation; and I, your devoted Servant, have thus represented all that has passed under my Observation, to the present Time, without Addition or Diminution, that we, the Ministers, may not hereafter be deemed guilty of Neglect, in withholding the necessary Information of the present State of Things here. The Happiness and Prosperity of the Navvaub depend upon your Favour

Favour and Kindness; our Honour and Stability on your Bounty and Support. Whatever may be your Determination in behalf of the Surcar, it will be received with Joy and Respect. Deeming it a Duty to make this Representation, I have thus laid it before you. It was heretofore the established Custom with the Gentlemen appointed to superintend the Company's Affairs at this Court, to take Jaueauds to the Amount of the Company's Demand, and to leave the Balance of Revenue, arising from the Remainder of the Country, at the Disposal of his Highness; in consequence of which, more or less was forthcoming to the Tunkawdars, Jagheerdars, and Huzzoory Troops, and for the Expences of the Navvaub's Household Establishments, Elephants, Horses, Camels, &c. In the present Year, Mr. Bristow, after taking the Company's Jaueaud, gave Orders, that from the Remainder of the Revenues of this Country, no Money should be issued to any Person whatever: That, having appointed a Treasurer and Comptroller, he would call in the Monies, and direct the Disbursements himself; in consequence of which, to the present Period, no Subsistence whatever has been received by the Tunkawdars, Jagheerdars, Hindostan Troops, or People employed in the Offices of Government, and they are one and all calling out for Redress and Justice. Such is the Situation of Things here, that all Mankind are reduced to a State of Despair by the Hand of Mr. Bristow.

(a) [We, the Ministers, owe our present Stations to your Bounty. His Highness also is devoted to your Pleasure in all Respects; and from the Interchange of Turbans between you and the late Nabob, he considers you as the Brother of his Father. Whatever may be your Pleasure in Behalf of his Highness, and with respect to the Well-government of this Country, which in a peculiar Manner appertains to you, his Highness does in no Respect whatever object; whatever Directions you may give, those Directions he will obey.]

I, from the Kindness and Affection which you bear towards his Highness, you shall please to confer upon him discretionary Powers for the Discharge of the Company's Demands, whatever may be the Sum stated by Mr. Bristow to you as payable and to be paid in the Course of the current Year, his Highness, on receiving Information of the Amount, is ready and willing, with such Powers, to discharge the same; and we, the Ministers, in obedience to your Pleasure, and strengthened and supported by you, will at all Events raise the necessary Supplies for the Payment thereof: And for the ensuing Year, agreeably to such Plan or System as you may determine upon for the Payment of the current Demand, with discretionary Powers to his Highness, we will take Measures for the Payment of the same in such Manner, that under the Favour of God, and under your Protection, the Sums payable to the Company's Sircar shall be punctually received. By such a System, your Fame and the Fame of the English People shall extend throughout this Empire; and due Regard to your controlling Power, Submission and Obedience to your Orders, though secretly operating, shall be so firmly established, as shall afford you ample Cause for Satisfaction. The Success of these Proposals depends upon your Favour: With you it must rest to form such a Plan for the Payment of the Company's Demands, as may be consistent with the Honour and the Dignity of the Nabob Vizier; and whatever Mode you may please to point out, with the Blessing of God, agreeably thereto your Pleasure shall be fulfilled, without the smallest Deviation. Through God's Favour, your Knowledge and Experience are celebrated among Men; you are the Support and Protector of your Friends, and Affairs of every Description are familiar to your Penetration. It is apparent, that in case his Highness's Authority shall be restored, Bankers, Merchants, Friends, and Connexions—all will be filled with Confidence. Looking forward to future Benefits, every one will consider his Difficulties as Objects of Indifference or Satisfaction. The Payment of the Company's Demands, and the Fulfilment of your Pleasure, will be the First Objects of their Views and Wishes. No Man will complain of Hardships, but in the Expectation of future Prosperity, one and all with Gratitude acknowledge your Goodness, and cheerfully submit to every possible Saving, for the Purpose of discharging the Debt to the Company. With respect to these Arrangements, whatever may be your Pleasure will be proper and just, and our Obedience is unlimited. Redress and Protection in Behalf of his Highness, from the Hand of Mr. Bristow, under whom the most unbounded Oppression is experienced, peculiarly depend upon your Benevolence. Whatever may appear to you most proper, let us be favoured with your Orders, and they shall be obeyed.

Concludes as usual.

Memorandum. The Navvaub Vizier and Hyder Beg Khaun declare, that disgraceful as it is held amongst Mahommudans of their Rank to prove Facts upon Oath, they will submit to it, with respect to the Contents of the preceding Narratives, if the Governor General and Council require it.

Extract from a Letter from the Governor General to Hyder Beg.

The First is this, to show how thin the Veil is by which you attempt to cover this Policy, and of course to convince you that I shall receive and construe every Declaration, however made to me from the Navvaub, and every Letter written in his Name, tending to destroy or lessen the Friendship subsisting between us, as your Declaration, as your Letter: The 2d is, That as I do not so much ascribe these Artifices to you as to the evil Counsels and Encouragements

(a) Vide supra, P. 770.

which you have lately received from other Persons, whose Names I need not mention, you may see and know on what Terms you may expect hereafter to retain that Friendship and Support which I have hitherto given you. For the rest I refer you to Mr. Bristow, to whom, both verbally and in Writing, I have communicated every Tittle of my Sentiments, Intentions, and Expectations upon this Subject.

Answer from Hyder Beg Khan to Mr. Bristow.

I have received your Favour; agreeably to your Commands I will make the Representation what he may please to say in Reply. The Letters to the Aumils I will write and deliver to you, agreeably to your Orders. You are pleased to say, "That from your Reliance on me you have refrained hitherto. That if, possessing an entire Authority and Power in the Surcor of the Vizier, I declare that he refuses to attend to my Representations, the worst Consequences are to be apprehended therefrom to me, inasmuch as I am the Deputy of the Nuvvaub, possessing unlimited Authority,—yet represent and lay before him Measures of Importance, and am unable to obtain his Assent to them. That whenever the Confidence of the Vizier is withdrawn from me, and necessary Measures can no longer be carried into Execution, the Business is at an End."—Although to reply to these Particulars of your Pleasure is to deviate from the Respect due from the Obedient; yet when, without Cause and without Fault, the Hour of Crimination arrives, to represent the real State of Things becomes unavoidable. (a) [My Power and Authority in the Surcar of his Highness is the Gift of the Governor General. And I have hitherto received the Support and Assistance of the Gentlemen in Power here; regardless of the Enmity of People at this Court, and contemning their Animosity, I have continued to do my Duty; and in Return for faithful Services I have been included in the Objects of the Governor General's Favour. From you I hoped for an Increase of Support and Assistance, of Credit and of Power. It must have proceeded from a Change in my own Fortune, and not from any Deficiency of Favour on your Part, that my Representations, by the Efforts of Enemies, have been rendered ineffectual.

From the Moment of your Arrival, I have not in any Manner whatever been deficient in Obedience; but have in every Business, and without Hesitation, fulfilled your Commands, of whatever Nature they might be; as in the important Business respecting the Regiments at Futty Gurr, the Execution of which you were pleased to direct should not be suspended by Attention to the Nabob's Permission, or by the Necessity of informing him thereof: In the same Manner in every Business whatever, on which I have received your Orders, at whatever Time received, and whatever the Nature of them, I have paid the most implicit Obedience to those Orders, on the Instant. From my first Appointment to the Neabut, I have been enabled to conduct the Affairs of both Surcars, which I have ever considered as one and the same, by the Assistance and Support of the Gentlemen here, and have on all Occasions acted in Obedience to their Directions. And thus I have repeatedly repeatedly represented to you, that on Condition of Support and Assistance, I would execute all your Commands; and that in the Affairs of the Company I was ready to fulfil the Commands of the Governor General, those of the Gentlemen of the Council, and your Pleasure, without Hesitation or Evasion, at the Hazard of my Life, inasmuch as I consider my own Interest and Prosperity as depending thereon.

When you formerly spoke to me respecting the Toorksuwaurs, and the Household Establishments of the Nuvvaub Vizier, I then informed you, that I never had any Concern in the Management of those Establishments—that this Circumstance was known to the whole World, that they were under the Direction of the Vizier's own People—and that he never would voluntarily consent to the Measure. You told me in Reply, "That the Governor General's Orders were to be obeyed, and so I must inform the Nabob."

I, on my Part, told his Highness, in the most pointed Terms, that there was a Necessity for his Compliance with whatever Proposals you should make by the Governor's Order for the Improvement of his Affairs. But other People, at the same Time, carried Messages from you to the Nabob, importing that whatever his Pleasure might be, you would act agreeably thereto; nay, you even went so far as to recommend in Person to the Nabob, that I should not be employed in these Affairs, but that he should conduct them as he thought proper himself. Other Expressions dropt from you with respect to me, which I know not how to repeat, for such I never could have expected from you. This being the Case, in Justice consider, that having expressed yourself as you did express yourself, what Authority, or Influence, or Respectability can remain with me? The Conduct of this Business did not depend upon me, and therefore the Delay cannot have arisen from Neglect on my Part. Several People have been employed in Conferences on this Subject with the Nabob Vizier, by your Orders. Now that, from Motives of Kindness and Favour, you have directed me to forward this Business, and added Declarations respecting Support and Assistance, I am, as I have always declared, ready to obey; to whatever you shall please to Command, I shall never object; and every way ready to obey your Orders in the Execution of Affairs, independent of the Inclinations of the Nabob Vizier, if you will assure me of Support and Protection in case of his Displeasure: I have never yet objected, nor will I now object. Devoted and powerless as I am, the Increase of my Respectability and Influence depends upon

(a) Vide supra, P. 771.

your Favour towards me, and their Diminution proceeds from opposite Causes. Thus I have ever acted; and this I have repeatedly declared, and I now repeat, that in the Affairs of both Surcours I am ready to obey the Orders of the Governor General, and the Gentlemen of the Council, and yours, at the Hazard of my Life, and without Evasion or Excuse.] The Delay which has hitherto come to pass in this Business has not in any Manner proceeded from Neglect on my Part; the Negotiation of this Affair did not depend upon me; whenever I spoke to his Highness on the Subject, he always replied, "Mr. Bristow has told me that you must have nothing to do in these Affairs; why then do you talk to me on the Subject? leave it to me and "Mr. Bristow." This Particular I have heretofore fully and repeatedly mentioned to you. Now that, from Motives of Kindness, you have favoured me with your Commands, I am ready to obey them, I will act agreeably to your Directions; if you had favoured me with them formerly, they would have been instantly executed, no Delays would have intervened.

I wished the Day before Yesterday to lay this Representation of the State of Things before you, but was deterred by my Apprehensions of your Aptness to Anger. As I entertain the fullest Hopes from your Favour, I have at length ventured on this Communication of my Situation.

Concludes as usual.

(A true Copy of the Translation.)

E. Hay,
Act^g Sec^y to the Secret Dep^t.

(a) ["From Hyder Beg Khan to the Honourable the Governor General. Received April 7, 1783.

Usual Introduction.

I formerly represented to you the Particulars of the Persecutions exercised towards his Highness by Mr. Bristow, and the Unhappiness and Distress of Mind under which his Highness laboured. A Repetition of the same Circumstances must also have reached your Ears through other Channels, in as much as they have come to pass in so publick a Manner as to be known almost to every Body.

Relying on your Goodness, his Highness has requested the Removal of Mr. Bristow, and the Grant of discretionary Authority to him in the Management of his Country, and for the Payment of the Company's Monies: If you should be graciously disposed to comply with his Request, and at the same Time so far to favour me as to appoint me from yourself to the Management of Affairs here, agreeably to the Proposals here made to you by his Highness, both respecting the Sums remaining due on Teep, and on Mahajun's Bills, and with Regard to the present Year 1190 Fusily, and for the ensuing Year Fusily 1191, in any Manner you shall please to direct, I will engage, in Obedience to your Orders, to remit the same to you Kist by Kist in Bills, and as much thereof as shall be necessary for the Payment of the Company's Troops in this Quarter.]

So much on Receipt of your Orders I will pay on the Spot to such commanding Officer of Troops as you shall please to direct. As I was originally raised from your Hand, and am Debtor to you for the Rank and Reputation, so now, also aided by your Favour and Protection, by your Patronage and Support, I shall be enabled to effect these Objects. If you shall please to honour me with this Appointment, as your particular and immediate Dependant, with God's Assistance, I will not be deficient in conducting the Affairs of the Company's Sircar, or in Obedience to your Commands.

Concludes as usual.

A P P E N D I X, N^o LXXVII.

Book 148.

From the Nawab Vizier. Received 14th December 1784.

92. JUST now an honouring Shokeh from his Majesty forwarded by Major Brown, has made its honouring Descent, a Copy of which is inclosed in this for your Information. A Shokeh from the sacred Sahebeh Mhal, and an Arzee from a Domestic of his Highness to him, have also arrived, Copies of which given to me by his Highness will reach you. The Circumstances of the Disorders among the Chiefs in the glorious Presence must have been fully made known to you from the News and other Writings.

(b) [Important Events are on the Tapis, his Royal Highness is here and all my Affairs are dependant upon yourself. Nothing can be resolved or undertaken, without your Advice, by me. The Care of this Government is in every way incumbent upon you, for my Government and that of the English are one; great Events are probable, and there is no Dependance on the Conduct of

(a) Vide supra. P. 770.

(b) Vide supra, P. 773.

the Chiefs of this Time. The Charge of all Affairs depends personally on you my Friend, so that your coming here is every way adviseable. When you are here all Affairs can be settled in the Manner you shall judge adviseable. I hope that out of Friendship to me and for the Welfare of our Government you will speedily come.]

(ENCLOSURE.)

His Majesty's Firman to the Nawab Vizier.

May the Light of our Eyes, dearer than Life, our deserving Son favoured by Prosperity, being under the divine Care and Protection, always be blessed with his Desires in both Worlds. The Affairs of these Parts you will have learnt fully from the News and the Letters of Major Browne. At this Time, having marched with Glory and Prosperity from Akbarabad, we have arrived at our Tents, and shall proceed by regular Marches to our Army blessed with Victory. Just now Two or Three Lacks of Rupees for the Expences of the Sepoy and Battalions of the Sublime Presence are wanted; therefore it is written with the Pen shedding Jewels, that on the Descent of the sacred Shokeh, having collected the Sum, you send it, or write to Major Browne that he may obtain it and convey it to the Sublime Presence. The late Nawab Vizier ul Momalic paid us many Lacks, and we bestowed them upon him again, and we will now give you Tun-caws on the Districts for the Sum, so that it may be paid; at this Time whatever Duty and Service you shall perform will gain you much Merit. Further Particulars will be made known to you from the Letters of Major Browne. Esteem us mindful of you.

A P P E N D I X, N° LXXVIII.

Book 148.

(a) [From the Vizier. Received 23 December 1784.

N° 95. **YOUR** Excellency's Letter, in Reply to mine, arrived. I shall such an Answer to his Majesty's Shokeh, commanding me to the Sublime Presence, as you signified; but the Rashness of the Chiefs who are now in the Royal Presence, and the Change of Times, are such, that there is no Opportunity for Addresses to be conveyed, in Answer to the Orders and Shokehs of his Majesty; till a Plan be formed how will Rivals, confusing Affairs, give Leisure? From the News, and other Circumstances, you will have heard of the State of Affairs. Shokehs to his Royal Highness, according to the Pleasure of the Pateel Mahajee Sindia, and an Arzie from him, are arrived; Copies of which will reach you, inclosed in this. From the Contents of Mahajee Sindia's Letter, his Sentiments and Intentions concerning his Royal Highness will be explained. I can give no Answer to such Points without your Directions; so that I beg you will communicate your Pleasure. My Friend, now that you are at such a Distance, much Distress affects my Mind; for all my Affairs depend on your Person.]

Such a Revolution is now happening, that what has never yet occurred is now on the Point of Appearance.—This is an Affair of Government, and you must not regard the State of Affairs in the Royal Presence as of little Moment; for in a short Time much Consideration will be required. Although you have but little Leisure, yet in Affairs of Policy Rulers must attend to every Point. If you do not attend to these important Matters, great Inconveniencies will ensue. Whatever your Pleasure shall direct must be proper, and without you, my Friend kind to Brothers, nothing can be determined.

A P P E N D I X, N° LXXIX.

Book 115.

69. From the Vizier. Received 21st April 1785.

WHATEVER you said to Raja Gobind Ram upon every Point, the said Raja has fully written it to me. My Friend, from the Beginning of the Friendship between the noble Chiefs of the Company and the exalted Gentlemen of Council, and my deceased Father and myself, no Deficiency ever appeared; and after the Death of my deceased Father I have con-

(a) Vide supra, P. 773.

stantly remained, and still remain, employed from my Heart and Soul in preserving this Friendship more than formerly, and on the Part of the Gentlemen all the System of Intimacy was preserved. In many Concerns, the Distresses which from various Causes had happened, the Governor General, Mr. Hastings, after learning, applied himself to relieve my Situation, and settled a Plan by which the Company's Money would properly be paid by my Ministers, and the Company and all the English Gentlemen would receive Credit.

After his Departure you, from your Kindness, were favourable to my Concerns, and preserved the Plan and Agreement which had been settled between him and myself, and with the greatest Friendship you wrote to me the completest Confirmation; and Major Palmer, in obedience to your Orders, gave repeated Consolation to me and my Ministers. I am convinced that the good Situation of my Concerns will be increased by your Favour. Conformably to the Agreement to pay the Company's Money, which was settled between me and the late Governor General, my Ministers have to this Time paid the Kists, and no Deviation has happened; you may learn this from Mr. Wombwell. And I, considering the Discharge of the Company's Debt to be the most necessary of all Affairs, pay it from the Receipts of the Country and the Loans of the Bankers, and I apply myself to nothing but the Discharge of the Company's Debt and the Preservation of your Friendship. You told Raja Gobind Ram that to this Time the Money had not been regularly paid, according to the Agreement which had fixed Kists for the Company's Money: This Order astonishes and confounds me, because from last Year to this Time, whatever Agreement had been made for the Payment of the Company's Money, my Ministers have paid conformably to the Kists, and are in future ready to pay, by the Blessing of God, according to the Engagements of Payment; but your Favour and Countenance is requisite. This Order must certainly have been caused solely by the Representations of interested Persons; and I from this am much afflicted, that notwithstanding the regular Payment of the Money according to the Kists, you should give such an Order upon the Representations of interested Persons, otherwise such Orders could not have proceeded from your exalted Mind, because many Days have not elapsed since you, in Writing, gave me Confidence on every Point; and whilst the Money were regularly paid, you would not give such Orders: At any rate, I hope from your Favour the Observance of this Rule, never to listen to the Representations of interested Persons, because in such Cases the Affairs are disgraced, and the Bankers and Ministers are dispirited. With respect to the Brigade at Futtyghur, you say, that you had, agreeably to my Request, sent Orders for it to march to Beharghurra; but to this Time Hyder Beg Khan has not advanced the Money for their Expences. My Friend, my Request, whatever it be, is known to you. In all Concerns there is One Word upon which I rely, that whatever Agreement was made between me and Mr. Hastings, and the Plan which was settled, and you have repeatedly written that you have approved of and preserved that Engagement and Plan, in that Engagement, out of Consideration to my Distresses, whatever is promised with respect to the Removal of that Brigade is well known to you; and you also have written to Major Palmer, who has given me Confidence that you, from your Kindness, for my Relief, do not approve of keeping an increased Army in this Country; but that now, until the Doubts from the West are removed, the Futtyghur Brigade must remain. I also, who desire only your Satisfaction, approved of this Advice, because, as the Reduction of my Expences, and the Relief of my Concerns, is your Wish, it will be done at a proper Opportunity. When your Letter for the Futtyghur Brigade to remain a little Time longer here was received by Major Palmer, and the Major, agreeably to your Orders, told me, that this Year, besides One Crore and Five Lacks of Rupees, which had been engaged for the Payment of the Company's Money, no more would be demanded, I was entirely set at Ease by your Kindness. You now order, that I should make Advances for the Expences of the Brigade. My Situation is not hidden from you; why should I for ever trouble you, that this Year I pay from the Receipts of the Country, and the Loans of the Bankers, for the Discharge of the Company's Money, what has been engaged. Do you yourself order from your Favour and Kindness, whatever may be advisable towards the Relief of my Concerns. The Affairs of my Country and Property, and of the Company's Government, through Friendship are the same. Such Matters depend upon your Kindness. You will learn full Particulars from the Letters of Major Palmer. With respect to the Expences of the Gentlemen who are here, I have before written in a covered Manner; I now write plainly, that I have no Ability to give Money to the Gentlemen, because I am indebted many Lacks of Rupees to the Bankers for the Payment of the Company's Debt. At the Time of Mr. Hastings's Departure I represented to him, that I had no Resources for the Expences of the Gentlemen. Mr. Hastings, having ascertained my distressed Situation, told me, that after his Arrival in Calcutta he would consult with the Council, and remove from hence the Expences of the Gentlemen, and recall every Person except the Gentlemen in Office here. At this Time that all the Concerns are dependent upon you, and you have in every Point given Ease to my Mind, according to Mr. Hastings's Agreement, I hope that the Expences of the Gentlemen may be removed from me, and that you may recall every Person residing here beyond the Gentlemen in Office. Although Major Palmer does not at this Time demand any Thing for the Gentlemen, and I have no Ability to give them any Thing, yet the Custom of the English Gentlemen is, when they remain here they will in the End ask for something. This is best, that they should be recalled. Mr. Hastings wrote to me for the Abolition of Captain Firth's Battalion. At that Time the Disturbances of the Seiks existed in the Neighbourhood of Berelly, and my Army was stationed on the Ghauts of the River, at those Places; which at this Season are always fordable. This Year many other Ghauts were fordable, and the Seiks

crossed over to plunder, which is their Custom. My Army, which was already there, came upon them, and punished them, and they, finding no Strength to remain, crossed back again, and returned; but it became necessary to guard all Ghauts, and I therefore stationed for the Defence of the Berelly Ghauts, my old Battalions, which were fixed at Kerrabad, and the other Mahuls; and I sent the Battalions of Caprain Frith, which were newly raised for the Settlement of the Mahuls of Kherabad, &c. Those Battalions went under the Command of a Commandant belonging to me, and no English Gentlemen went there. In these 4 Battalions, according to the Rule of all my Battalions, there are Three thousand Men; and the Expence of them, including the Artillery, is 25,000 Rupees in each Month. For a little Time I thought this Expence advisable, for the Execution of Two important Objects, the Settlement of the Country, and the Expulsion of the Seiks, which by the Blessing of God have both been effected. I have now determined to disband them after satisfying them; but I consider it proper to guard the Ghauts until Chyte; till when the Fords continue, after that, when the River be full, so large an Army will not be wanted at the Ghauts. In this Case I request your Advice, that as the Army is on a reduced and saving Establishment, if you chuse I will keep the Battalions until Chyte; or if you order, I will dismiss them immediately. Captain Frith will have no Concern in the Battalions; Commandants belonging to me will command them. With respect to Lieutenant Polhill's Battalion, which, with other Gentlemen, is in Attendance on the Prince, you ordered me to learn his Royal Highness's Wish, and that if he should be desirous to keep them they might remain a little Time with him. Upon learning his Desire, I, conformably to your Instructions, have consented to retain the Battalion a little Time, but I did not speak about retaining Lieutenant Polhill, and the other Gentlemen, nor does he continue with me in this Command; I merely wrote to you in obedience to his Royal Highness's Desire, requesting that Lieutenant Polhill alone might remain; the Approbation and Refusal of which depend entirely upon your Pleasure; I have no Ability to maintain the Battalion with the Gentlemen: (a) [I desire nothing but your Satisfaction, and hope that such Orders as relate to the Friendship between the Company and me, and as may be your Pleasure, may be written in your own private Letters to me, through Major Palmer, or in your Letters to the Major, that he may, in obedience to your Orders, properly explain them to me; and whatever may be settled, he may first in secret inform you of it, and afterwards I may write to you, having learnt your Pleasure: In this Way the Secrets will be known to your Mind alone, and the Advice upon all the Concerns will be given in a proper Manner.] For further Security, I trouble you again with my Request, that you will not listen to the Representations of interested Persons with respect to my Concerns; for in this Case, my Affairs are disgraced, and the Bankers, from whom I have borrowed many Lacks towards paying the Kists to the Company, are alarmed.—I labour from my Heart and Soul to preserve your Satisfaction, and you from your Kindness are inclined to maintain the Plan and Agreement which has taken place; therefore to give Entrance to interested Persons, is laying the Basis of Disagreement. I hope from your Favour that in the Concerns between me and you, no interested Person may be admitted to hear the Secrets between the Company and myself, and your Orders.

A P P E N D I X, N° LXXX.

Book 115.

A Letter from Hyder Beg Khan to the Governor General.

From Hyder Beg Khan. Received 21st April 1785.

71. **FROM** your Favour, and Kindness, and Sincerity of Heart, whatever Doubt had arisen in your Mind from my Neglect, you informed Raja Gobind Ram of it; I am for this Reason grateful for your Kindness, that you have plainly declared the Displeasure which you had conceived towards me. My Protector, I am obedient to you, and under your Orders; and I am the Well-wisher and faithful Servant to the Government of the Company and of his Highness, which in every Respect are the same; and on this I know to be founded my Good and Advantage. Till this Time I have never to my own Knowledge been guilty of any Deficiency in the Duties of Attachment to both Governments, and of Allegiance and Obedience to your Commands. An Araic of Rajah Gobind Ram, containing all your Orders, was received by his Highness, from whom a Letter in Answer to every Point will be presented to you, and from it you will learn all Particulars: I do not therefore write the Circumstances explicitly and at large; but I represent the Affairs concisely. Conformably to the Agreement which was entered into between his Highness and Mr. Hastings for the Discharge of the Company's Money, and the Plan and System which was settled, to this Time the Kists have been regularly paid to Mr. Wombwell, who is at your Presence, and from him you may learn it: And in future also, in case of your Favour, Countenance, Assistance, and Protection, the Company's Money will according to the

(a) Vide supra, P. 798.

Kifts and to the Agreement be, by the Blessing of God, regularly paid. No Deviation from it shall happen in the Concerns of the Agreement and Plan which was made between his Highness and Mr. Hastings, and by approving which you have given the greatest Ease to his Highness, and have repeatedly written to give him Confidence; and Major Palmer by your Orders has comforted his Highness: It is certain that you preserve the same Favour towards his Highness, which will be a Cause of Glory to you in all Hindostan. His Highness, for the Preservation of your Friendship, is and will be from his Heart fixed in Obedience and Readiness to execute your Orders, which is a most necessary Matter—and I, who am your Servant, know my Happiness and Advantage to depend upon my Obedience and Allegiance to you—no Deviation shall ever happen. I hope that in every Concern which his Highness has written, you will attend to the Rights of his Highness with the Eye of Favour and Benevolence, and will order whatever may be the Will of your Mind. His Highness, from his Regard to Friendship, can make no Excuses against your Pleasure: He hopes for Relief to his Situation from your Kindness, and accordingly you also have repeatedly given him Confidence.

(a) [I hope that such Orders and Commands as relate to the Friendship between his Highness and the Company's Governments, and to your Will, may be sent through Major Palmer in your own private Letters, or in your Letters to the Major, who is appointed from you at the Presence of his Highness, that, in obedience to your Orders, he may properly explain your Commands, and whatever Affair may be settled, he may first secretly inform you of it, and afterwards his Highness may, conformably thereto, write an Answer, and I also may represent it. By this System, your Pleasure will always be fully made known to his Highness, and his Highness and we will execute whatever may be your Orders, without deviating a Hair's Breadth; and let not the Representations of interested Persons be approved of, because his Highness makes no Opposition to your Will; and I your Servant am ready in Obedience and Service; and I make no Excuses.]

In case you attend to the Representations of interested Persons, it will cause Discredit to his Highness's Concerns, and Injury to the Transactions with the Bankers: The good State of his Highness's Affairs depends upon your Favour and Kindness, that the Servants of his Highness's Government, and the Bankers, being confident in your Protection and Countenance, may transact Business as usual.

A P P E N D I X, N^o LXXXI.

Book 83. Page 263.

Extract of a Consultation of the 5th February 1782.

Fort William, the 5th February 1782.

(b) [At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, who being returned to the Presidency takes his Seat at the Board.

Secret Dep.
Tuesday.

Edward Wheler, } Esquires.
John Macpherson, }

Sir Eyre Coote on Service in the Carnatic.

THE Governor General delivers in the following Minute, in consequence of that of the Board, entered on the Proceedings of the 14th ultimo.

Extract Secret Dep.
Conf. 5 Feb.
1782.

The Governor General acknowledges his Obligations to the Board, for this repeated Instance of the liberal Manner in which they have been pleased to record their Judgment on his Conduct. Had it been expressed in the simple Terms of official Approbation, he should have been pleased, and satisfied that it had received so respectable a Sanction; but by tracing the Sources of it, in the Motives which he has avowed, by their Examination of those Motives with their relative Facts and Circumstances; and by the Doubts which they have anticipated and solved, on the Propriety of such Parts of his Conduct as might most obviously suggest them; they have justified their own Approval, and entitled him to expect the same favourable Sentiments in their common Superiors.

Nor is he less pleased with the Reserve with which the Board have declared their Satisfaction in the Arrangement concluded by him with the Nabob Vizier; because he thinks it will be received as an Evidence of the Deliberation and Sincerity of their former Approval. He is willing to submit the Propriety of the Measure to the Test of its Success. The Resident has already informed the Board, that he had received of the Treasures of the late Vizier, left in the Charge of

(a) Vide supra, P. 799.

(b) Vide supra, P. 835.

* In the Original, the Figures 14 are in Red Ink.

* Sic in Orig.

his Widow, and lately reclaimed by his Son, the Amount of the Bond granted by the latter for the Balance of the Year 1178, which ends in September 1780 of our Era^{*}; and was in the actual Receipt of as much as would discharge the Balance of the last Year, that is, of the Year 1179. The first of these Balances is 92,68,613:11, the last 12,09,876:9:8. The Sum of both is R^{*} 44,78,490:4:8. Owd Siccas. The Resident seems to have understood this to be the whole of the Nabob's Debt. There is a further Balance of 26 Lacks, which appears to have been by some means overlooked, or withheld from Mr. Middleton on the Transfer of his Office from Mr. Purling. A rectified Account, drawn to the latest Period, has been transmitted to Mr. Middleton, by the Accomptant General, which it is hoped will arrive in Time to prevent his stopping at the Receipt of the supposed Balance; and at all Events, the Profits of the resumed Jagheers ought to yield a Fund, more than sufficient both for the complete Liquidation of what may remain of the Nabob's present Debt, and to make up the Deficiency of the Assignments granted on his Revenue for the current Year, within the Course of it.

The Governor General expects this Service from the Resident, and relies upon his Fidelity for the Performance of it. But in the Supposition of the Possibility of a Disappointment, he again offers his personal Services to proceed to Lucknow, on the first Symptom of such a Failure; and, with the Confidence which he feels in his own Influence, aided by the powerful Support of the Board, he will venture to promise, that he will not return with their Object unaccomplished.]

† Sic in Orig.

He hopes and believes that there will be no Necessity for this Extremity; but adds it as a Ground for the Assurance which he ventures to propose; and wishes the Board to give † to the Honourable the Court of Directors, in the Advices to them now under Dispatch, that there is the fairest Prospect, amounting as near to a Certainty as can be affirmed, of an Event not in Expectation, that the Debt due from the Nabob Vizier to the Company, and even that of the Rohilla Donation, will be completely paid off in the Course of the present Year, and a Supply added to our ordinary Resources, which will fully answer all our own Wants for that Period, and enable us to contribute still further, and we hope effectual Aids to those of the Carnatic.

(At the End)

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

(a) [The following Letter from the Governor General, received on the 2d Instant, is now recorded.

Gentlemen,

I left Benares on the 7th of this Month; the slow Progress which I have made thus far, has been occasioned as much by purposed Delays, as by natural Impediments. I am now decided in my Journey, and compute to be at the Presidency very early in the next Month.

Since the Suppression of the late Revolt of the Zemendary of Benaris, three distinct Objects have engaged my Attention and Residence in that Quarter, not so much for the Purpose of executing any determinate Measures requiring my Presence, as for that of being at hand, and ready for any immediate Occasion which might eventually demand my personal Interposition. These Objects are as follow:

1st. The Negotiation with Madajee Scindia. You are already acquainted with my first Instructions to Mr. Anderson, and with the subsequent Orders which I thought it proper to send to him, on the Advice of Mhadagee Scindia's having expressed a Disinclination to admit Mr. Anderson's Deputation, until he should be authorized by Answers to the Letters which he had written to Poona for that Purpose; and of his having received Cheit Sing into his Protection, with some apparent Marks of Encouragement. A few Days after, I received Letters from both Colonel Muir and Mr. Anderson, advising me, that Mhadagee Scindia had pressingly invited Mr. Anderson to proceed to him, and that he had rejected the Solicitations of Cheit Sing: On this Occasion, I wrote to Mr. Anderson to prosecute his Journey, and to pay no regard to my former Letter, requiring only the Removal of Cheit Sing from the Presence of Mhadagee Scindia, while Mr. Anderson was with him. In the mean time, that Gentleman having conformed to the Substance of my first Orders, had obtained from Mhadagee Scindia a formal Assurance, that he would neither accept the Solicitations of Cheit Sing, nor assist him in any Way whatever, and that he would even prohibit him and his Attendants from his Durbar and Cutcherry. Mr. Anderson, satisfied with this Concession, had resolved to proceed to his Camp immediately; his last Letter upon the Subject was private, and dated the 3d Instant, from Bandere, which was about sixteen Cofs from Scindia's Camp. It contains Expressions of much Satisfaction, and so firm a Conviction of the Sincerity of that Chief, that he was preparing to send the Notification, directed in my Instructions of the 12th ultimo, to Colonel Muir, for the Removal of the Troops to the Stations allotted them by the late Arrangements, with a Promise, that he would soon address me publicly on the same Subject.

I have long since relinquished the Design, which I first entertained, of visiting Scindia myself, and, indeed, I see so fair and earnest a Disposition in him to become the Instrument of terminating the War yet subsisting between his Principals and our Government; his Interest is so evidently connected with it, and I have so well-grounded a Confidence in the Ability of Mr. Anderson, to con-

(a) Vide supra, P. 723.

tribute whatever may be required on his Part to forward this Issue of the Negotiation, that I doubt whether my Interference might not rather impede than promote it, by the Loss of Time which it would necessarily occasion in transmitting the ultimate Proposals to Poonee.

2dly. The Zemendary of Benaris has hitherto engaged my principal Attention. I had just Grounds to apprehend, that the slightest Causes might occasion fresh Disturbances in that Country from the Novelty and Weakness of the new Administration, and could not therefore venture to leave it until I had seen that Administration firmly established, and until I had formed some Experience of the Ability of the Naib for conducting it. I have the Satisfaction to inform you, that his Authority is everywhere completely established, and that I have every Reason to hope for the full Performance of his Engagements. The Disposition which I have made of the Forces allotted for the Peace of this Zemendary is sufficient to answer, with Certainty, every Purpose of internal Defence, and, at the same Time, to prove a Check on the Zemendars of the Dominions of the Nabob Vizier which border upon it, this being the most likely Scene of new Disturbances, from the natural Turbulency of the Nabob's Subjects, and their Collusion with their Neighbours in this Zemendary. Copies of these Orders, with the other military Orders, which I have thought proper to issue for the Distribution of the Troops of that Station, will be forwarded to you as soon as they can be transcribed, after the Dispatch of this Letter.]

The new Naib appears to have conducted himself in his Office with great Diligence and Affiduity; and as he possessed a good Understanding, I have no Doubt of his Success.

As I found it difficult to accommodate the Claims of the several Zemendars, to whom a Promise had been made of restoring to them, in consequence of their late Attachment, the Rights which they possessed in the Lands, from which they were formerly excluded by Rajah Cheit Sing, with the Influence and Interest of the present Administration, I have granted to them *Sunnuds*; which at the same Time established their Rights, and intitled them to a *Maulk kunah*, or Proportion of the Revenue, to be paid them by the Resident, instead of present Possession, which I have thought it more prudent to reserve to the Rajah. Copies of these *Sunnuds*, and of other Orders, which have been issued to the Resident, shall also be transmitted after this Letter.

3dly. The Engagements concluded on the 19th September with the Nabob of Oude, I did hope, that on his Return to his Capital, which I had urged for that Purpose, he would immediately have entered upon the Execution of the Measures necessary for the Accomplishment of the Plan which we had mutually agreed upon, and particularly the Resumption of the Jagheers; an Act equally necessary to the Restoration of the Peace of his Country, and to the Discharge of his Debt to the Company.

After having long waited with much Impatience for this Effect, I was apprised by the Resident's Letters, that the Nabob, from what Cause I know not, had shewn a great Reluctance to enter on this Business, notwithstanding the Warmth with which he himself originally solicited my Acquiescence in it; that he at length did resolve to carry it into Execution, and accordingly appointed an *Aumil* to take possession of the sequestered Jagheers; but that a powerful Opposition had been prepared by the Begums, which had obliged him to apply for the Assistance of our Troops; and that the Resident had accordingly written to Colonel Morgan to send a Regiment of Sepoys for that Service. As the Resident at the same Time expressed to me his Opinion, that a larger Force would be requisite to surmount the intended Opposition, I judged it improper to expose a Service of such Importance, either to the Hazard of a Defeat, or to the Chance of a Delay, and therefore immediately issued Orders, of which you have already been advised, for the March of Colonel Sir John Cumming, with his entire Detachment, for the Performance of it, advising the Resident of it. He in Reply expressed an Apprehension, that the Nabob Vizier would object to the Movement of so large a Force into the Heart of his Dominions, without what he would deem an adequate Occasion for it, to other Motives, which might be productive of Consequences hurtful to our Connection with him, and intreated that the Order might be revoked, assuring me, that there was no pressing Occasion for it.

I accordingly ordered it to be suspended. In the mean Time, as I had conceived some Alarm from the Delays and Difficulties which had attended this Business, which did not appear to me of a Nature susceptible of them, I wrote to the Resident, requesting him solemnly to declare to me whether, with the Powers with which he had been invested, he was competent to carry into Execution this and the other Measures directed in my Instructions; that if he were not, I would myself proceed to Lucknow, and afford the Nabob my personal Assistance for carrying them into Execution; but that if in his Answer he should assure me that he was capable of accomplishing this Service, I would leave the Charge and Responsibility of it to him, and depart for the Presidency. I wrote a Letter to the Nabob in similar Terms. I received the Resident's Answer on the 2d of January; it contained a Declaration that my Presence was in no Shape necessary in that Quarter, and that he was fully competent to undertake and to effect the Accomplishment of all the Measures required by my Instructions, and that he should immediately march with the Nabob to Fyzabad for the Purpose of enforcing his Claims on the Begums.

On the Receipt of this Letter, concluding that the Nabob's Answer would be to the same Effect, and that I should be sufficiently warranted by them to leave the Business in their Hands, I prepared for my Departure, allowing a sufficient Time only for the Receipt of the Nabob's

Letter, which I expected at the latest to receive on the 7th. On that Day I left Benaris, but proceeded only to a short Distance below the Town. At the same Time I caused an Intimation to be given to the Nabob, that although, to prevent a further Loss of Time, I had thought it proper to begin my Journey towards Bengal, yet I should proceed by short Stages, and suspend my final Resolution until I had received his Letter in answer to mine, still retaining the Resolution of conforming to the Contents of it. If these should require me to proceed to his Presence, according to the Tenor of the Proffer, and that if I did not receive it before my Arrival at Patna, I would wait for it there. It was not till my Arrival at Patna, which was on the 19th Instant, that I did receive his Answer, a Translation of which shall accompany this. As it contained only a complimentary Invitation, accompanied with an Assurance similar to that given me by the Resident, in relation to the impending Business, I considered it as intended to leave me the free Option either to accept of his Invitation on the Footing he had expressed it, or to return to the Presidency. After much Hesitation, and I will confess with some Reluctance, I have resolved on the latter. I dread the Imbecillity and Irresolution which too much prevail in the Nabob's Council, and must influence in some Degree both the Conduct of the Resident and the Ministers; and I consider the impending Measure of too much Consequence to be exposed to the Risk of a Disappointment; yet the pressing Letters which I have written to the Nabob, the strong Injunctions which I have repeated to the Resident, and the positive Assurances which I have received from both, afford me every Reason to hope that they will be carried into Execution, without further Difficulty or Delay; and I am further confirmed in this Conclusion, by the subsequent Advices which I have received since my Departure: These amount to the following Substance—that the Nabob Vizier arrived at Fyzabad on the 8th, the Resident accompanying him; that on the 12th he found it necessary to employ a Military Force to take possession of the Kellah, which was effected without any Effusion of Blood. The Two Eunuchs, Bahar and Jowarhur Ally Cawn, who were the prime Movers of the late Troubles, and the active Leaders of the present Opposition, were taken into Custody, and their Followers, amounting to about Three or Four Thousand armed Men, expelled from the Town and dispersed. I think it proper to transmit to you a Copy of the Resident's Letter, and to refer you to it for the Particulars of this Event.

It may be necessary in this Place to inform you, that in Addition to the former Resolution of resuming the Begum's Jagheers, the Nabob had declared his Resolution of reclaiming all the Treasures of his Family, which were in their Possession, and to which, by the Mahometan Laws, he was entitled. This Resolution I have strenuously encouraged and supported; not so much for the Reasons assigned by the Nabob, as because I think it equally unjust and impolitic that they should be allowed to retain the Means of which they have already made so pernicious a Use, by exciting Disturbances in the Country, and a Revolt against the Nabob, their Sovereign. I am not sanguine in my Expectations of the Result of these Proceedings, but have required and received the Nabob's Promise that whatever Acquisitions shall be obtained from the Issue of them,

*Sic in Orig.

it shall be primarily * applied to the Discharge of the Balance actually due from him to the Company. Notwithstanding the Resolution which I have taken to return to the Presidency, I yet foresee that many Events may happen which may again require my personal Attendance in this Quarter, but even these will require that I should first concert with you the Plan of my future Conduct respecting them. Though the Powers which I possess are ample and sufficient for every Purpose which may occur, yet as they were granted in a very different State of Affairs, it is become absolutely necessary that I should avail myself of a free and full Communication with you upon every probable Contingency, which may proceed from the Effects of the late Changes, before I can venture again if it shall be at all necessary to interfere with my own Authority in any of the Affairs of this Quarter.

I have made such a Provision for this Event that I shall at any Time have it in my Power to arrive at Lucknow within at least Three Weeks from my Departure from the Presidency, and there is little Cause to apprehend any material Change of Affairs in the short Interval which must necessarily precede my Arrival there.

† Sic in Orig.

On the Ganges, near Sunagegunah,
January 23, 1782.

I have the Honour † to be, &c.
(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

Sir,

I was this Day honoured with your Commands of the 10th Instant, informing me of the Military Station you have formed at Jaunpore, with the Liberty you grant the Nabob Vizier of claiming their Aid to quiet any Disturbances in the adjacent Parts of his Province.

I have accordingly communicated it to his Excellency, who, with great Justice, was highly pleased with the Disposition, as in truth the Districts bordering upon the Zemendary of Benares have, for a long Period of Time, been of all others the most turbulent and disaffected; and nothing less than the Arrangements you have now formed, could effectually secure the Peace and Tranquillity of that Neighbourhood, so essential to the Prosperity of the Nabob's Government and Revenues.

With respect to the Business here, I have the Honour to inform you, that Yesterday finding that the temporizing and indecisive Conduct of the Nabob seemed to promise an Issue very different

ent

ent from that expected in your Commands of the 26th of December last, and that the only Use the Two leading Eunuchs under the Bow Begum made of the Delay, was to assemble and call in armed Men from all Quarters; which, when united with the large Force already in Town under their Direction, would in all Probability have brought the Matter to a much more severe and arduous Test than it at present could admit of. I found myself necessitated to take the most immediate and decisive Interference which the Force with me was capable of; and accordingly, having the Nabob's written Requisition, marched the Twenty-third Regiment, under the Command of Major Naylor, with a Detachment of his Excellency's own Troops, against the Kella, and hath the Happiness to succeed in putting the Nabob's Party in possession of it without any Effusion of Blood; the armed Men retiring from it on the Approach of our Troops, and drawing up with their Guns in a large broad Street before the House of the old Beegum, to which the Bhow Beegum and her Two principal Eunuchs had retired the preceding Evening. This effected, the Nabob issued his peremptory Orders for the immediate Departure of all armed Men, excepting his own Troops, beyond the Precincts of the Town, threatening them with * instant Attack if they disobeyed. This Order, after many Evasions, was promised to be complied with; and the Two Eunuchs, Bahr and Jowar Ally Cawn, at the same Time coming in and delivering themselves into the Nabob's Custody, the armed Men, amounting to between Three and Four Thousand, evacuated the Town and dispersed. I have since learnt, that had the Nabob's Troops alone attempted the Seizure of the Killer, a very desperate Resistance was resolved upon; which appeared very probable from the State in which the armed Men were found, being the preceding Evening furnished with a very large Store of Ammunition, and now drawn up in regular Order with loaded Pieces and their Matches lighted; but they were prudent enough to think themselves unequal to the united Efforts of his Excellency's Troops supported by an English Regiment, and by this Conviction much Mischief has been happily been † prevented.

* Sic in Orig.

† Sic in Orig.

To-morrow I hope to be able to inform you of the Effect of the present advantageous Situation, and in the mean time have the Honour to remain, with the greatest Respect,

Sir, &c.

Fyzabad,
13th January 1782.

(Signed) Nath. Middleton,
Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

P. S. I have the Honour to inclose you a Letter from the Vizier, in Reply to your last to his Excellency.

From the Vizier to the Governor.

Your Letter of the 16th Mohunum arrived on the 25th of that Month. I am greatly obliged by your friendly Advice.

I have not, to my Knowledge, been deficient in any Thing, nor will I be deficient. Whatever I agreed to do, and whatever Mr. Middleton shall advise for the Advantage of my Affairs, I will do. I have, to confirm and increase our Friendship, even done that which was not thought of or resolved on. You will be informed of the whole by the Letters of Mr. Middleton. I wish much to see you and Mrs. Hastings, and have come to complain, that you have allowed so much Time to elapse at Banaris without coming here, notwithstanding I had requested you so to do. Refusing to consider my House as yours, as is apparent from your not coming, I had Cause to complain of your Want of Friendship.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation,)

Warren Hastings.
Ed. Wheler.
John Macpherson.

A P P E N D I X, N^o LXXXII.

Book 120.

Letter from the Governor General to Hyder Beg Khan. Written the 15th August 1782.

26. **W**HEN I prevailed upon the Nawab Vizier to commit the entire Charge of the Revenues and the Administration of his Finances to his Ministers, of whom you are the acting and responsible Person, with the Concurrence of the Resident, Mr. Middleton, I had so firm a Reliance on your Integrity, Diligence, and Abilities, which are universally known, and no less on the same Qualities of Mr. Middleton, that I departed with a Mind perfectly at Ease, expecting that Order would be restored to the Nawab's Affairs, capable and trust-worthy Aumils appointed to the Superintendence of the Districts, the Forces duly stationed for the Security of Peace and the Confirmation of the Authority of the Sircar, and that the past and growing Debt of the Company would be completely discharged in the Course of the Year, and that I should receive the Thanks of the Nawab your Master for the Effects of my Solicitude for the Support of his Dignity and Ease. The Event has proved the Reverse of these Hopes, an Accumulation of Distress,

Distress, Debasement, and Dissatisfaction to the Nawab, and of Disappointment and Disgrace to me. Every Measure which he had himself proposed, and to which he had solicited my Assistance, has been so conducted as to give him Cause of Displeasure; there are no Offices established by which his Affairs could be regularly conducted; mean, incapable, and indigent Men have been appointed Amils of the Districts, without Authority, and without the Means of personal Protection; some of them have been murdered by the Zemindars, and those Zemindars, instead of Punishment, have * have been permitted to retain their Zemindaries with independent Authority; all the other Zemindars suffered to rise in Rebellion, and to insult the Authority of the Sircar, without any Attempt made to suppress them; and the Company's Debt, instead of being discharged by the Assignments and extraordinary Sources of Money reserved for that Purpose, is likely to exceed even the Amount at which it stood at the Time in which the Arrangements with his Excellency were concluded. The Growth of these Evils was early made known to me, and their Effects foreboded in the same Order and Manner as they have come to pass.

Added to these, I this Instant learn that Almas Alli Cawn, to whom you have entrusted the greatest Portion of these Collections, without any Pledge or Security for his Fidelity, has thrown off his Allegiance, and quitted the Nawab's Dominions, taking with him an immense Treasure, the Fruits of his Embezzlement and Oppressions, and an Army raised for its Protection; this too was long since foretold, and ought to have been suspected.

In such a State of Calamity and Disgrace no longer remain a passive Spectator; nor would it be becoming to conceal my Sentiments, or qualify the Expression of them. I have hitherto forbore to interfere, that I might not weaken your Influence, and thereby disable you from fulfilling the Responsibility of the great Trust which had been assigned to you. I now plainly tell you, that you are answerable for every Misfortune and Defeat of the Nawab Vizier's Government; you possess Abilities and the Means of retrieving them; nor is it yet too late, for the Resources of the Country still remain. I expect it, and immediately; and as the first Effect of your Exertions, I require that the Balance that is due to the Company be fully cleared by the End of the Year; so that not an Anna shall remain in Arrears. I have a Right to exact this Return to the Confidence which the World has seen me place in you, and to the good Offices which the Friendship of the Nawab Vizier has enabled me to afford you. If I am disappointed, you will impose on me the painful and humiliating Necessity of acknowledging to him that I have been deceived, and of recommending the Examination of your Conduct to his Justice, both for the Redress of his own and the Company's Grievances, and for the Injury sustained by both in their natural Connection.

Do not reply to me, that what I have written is from the Suggestion of your Enemies; nor imagine that I have induced myself to write in such plain and declaratory Terms, without a clear Insight into all the Consequences of it, and a fixed Determination upon them.

A P P E N D I X, N^o LXXXIII.

Mr. Middleton's Letter Book, D.

Page 461

Letter from Mr. Middleton to Captain Jaques.

To Captain Leonard Jaques, commanding at Fayzabad.

Sir,

I Have had the Honour to receive your Letters of the 13th, 17th, and 18th Instant. I am very sorry your Bills have been rejected by the Commissary General, which must proceed from an Omission of the proper Officers of Government, in not furnishing him with necessary Instructions. I have addressed the Honourable the Governor General and Council on this Subject, and hope by that Means to effect the Removal of any Impediments of this Sort in future; in the mean Time, I make myself personally responsible to you for the Reimbursement of such Charges as you have incurred, although I am unable to prevail on the Nabob to pass them without the Sanction and Authority before described. You will be pleased to recall the Company of your Battalion from Nabob Gunge, whenever it may have performed the Service for which it was detached thither. I have mentioned to the Nabob your Proposal of sending a Company of your Battalion to secure some stolen Property of which you had obtained Information, in order to restore it to the right Owner, to which his Excellency agrees, upon the Condition of your being able previously to ascertain positively the Place of Concealment, and enabled to rescue the Property without disturbing or alarming the Country.

(a) [I am sorry it is not in my Power to comply with your Proposal of easing the Prisoners for a few Days of their Fetters. Much as my Humanity may be touched by their Sufferings, I should think it inexpedient to afford them any Alleviation while they persist in a Breach of their Contract with me; and indeed no Indulgence could be shewn them without the Authority of the Nabob; who, instead of consenting to moderate the Rigours of their Situation, would be most willing to multiply them.]

The Accident which has happened to the Phougedar of Bahraich affording too much Reason to apprehend Disturbances in that Country, I have thought it necessary to order the Remainder of Major Gilpin's Regiment to unite with your Detachment at Fayzabad, in order to be near at hand to act with Effects * as Emergency may require, either in that Country or in the impending Matters at Fayzabad. You will be pleased to deliver over charge of the Kella and Prisoners to Major Gilpin on his Arrival at Fayzabad, and furnish him with your original Instructions, and such subsequent Directions as you have received from me for the Guidance of your Conduct in this Service, which I with Pleasure assure you has met with the Nabob's and my own entire Approbation.

* Sic in Orig.

Lucnow,
the 22d May 1782.

I have the Honour to be,

Sir,

Your most humble servant,

(Signed)

N. Middleton:
Resid^t &c^t.

(a) Vide supra, P. 857.

A P P E N D I X, N° LXXXIV.

Mr. Middleton's Letter Book, A.

Page 14.

Letter from Captain Jaques to Mr. Middleton.

Nathaniel Middleton Esquire, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Sir,

I AM honoured with both your Letters of the 22d Instant, and request the Favour of observing, that the Commissary General has not rejected my Bill. His Words are, "I have no Authority to audit any Accounts of his Excellency the Vizier, against whom the Charges in your Bills are stated." This I presume does not infer he has rejected them, which would give me some Uneasiness, as I would sooner suffer in my Property, than make a Charge that had the least Appearance of being exorbitant.

I have ordered Lieutenant Gawen to return with the Two Guns and Company in the Morning, as the Collections are made and Jenour Sing's Authority sufficiently established.

I have sent my Hircarrahs to enquire minutely about the stolen Goods again. The Information they bring will determine me how far I am to act.

* Sic in Orig. (a) [Hoolafs Roy went to the Prisoners last night immediately after he shewed me your Letter, the Occasion for which I conceive there was no Reason*, as he, or any other Person sent by you, or the Nabob, would have been allowed to go to the Prisoners whenever they pleased; and as to easing the Prisoners of their Fetters, it is a Matter of the greatest Indifference: I only in consequence of their repeated Applications acquainted you thereof; as I did not think I ought to do any Thing in the Matter, of course thought it my Duty to inform you of their Request.

On the Arrival of Major Gilpin, I shall attend minutely to your Instructions in delivering up the Charge of the Prisoners, and every Instruction I have received.]

† Sic in Orig. From your most † answering to the different Informations I have wrote you about the Gun sent with Lieutenant Gowen and the Company to Nabob Gunge, I am afraid it was not agreeable to you. There has been some little Expence attending it, probably you may think it unnecessary,

‡ Sic in Orig. if ‡ the Case, it must fall on myself: I sent it from knowing its use if Occasion required; and though not a Shot has been fired from it at any Enemy yet, I am well convinced its being ready

¶ Sic in Orig. has had its Effect; and do me the Favour, Sir, of your Attention, when you ¶ I assure you, I would not enter into any Expence whatever, either in the Company's or Nabob's Account, did I not think it was absolutely necessary.

Excuse me, Sir, for observing you have given me no Reply to the Paragraph in my Letter to you of the 18th Instant, respecting Hoolafs Roy, whose Behaviour to me would have met with a Rebuff, had it not been out of Consideration of his being a Servant of yours.

Fyzabad,
May 25th 1782.

I have the Honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Serv^t.

(Signed)

Leo^d Jaques, Captain,
Commanding at Fyzabad.

(a) Vide supra, P. 858.

APPEN.

A P P E N D I X, N° LXXXV.

Book 73. Page 26.

Extract of a Consultation of the 17th February 1784.

Fort William, the 17th February 1784.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,

Edward Wheler, and } Esquires.

John Stables,

Mr. Macpherson absent from the Presidency for the Benefit of his Health.

[The following Letter, and its Enclosures, were received from Mr. Bristow on the 8th instant, and circulated.]

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

THE frequent Robberies and Murders perpetrated in his Excellency the Vizier's Dominions have too often been the Subject of my Representations to your Honourable Board. From the total Want of Police, hardly a Day elapses but I am informed of some tragical Event, whereof the bare Recital is shocking to Humanity. About Two Months since an Attempt was made to assassinate Raja Ticker Roy, the acting Minister's confidential Agent, but he happily escaped unhurt: Nabob Bahadre, his Highness's Brother, has not been so fortunate, as will appear from Translations of Two of his Letters to me, N° 1, which I have the Honour to enclose for your Information. Although my Feelings are sensibly hurt, and my Compassion strongly excited, by the disgraceful and miserable State of Poverty to which his Excellency's Brothers are reduced; yet, situated as I am, it is not in my Power to interfere with Effect. My Efforts on a former Occasion failed of Success, and my Interposition now would only excite the Resentment of the Minister towards the unhappy Sufferers, in consequence of their Application to me; from whom alone, however, they hope for Relief from their present Distress, which, their near Connection with the Vizier considered, is both shameful and unprecedented.

That no regular Courts of Justice have been established in this Country, is particularly pointed at in my Instructions, as "the most disreputable Defect in his Highness's Government;" yet the Minister seems determined on abolishing even the Shadow of so necessary an Institution. The Office of Sudder ul Huck, as held by Molovy Moubine, was ever nugatory, but now it is sunk into the lowest Contempt. The original Establishment, inadequate as it was, is mouldering away, and the Officers now attached to it are literally starving, as no Part of their Allowances has been paid for above Six Months past: He himself has proposed to resign his Appointment, being every Way precluded from a Possibility of exercising the Duties of it.

[I have the Honour to forward, for your further Information, the Enclosure, N° 3.—It contains a Relation of the Hardships endured by the Ladies of the late Vizier's Zenana.

I have the Honour, &c.

Lucknow,
29th Jan^r 1784.

(Signed)

John Bristow,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.]

Translation of a Letter from Nabob Behadre, his Highness the Vizier's Brother, to Mr. Bristow; dated 28th December 1783.

Your own Servant carried you the Account of what he himself was an Eye Witness to after the Affair of last Night. These are the Particulars:—About Midnight my Aunt received Twelve Stabs from a Man, of which she died: I also received Six successive Stabs, which alarmed the People of the House, who set up a Shouting, whereupon the Assassin ran off. Besides being without Food, or the Means of providing any, this Misfortune has befallen me. I am desirous of sending the Coffin to your Door. It is your Duty, both for the Sake of God and of Christ, to execute Justice, and to enquire what Harm I have done to the Murderer, sufficient to deserve Assassination, or even Injury.—You now stand in the Place of his Excellency the Vizier: I request you will do me Justice. What can I say more?

P. S. I am also desirous to shew you my Wounds.

From

From the same.

7th January 1784.

You have been duly informed of all the Circumstances relative both to the Murder of the Innocent, and my being wounded, as well by my former Letter, as by the Messenger whom you sent to enquire into the State of my Health; and I have every Reason to hope, from your known Kindness, that you will not be deficient in seeking out the Assassin. I am at this Moment overwhelmed in Misfortune; whilst the Blood is flowing from my Wounds, neither I, nor my Children, nor my Servants, have wherewithal to procure Sustenance, nor have I it in my Power either to purchase Remedy, or to reward the Physician; 'tis for the Sake of God alone that he attends me. Thus loaded with Calamity upon Calamity, I am unable to support Life; for I find no Relief from my Affliction, either Day or Night. Do you (now standing in the Place of my Father) grant me fresh Life by speedy Acts of Benevolence.

For these Two last Years his Excellency established a Pension for me of Twenty Thousand Rupees, but I never received the full Amount of it, either last Year or the Year before; should it however be paid me, though inadequate to my Desires, I shall still be enabled to support myself. From the Beginning of this Year to the present Time I have not received a Farthing, nor do I expect any; though if you afford Protection to the Oppressed all my Wishes will be accomplished. I was desirous of waiting on you with my Family, that you might be an Eye Witness to their Condition; but I was advised not to stir out, on Account of my Wounds. What more can I say?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) Robt Holt,

Assist' to the Resident.

Translation of a Letter from the Nabob Vizier's Brothers, Myrza Hyder Ally, Myrza Emayut Ally, and Myrza Syfe Ally, to Mr. Bristow, Resident at the Vizier's Court; received 9th March 1783.

The manly and generous Conduct of the English Gentlemen towards all Nations is as clear as the Sun at Noon Day; so well known is the Favour shewn by the Company, the Governor and you, to our late Father, and our whole House, that it is unnecessary to write the Particulars.—We before this communicated to you, through Myrza Ishmael Beg, some general Circumstances concerning our Distress, to which you returned for answer, that you would cause 2,000 Rupees a Month to be paid to each of us, and ask us to visit you.—It is some Time since we received this Message, and we go on without any Means of Subsistence, and in the utmost Misery, entirely upon the Hopes of your Friendship. Apparently, from the Multiplicity of Business on your Hands, you have forgot your Promise. Our Situation is not fit to be represented; for Two Years we have not received a Hubba on Account of our Tuncaw, though the Ministers have annually charged a Lack of Rupees, and never paid us any Thing.—After all, we are the Sons of Sujah ul Dowlah.—It is surprising, having such a Friend as you, our Situation is arrived at that Pass, that we should be in Distress for dry Bread and Cloaths. Whereas, as you have done many generous Acts, be pleased so to shew us your Favour, that by some Means we may receive our Allowances from the Company's Treasury, and not be obliged to depend upon, and solicit others for it. We hope you will grant us a favourable Answer through Mr. Cowper.

From Myrza Hyder Ally, Myrza Emayut Ally, and Myrza Syfe Ally, to Mr. Cowper:
Received 10th March 1783.

We have, through your Favour, received Mr. Bristow's Answer; it has been Thousands of a Thousand Causes of Satisfaction to us.—May the everlasting God, in the Purity of his Glory, preserve Health to you, who have shewn us all this Favour.—Our Pens fail in expressing our Gratitude.—We are now perfectly satisfied that from your Favour we shall receive our Allowances Month by Month: For Instance, the Gomastah of Rajah Ticket Roy sent us an Order on the House of Lalla Buchagie for the Sums of 2,000 Rupees each.—We hope you will apply in our Names to the Resident, that our Pensions may be granted us from the Company's Treasury, in the same Manner as that of our Brother Saadut Ally: We also represented this Matter to the Resident.—Whereas the Person who brought your Letter to us was a Burgally, and Hircarrahs from the Prefence watch us; likewise we are under great Fear of the Nabob Vizier, and the People in his Court, lest they should be informed of our having any Dependence of the English Gentlemen, whereby an Injury might be done us: We therefore request, that if you have any Indostan Moonthy, as undoubtedly will be the Case, he may be employed in our Negotiations. Hindostannies passing will not be regarded, and nobody will be informed thereby.—As you have favoured us with your Friendship, you will shew it by not disclosing our Secret, until we have an Interview with the Resident, and oblige us by delivering the enclosed Letter to him.

(True Copies.)

(Signed)

J. Neave,

Assist' to the Resident.

* Sic in Orig.

[Translation of a Paper of Intelligence from Fyzabad.]

The Ladies, their Attendants, and Servants, were still as clamorous as last Night. Latafut the Daroga went to them, and remonstrated with them on the Impropriety of their Conduct, at the same time assuring them, that in a few Days all their Allowances would be paid; and should that not be the Case, he would advance them Ten Days Subsistence, upon Condition that they returned to their Habitations: None of them however consented to his Proposals, but were still intent upon making their escape through the Bazar; and in consequence formed themselves in the following Order:—The Children in the Front, behind them the Ladies of the Seraglio, and behind them again their Attendants; but their Intentions were frustrated by the Opposition which they met with from Latafut's Sepoys.

The next Day Latafut went twice to the Women, and used his endeavours to make them return into the Zamana, promising to advance them 10,000 Rupees, which, upon the Money being paid down, they agreed to comply with; but Night coming on, nothing transpired.

On the Day following their Clamours were more violent than usual.—Latafut went to confer with them on the Business of Yesterday, offering the same Terms; depending upon the Fidelity of his Promises, they consented to return to their Apartments, which they accordingly did, except Two or Three of the Ladies, and most of their Attendants.—Latafut then went to Hoshmund Ally Cawn to consult with him about what Means they should take; they came to a Resolution of driving them in by Force, and gave Orders to their Sepoys to beat any one of the Women who should attempt to move forward.—The Sepoys accordingly assembled, and each one being provided with a Bludgeon, they drove them by dint of Beating into the Zennana. The Women seeing the Treachery of Latafut, proceeded to throw Stones and Bricks at the Sepoys, and again attempted to get out; but finding that impossible from the Gates being shut, they kept up a continual Discharge till about Twelve o'Clock, when, finding their Situation desperate, they retired into the Rung Mahal, and forced their Way from thence into the Palace, and dispersed themselves about the House and Gardens: After this they were desirous of getting into the Begum's Apartments, but she, being apprized of their Intentions, ordered the Doors to be shut. In the mean Time Latafut and Hoshmund Ally Khan posted Centuries to secure the Gates of the lesser Mahal. During the whole of this Conflict, the Ladies and Women remained exposed to the View of the Sepoys. The Begum then sent for Latafut and Hoshmund Ally Khan, whom she severely reprimanded, and insisted upon knowing the Cause of this infamous Behaviour. They pleaded, in their Defence, the Impossibility of helping it, as the Treatment the Women had met with had only been conformably to his Excellency the Vizier's Orders. The Begum alleged, that, even admitting that the Nabob had given these Orders, they were by no Means authorised in this Manner to disgrace the Family of Sujah Dowlah; and, should they not receive their Allowances for a Day or Two, it could be of no great Moment: What had passed was now at an end, but that the Vizier should certainly be acquainted with the whole of the Affair, and that whatever he directed she should implicitly comply with. The Begum then sent for Two of the Children who were wounded in the Affray of last Night, and, after endeavouring to sooth them, she sent again for Latafut and Hoshmund Ally Khan, and in the Presence of the Children again expressed her Disapprobation of their Conduct, and the Improbability of Asoph ul Dowlah's suffering the Ladies and Children of Sujah Dowlah to be disgraced, by being exposed to the View of the Rabble: Upon which Latafut produced the Letter from the Nabob, representing that he was amenable only to the Order of his Excellency, and that whatever he ordered it was his Duty to obey; and that had the Ladies thought proper to have retired quietly into their Apartments, he would not have used the Means he had taken to compel them.—The Begum again observed, that what had passed was now over;—she then gave the Children 4,00 Rupees and dismissed them, and sent Word by Sumrud and the other Eunuchs, that if the Ladies would peaceably retire to their Apartments, Latafut would supply them with 3 or 4,000 Rupees for their present Expences, and recommended to them not to incur any further Disgrace; and that if they did not think proper to act agreeable to her Directions they would do wrong. The Ladies followed her Advice, and about 10 at Night went back into the Zennana.—The next Morning the Begum waited upon the Mother of Sujah Dowlah, and related to her all the Circumstances of the Disturbance. The Mother of Sujah Dowlah returned for Answer, that after there being no Accounts kept of Crores of Revenue, she was not surprized that the Family of Sujah Dowlah, in their Endeavours to procure Subsistence, should be obliged to expose themselves to the meanest of People. After bewailing their Misfortunes, and shedding many Tears, the Begum took her Leave and returned Home.

* Sic in Orig.

A true Translation.

(Signed)

Robert Holt,

Assist^t to the Resid^t.]

A P P E N D I X, N° LXXXVI.

Book 85. Page 215.

Extract of a Consultation of the 3d March 1783.

Fort William, 3d March 1783.

Secret Dep.
Monday 3d
March.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General.
General Sir Eyre Coote, Commander in Chief.
Edward Wheler, } Esquires.
John Macpherson, }
John Stables, }

RECEIVED the following Letter from the Collector of Sircar Saurun:

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have the Honour to inclose a Copy of a Letter which I have received from Mr. Bristow the Resident at the Court of the Vizier Asuph ul Dowla. Of the Persons he claims, only One has yet been discovered in the Pergunnah Cowaree; and I request to be favoured with your Orders relative to his being delivered up, and that you will also be pleased to instruct me in regard to others who may be in the same Predicament. Within the Company's Dominions in the Province of Bahar, in all Cases of Tallookdars or Ryots absconding from the Payment of the just Demands of Government, the Liquidation of the Sum due is all that is required, or ever complied with; but no Restraint whatever is exercised on the Person of the Defaulter to oblige him to reside in any particular District contrary to his Inclination; and I beg leave to remark on the present Instance, that Rajah Soorut Sing, the Aumil of Goruckpore (a Copy of whose Representation has been transmitted to * by Mr. Bristow), does not charge the Persons he solicits for with any Crimes, but merely with withholding their Rents.

* Sic in Orig.

I have acquainted Mr. Bristow, in reply to his Letter, that my Endeavours shall not be wanting to cause Payment of any Balances of Revenue that may be due by Tallookdars or others who take refuge in the Districts under my Superintendence, and that I have addressed you for Orders relative to the Requisition for their being delivered up.

I have the Honour to be with, &c.

Chuprah,
the 8th January 1783.

(Signed)

Chas Græme.

Coll^r of S^r Sarun, &c.

To Charles Græme Esquire, Collector of Sircar Sarun.

Sir,

Beny Madoo and Dukeel Roy, the Tallookdars of Suddoah Choba, in the District of Goruckpore, have fled the Vizier's Dominions and taken refuge in Cowany. Application has been made to me by the Aumil Raja Soorut Sing to request your Assistance in apprehending the above-said Persons, and delivering them over to his Charge. I trouble you with a Copy of the Representation.

The Honourable the Governor and Council have directed me to obtain Orders from the Vizier to his Aumils, ordering them to prevent Futty Saw and other refractory Zemindars from finding an Asylum in his Dominions. Major Lucas has informed me of the particular Persons under this Description, and I have succeeded in obtaining the necessary Orders. The Application I now make you being of a similar Nature, I beg Leave to inform you it is his Excellency's the Nabob Vizier's Wish, to unite with the Board in putting an entire stop to the Depredations of Zemindars on the frontier Provinces. I have addressed the Governor General and Council upon this Subject, and if you should not think yourself authorized to apprehend the Offenders until you may receive a regular Order to do it, you will oblige me by ascertaining their Places of Resort.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Lucknow,
the 8th December 1782.

(Signed)

John Bristow,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Agreed that the following Reply be written to the Collector of Sircar Sauran.

To Mr. Charles Græme, Collector of Sircar Sauran.

Sir,

We have received your Letter of the 8th ultimo, enclosing Copy of an Application made to you by the Resident at the Vizier's Court, for apprehending and delivering over to the Vizier's Officers, Beny Madoo and Duckeel Roy, Two of his Talookdars who had absconded, and desiring our Authority for the same. We direct that you accordingly deliver up either or both of these Men if they can be found; and in any future Instances when the Nabob's Aumils shall attempt to take refuge within the Limits of your Jurisdiction, and the Resident shall apply to you for that Purpose, you will order them to be delivered up to the Vizier's Officers.

Fort William,

24th February 1783.

We are, &c.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council at Fort William.

P. 236. Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

I now beg leave to lay before you a Detail of the Services on which Detachments from the Honourable Company's Troops have been employed in the Vizier's Dominions.

The Insurrections in Sahlone and its Dependencies were created and supported by Rajah Bulbudder Sing, Zemindar of Tellooie, who having been dispossessed of his Zemindary during the Government of the late Vizier Suja ul Dowla, thereupon attempting to raise Disturbances, and collected numerous Followers. Suja ul Dowla immediately detached a very large Force to Sahlone, with Orders to shew no Mercy. Great Numbers of People, taken in Arms, were put to death in the Course of the Campaign, and Bulbudder never again opposed the Authority of Government during his Life-time.

When Sahlone was granted in Jaghyr to the Begum, she agreed to give this Rebel an Allowance, in lieu of Land, of 500 Rupees per Month, and a Beit upon the Country, amounting altogether to about 12,000 Rupees annually, and he stipulated not to create Disturbances. When the Jaghyrs were resumed, that of the Begum fell under the general Regulation, and the Aumil appointed by the Vizier refused to continue this Allowance to Bulbudder, who in Consequence renewed his former Depredations. Since the Month of February last, the Majors Gilpin, Scott, and Lumisdaine, have been successively employed in endeavouring to reduce him to Obedience; it appears by the Letters of those Officers, that he has met with repeated Defeats; he nevertheless constantly appeared again after a short Time, followed by as great Numbers as before. The Inhabitants of that Country in general look up to Bulbudder's Family as the Stock from which they have all descended; and Zeal for their Chief has united the circumjacent Towns and Villages in a League, to co-operate offensively and defensively in his Favour. He is thus enabled to assemble, at the shortest Notice, Bodies of Eight or Ten Thousand Men; and when attacked, if defeated, he mixes with the Crowd, and all Attempts to apprehend him fail. His usual Resort upon these Occasions is to the thick Woods within the District of Sahlone and its Dependencies; and unless Detachments can be fixed at proper Stations, to oppose and intercept his March from Place to Place, and prevent the People from assembling, it appears little Success would be likely to follow any military Operations against him. When hard pressed, he flies to some other Provinces of the Vizier's Dominions, or takes refuge in the Bundelcund Country.

The Officers who have commanded on this Service accuse the Aumils and Phouzedars of Negligence, and some of them even of conniving at the Rebel's Depredations. I have urgently recommended it to the Vizier to publish in their Districts his Determination to punish, with the utmost Severity, the Adherents and Abettors of refractory Zemindars. The Aumils make a Practice of exaggerating the Mischief done by these Commotions, urging them as a Plea for Balances and Claims of Deductions; and thus, by their Intrigues and Management, much larger Losses have accrued to Government on this Account than had been actually sustained.

The Expedients proposed to restore the Peace of the Districts of Sahlone, are, either to station so considerable a Force on the Spot as would deter the Rebel from any future Attempts to disturb it; or, which appear * in the present Situation of Affairs perhaps more advisable, to grant him an Allowance upon the Plan formerly settled between him and the Begum. He is at present quiet, and has sent me a Letter, expressing in general Terms his Inclination to become a peaceable good Subject. The inclosed Letter from Major Lumisdaine I submit to your Consideration, as a further Explanation of this Subject. As that Officer appears to agree with me in Opinion, that these Commotions are not likely to be quelled by Force, at least not the One he has with him, I propose, with your Approbation, to try the other Expedient.

Since the Beginning of October, Major Nicol has acted with a complete Regiment in the Districts of Khyrabad and Mhaumdy, which have long been remarkable for the refractory and turbulent Spirit of the Inhabitants. Since the Vizier's Accession to the Musnud, except when Almassallee Cawn farmed them, a very great Proportion of the Revenue has been annually lost to Government, and the Phouzedars in general disgraced. Alee Reza Cawn, during his Aumildary,

* Sic in Orig.

darry, lost his Brother, and a Number of his People, in different Engagements with the Zemindars, and has been since upwards of Two Years, as I am informed, in Confinement for Balances; his Case appears hard, and I have solicited his Release. Almassallee Cawn collected the Revenue, during his Administration, by over-running the Country with a numerous Force, and exercising great Cruelties. The Mischiefs arising sometimes from the total Relaxation of Authority, and at others from the too violent Exertion of it, has materially affected the Cultivation. Those Districts however being remarkably fertile, I am in Hopes they may, by good Management, be quickly restored. It appears, from the Representations of Major Nicol, that they contain a Number of Forts, but being mostly in such bad Repair as to be scarcely tenable, I have Expectations that his Assistance will have great Effect in realizing the Revenue. He is at present with the Aumil on a Circuit through the Districts, for the Purpose of awing and compelling the Appearance of the refractory Zemindars; all of whom, except One, as far as their Circuit has extended, have given their Attendance; and it is with Pleasure I inform you, the Measures adopted by Mahomed Hussein Cawn, the Aumil, are exceedingly mild, having succeeded hitherto more by the Terror of his Force than the actual Exertion of it.

Khyrabad and Mhaumdy were farmed by Almass Allee Cawn at the Time of his withdrawing himself from the Vizier's Authority: His Naibs in consequence relinquished their Charge; and they were for a Period of some Months in a State of Anarchy, no new Aumil having been appointed to them. The Inhabitants, relieved from the Severities of his Administration, quickly resumed their former Habits of Independance; and the Viziers not having made any Provision for an Event like that of Almass's Secession, and being unable to furnish a sufficient Body of Troops to quell the Insurrections that followed, he was obliged to apply for a Regiment from the Brigade. I hope Peace will soon be re-established; and as the Bankers have an Assignment on those Districts, I recommend the Continuance of the Detachment.

Mirza Ismael Beg, the Soubadar of Allahabad, has always most earnestly solicited Support from the Company's Troops, the Force allotted him by the Vizier not being sufficient for the Subjection of the Country, which is in many Parts filled with Forts, and in Ariel the Zemindars are ever ready to create Commotions; Captain Robert Dennis, with a Battalion from Chunar, was therefore detached on this Service in September last; he is now on the other Side of the Jumna, quelling some Disturbances which have lately happened in that Quarter.

(a) [Major Gilpin, with One Battalion, has been stationed at Fyzabad, for the Purpose of supporting the Vizier's Claim against the Begum for the Recovery of his Patrimony deposited in her Charge. I applied to the Vizier immediately upon my Arrival, for his Consent to withdraw this Battalion, seeing little Probability that violent Measures would effect any further Payments. I proposed to him, to trust to her Generosity for the Liquidation of the Balance, which was about Five Lacks. The Vizier would not at that Time acquiesce in my Proposal, but determined on making one more Effort previous to leaving it in her Discretion to prolong the Term of Payment; his Excellency accordingly addressed a Letter to the Begum, conveying his Sense of her evading the Performance of her Engagements, in very harsh Terms; and threatening, in case of Non-compliance with them, that her Eunuchs should continue in Confinement, and Means be taken to recover the Money from her, as the Company would never be satisfied without it: The Begum in reply represented her Inability, having paid away all the Treasure ever entrusted to her Charge by the late Vizier; but if the Eunuchs were enlarged, she might, with their Assistance, be enabled to raise the Money upon Credit. On his Excellency's receiving this Answer, I renewed my Solicitations for Permission to withdraw the Battalion, resting the Matter upon the Begum's Promise of discharging the Balance when her Eunuchs should be released: I was induced to this Measure by the Representations of Major Gilpin, who had been employed in the Business from the Commencement; his Opinion asserting that every practicable coercive Exertion had been used, I beg leave to submit to you in the enclosed Copy of his Letter to me on the Subject. The Vizier at length acquiesced in the Battalion's being withdrawn; for which I was the more anxious, as your Instructions to me disapprove of Detachments, and the State of Affairs requires the Appearance of a formidable Force on the Frontiers.]

There will now remain on Detachments a compleat Regiment at Khyrabad, another at Sahlone, and a Battalion at Allahabad, making altogether Two Regiments and a Half, which I recommend to be continued for the present, as those Countries appear to require their Assistance.—One of the Battalions at Sahlone, and that of Allahabad, belonging to the Chunar Station*; Colonel Morgan has still with him a Body of Three Regiments and a Battalioh, and Colonel Sir John Cumming's Force is compleat. Whenever I may be apprized of the least Danger upon the Frontiers, I shall not fail immediately to communicate my Intelligence to the Commanding Officers.

In my Account of the Troops upon Detachment I have omitted to mention the Regiment at Lucknow, that being authorized by your express Sanction.

I have the Honour to be, with, &c.

Lucknow,
the 1st December 1782.

(Signed)

John Bristow,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

(a) Vide supra, P. 301.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Beny Madoo and Dukul Roy, the Talookdars of Suddooah Choba, in the District of Goruckpore, have fled the Vizier's Dominions, and taken refuge in Cowarry, in Sircar Sanier. Application had been made to me by the Aumil of Beraitch, Rajah Soorut Sing, through the acting Minister, to request Mr. Græme's Assistance in apprehending the above Persons, and delivering them over to his Charge. I have accordingly addressed Mr. Græme, and in case he should not be authorized to apprehend the Offenders without your Instructions, I have desired him to ascertain their Places of Resort.

In consequence of your Commands, under Date the 29th October 1782, I have procured the Vizier's Orders to the Aumil of Goruckpore to apprehend Futtu Saw, or any refractory Zemindars (agreeable to the Description furnished me by Major Lucas) that may attempt to find an Asylum in his Dominions; and it is his Excellency's Wish to unite with you in preventing their Depredations on the Frontier Provinces.

I have the Honour to be, with, &c.

(Signed)

John Bristow,

Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Lucknow,
19th December 1782.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Supreme Council, Fort William.

Bengal Secret Conf.
3d March
1783, Fº 269.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

I take the liberty to enclose you Papers and Accounts agreeable to the enclosed List, to which I beg leave to refer for a full Explanation of the Amount of the Claims on the Nabob Vizier.

Immediately after my Arrival I urged the acting Minister to devise and recommend Arrangements for the complete Discharge of the Balance at the Conclusion of the Year; to relieve myself from Censure, in case of Failure in this essential Point, it is necessary I should explain the Transaction with the Bankers. The Balance, at the End of last Year, was not, in fact, paid, but transferred to the Bankers, and increased by the Load of a very high Interest.—There were Two distinct Engagements,

One for Bills on the Presidency, for	—	—	22,67,485	2	4	
Received in Cash	—	—	3,82,514	13	8	
						26,50,000 — —

Another for Teeps, promising Bills, to be delivered by Instalments at the following Periods, and in the following Proportions; viz.

Bhaudoun	—	—	1189	} as explained in Mr. Middleton's separate Letter to me, No. 2.	{ 6,50,000 6,50,000 6,50,000 6,50,000	
Goaur	—	—	1190			
Cautic	—	—				
Aughun	—	—				
						26,00,000 — —

Paid them from the Balances of 1189

52,50,000 — —
2,91,166 — —

By this Statement you will observe the Revenues of the present Year have been anticipated in

49,58,834 — —

bearing an Interest of 2 per Cent. per Menssem.—The whole Demand upon the Vizier, on Account of the Honourable Company and the Bankers, will this Year amount to the Sum of One Crore Forty-one Lacks Two thousand Five hundred and Seventy-eight Rupees (1,41,02,578); Mr. Middleton gave his Bond to the Bankers, on Account the First Engagement, for Rupees 26,50,000, engaging to see them repaid their Money. The Revenues of certain Districts were assigned to him on Account of the Bankers, and were, as collected, to be paid to them.

When Almas Ally Cawn returned to Lucknow, a Negotiation was set on foot to transfer the Security from Mr. Middleton to him, and concluded a few Days before my Arrival. The Bond was returned to Mr. Middleton, and Almas's granted in lieu of it. The additional Districts proposed to have been entrusted to Almas were Part of those assigned to the Bankers, and the Vizier's Order and other Documents had passed for putting him in Possession a few Days before my Arrival. I was so soon expected, that Almas of his own accord deferred taking Charge, as I have already informed you, until the Measure should through me receive your Sanction.

When I considered the Power possessed by Almas, I did not hesitate to reject every Idea of extending his Authority. A Difficulty occurred about the Bond he had granted, and a Payment he had made to the Bankers of Three Lacks Seventy-five thousand (Rº 3,75,000), the latter Part was easily settled by giving him Credit for that Sum, on Account the Revenues of Etawa, Corah, &c. but the Bankers refused any Security except mine, in lieu of the Bond. The Bills of Exchange had actually been transmitted to the Board, and were in Course of

Payment.

[4 T]

Payment: To have annulled the Engagement would have disappointed you of a Resource, and hurt our Credit with the Bankers; it was absolutely necessary that Almass's Bond should be returned to him; I was therefore induced to take the Engagement upon myself, and I am happy to find, by your Commands of the 22d Ultimo, that my Conduct has been approved of.

Although my Attention has been principally directed to the Liquidation of the Balance, I have hitherto found it utterly impossible to procure Assignments equal to the Amount required. Districts have been over-rated to me; and before I can conclude a fair Engagement with any Aumil, I am obliged in every Instance to separate fictitious from just Estimates, which takes up Time, and is the Cause of my not sending the Accounts of the Vizier's Revenues, which are now copying, and will be forwarded in the Course of a very few Days.

The Bankers upon my Arrival claimed my Protection in realizing their Demands; and on maturely considering the Matter, it appeared to me most advisable to blend the Honourable Company's and their Claims under One Head; unless I had done this, there would have been a perpetual Interference in the Collection of the Assignments; and in case the Bankers should have failed in realizing their Monies, they would have fallen proportionably short in their Payments at the Presidency. These were the Reasons which induced me to unite the Two Accounts, and I hope they will meet with your Approbation.

There remains a Sum of Thirteen Lacks on Account of the Teeps, for which Bills of Exchange on the Presidency are now due. I took charge of my Office without any Cash in the Treasury, and a Sum of near 30,09,000 Rupees due to the Bankers. I afterwards, under Date the 2d November, transmitted you Bills of Exchange for 6,50,000 Rupees, which (as my Receipts at that Period were very inconsiderable) accumulated the Debt to near 36,59,000, the whole bearing an Interest of Two per Cent, per Menssem. The Bankers were disinclined to give any more Bills, until Part of this Balance was liquidated. The Season of the heavy Collections being so near at hand, it appeared to me most advisable to delay transmitting you other Bills, until such Time as I might be able to pay the Balance due to them, and I could receive further Monies, and give them Cash for their Bills, by which the Vizier would derive the additional Advantage of saving the Interest; and the Difference to the Company would have been the Delay of perhaps Three Months only in the Receipt of the Remainder to be remitted to the Presidency, on account of the Teeps.

All Sums hitherto collected have been paid to the Bankers. In order to supply the Demands of the Paymasters to the Troops in the Field, I have borrowed a Sum of Fyz^a 16 S^a S^a R^a 3,59,670 : 4 : 4; for this the Vizier is to pay an Interest of One per Cent. per Menssem only, whereby a Saving of as much more will arise on the Interest, and was the Reason why I preferred a Loan to stopping that Amount from the Receipt of the Bankers.

My Time has of late been principally employed in urging the Minister to supply Funds for the current Disbursement of the Vizier's Government, and the complete Discharge of the Balance due to the Honourable Company; my Endeavours shall not be wanting to accomplish an Object which I know will render such essential Service to the Company's Affairs at the present Juncture. The proposed Retrenchments will be very considerable, and I shall shortly submit them to your Consideration.

I have the Honour to be, with, &c.

Lucknow,
2d January 1783.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Supreme Council, Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Under Date the 1st Ultimo, I had the Honour to communicate to you a Detail of the Services upon which Detachments had been made from the Honourable Company's Troops. The Vizier has found it necessary to continue the Regiments at Sahlone and Khyrabad, a Battalion at Allahabad, and Six Companies in the Districts of Furickabad.

I have the Pleasure to inform you, Three of the most refractory Zemindars in Khyrabad, named Mohum Sing, Hindoo Sing, and Naysut Sing, have been apprehended by the Aumil Mahomed Hussein Cawn; owing to this Circumstance, the other Zemindars have been awed, the Peace of that District is in a fair Way of being restored, and I entertain great Hopes the full Amount of the Honourable Company's Assignments will be realized.

The Detachment in Sahlone has been constantly employed on Service against refractory Zemindars in that and the neighbouring District of Pertabgur. The Plan of inducing Bulbudder to return to his Allegiance to the Vizier, by the Grant of a Pension and a Beit upon the Country, was found impracticable. He demanded a Consideration of about Thirty thousand Rupees a Year, and remained in the Country threatening to create Disturbances, if his Demands were not complied with. A Treaty with a Rebel acting upon this Principle was subversive of the Vizier's Authority, and holding forth Impunity to other ill-disposed Zemindars. He was told to quit the Country, or attend at Lucknow, and a submissive obedient Conduct in future might intitle him to the Vizier's Favour; but as he rejected these Propositions, a Reward of Twenty thousand Rupees

Rupces has been put upon his Head. The Aumils of Sultanpore, Purtabgur, Sahlone, and the adjacent Districts, were directed to use their utmost Exertions to expel him the Country, to ascertain the Zemindars of Villages from which he draws his Support; and that if the Aumils should ever suffer him to remain unmolested within their Jurisdictions, no Deduction of Revenue would be allowed, and they must expect the severest Punishment for their Neglect. They are directed to co-operate, and detach the Troops they may not immediately require for the Collections in constant Pursuit of Bulbudder. The Vizier has thought proper to approve a Proposal of Major Lumsdaine's, for keeping One Battalion for the Protection of Sahlone, and detach the other upon this Service. I have recommended to him to avoid burning or destroying Villages, upon the Supposition that the Inhabitants assist Bulbudder. Such Persons as are found in Arms he is requested to use his Endeavours to apprehend, that the Vizier may administer Justice after a formal and fair Trial.

The Reward put upon Bulbudder's Head, and the strict Injunctions to the Aumils, if they be enforced, ought ultimately to effect the Seizure of Bulbudder, or else render his Residence, which I hope it has effected, in the Country so dangerous, that it at all Events will prevent his creating Disturbances in future. I have applied to Mr. Markham to endeavour to seize him; if he should take refuge in Benares, which he used to do whilst Cheit Sing held the Zemindarry.

I Yesterday received Intelligence that Bulbudder, Bahadur Sing, and Amrow Sing, had collected a great Force at Norvajee, a Fort on the Confines of the Districts of Monickpore, Allahabad, Purtabgur, and Sahlone. Captain Jaques, with One Battalion of Sepoys, in conjunction with the Aumils, had surrounded and taken the Fort, in which they seized between Eight and Nine hundred Persons. Bulbudder and Behadur Sing had made their Escape; but Amrou Sing, and a famous Insurgent of the Name of Gundcharry, were secured, and they and their Families have been detained by the Aumils. The other Prisoners were suffered to leave the Fort upon laying down their Arms, to the Number of Five hundred Matchlocks, besides Swords, Bows, and Arrows. The People with Bulbudder are dispersed, and I understand he has quitted the Country. This Success was attended with the Loss of very few Lives; and I hope a capital Example of the Two Ringleaders, after a fair Trial, will immediate * other refractory Zemindars. * Sic in Orig

I have the Pleasure to inform you the Kists of the Honourable Company's Assignment on Sahlone have been regularly paid, entirely owing to the military Aid granted by the Honourable Company.

The sure Means of rendering the Vizier's Alliance honourable and advantageous, will be to restore his Authority, and the Peace of his Dominions. Great Losses in the Revenue have unavoidably arisen, owing to the total Want of Subordination among all Ranks of the Officers of Government, and the perpetual Insurrections of Zemindars: The Vizier can only look to the Honourable Company for effecting a Change; his own Military is at present unequal to the Task; and I hope you will assent to the Detachments remaining until the Service may be completed, especially as great Advantages are derived by them to the Vizier's Affairs.

A general Order has been issued by the Vizier to prevent Zemindars from building or repairing Forts, and that those taken should either be garrisoned by his Excellency's Troops, or destroyed, whichever might be most advisable.

I beg leave to state the whole Force now detached; viz:

From Chunargur.				Regi- ments.	Bat- talions.
In the Province of Allahabad, under the Command of Captain Dennis	—	—	—	—	1
In Sahlone, under the Command of Major Lumsdaine	—	—	—	—	1
From the Detachment under the Command of Colonel Sir John Cumming.					
An Escort for Major Palmer's Companies	—	—	2	—	—
Do. — Major Browne	—	—	2	—	—
Stationed with the Sezawul of Feroockabad	—	—	6	—	—
From the Second Brigade, stationed in Hydrabad under the Command of					
Major Nicol	—	—	—	1	—
In Sahlone, under the Command of Captain Jaques	—	—	—	—	1
The Regiment at Lucknow	—	—	—	1	—
Regiments				4	1

The Force remaining at Cawnpore will be Three Regiments and a Battalion, and at Futtighur Four Regiments. The Commanding Officers in the present State of Affairs deem these to be respectable Bodies of Troops, and upon the least Apprehension of Danger, I will immediately request the Recall of the Detachment.

Lucknow,
30th Jan. 1783.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

[Agreed that the following Letter be written to Mr. Bristow.

To Mr. John Bristow.

Sir,

Having received and taken into our Consideration the following Letters from you, we shall now transmit you our Sentiments and Orders upon them.

23d November.

1st December.

11th Ditto.

19th Ditto. Two Letters.

20th Ditto.

30th Ditto.

2d January.

13th Ditto.

24th Ditto.

29th Ditto.

30th Ditto.]

19th December. We have received a Letter from the Collector of Sircar Saurun, informing us that One of the Vizier's Talookdars, said to be fled into that District, has been discovered, and desiring our Orders regarding him. We have in consequence directed the Collectors in this and every other Instance in which the Vizier's Talookdars or Aumils shall abscond to avoid Payment of their Balances, and Application be made to him by the Resident for that Purpose, he shall cause them to be delivered up to the Officers of the Vizier's Government.

1st Decem^r, 30th Jan^r. We approve very much of the Conduct which you have observed respecting the rebellious Zemindars, and the Means which you inform us you had recommended to the Vizier for quieting the Disorders, and restoring the Peace of his Country. On this Occasion we have only to recommend the strictest Attention to the Instructions which you have received from the Governor General, and to desire that you will make them your constant Guide.

While the disordered State of the Vizier's Dominions shall require the Presence of the Military Detachments which have been stationed for their Defence, we must approve of the Continuance of them, and trust to your Discretion and Judgment, possessed as you are of our Sentiments on this Subject, to prolong or abridge the Period of their Continuance, according to the Nature of the Circumstances which may present themselves; yet it does not appear to us why so many Detachments are necessary, while the Army under the Command of Colonel Sir John Cumming remains inactive, and confined to a single Station, since the same Services which are performed by the other Detachments might be rendered with equal Effect by this Corps. These are our Sentiments, formed upon your Report of the State of the Country, and the Distribution of our Forces in it; but we only state them as such, without grounding any Orders upon them, as we cannot depend sufficiently upon our own Information, and are satisfied to rely on your Knowledge, arising from a nearer and more complete View of Affairs; but we desire that you will report to us very minutely any Arrangement which may be finally made after the Receipt of this Letter, for the Defence and Protection of the Vizier's Dominions.

P. 309. We desire that you will recommend it to the Vizier, to direct and enforce the strictest Forbearance in all his Officers from collecting Duties on, or otherwise molesting any Persons who may be possessed of his Passports, granted in consequence of Recommendations from this Government, for proceeding to any Part of his Dominions to perform their Religious Ceremonies, as the Influence of such Acts might have an evil Tendency over all our Political Connections in India, from the Reports of the Persons affected by them.

[We desire you will inform us if any, and what Means have been taken for recovering the Balance

Balance due from the Begum at Fyzabad, and, if necessary, that you recommend it to the Vizier to enforce the most effectual Means for that Purpose.

We are, &c.
(Signed)

Warren Hastings,
Eyre Coote,
Edw^d Wheler,
John Macpherson,
John Stables.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation,)

Warren Hastings,
Edw^d Wheler,
John Macpherson,
John Stables.]

Appendix to Consultation, 3d March 1783.

To John Bristow Esquire, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Sir,

From your having requested me in your Letters to use my utmost Endeavours to restore Peace to this distracted Country, I take the Liberty of laying before you my Sentiments of the Mode I judge most effectual to attain the End you seem so much to desire.

To establish Peace and Quiet in this Country Two Ways can only be adopted, either quelling the Disturbances by Force, or by giving the Rajah Bulbudder such Allowances as may be thought adequate to his Rank and Influence in the Country. As an Officer at the Head of a Detachment employed to crush the Rebellion, the decisive Exertions of a Military Force first naturally present themselves, and there can be little Doubt entertained but that a Detachment of Artillery, a Regiment of Sepoys, and 500 of his Excellency the Vizier's Horse, is a sufficient Force to compel the Rebel to relinquish this Country, or even to expel him the Vizier's Dominions: Were the different Fouzedars, under the severest Penalties, obliged to attack him and his Adherents, wherever they should take refuge in their particular Districts, and to punish in a most exemplary Manner such of the Zemindars in their Governments, who should conceal, protect, or assist the Rebel, such a Plan, vigorously executed, would no doubt force the Rebel to quit the Vizier's Dominions. The Difficulty of apprehending him is so great, that it can scarcely be hoped for. It is probable, that when he found himself attacked on all Sides, he would retire across the Jumna to Chitterpore, the Place of his Residence in the Time of the late Vizier; and that immediately on the Recall of the Detachment from this Country he would again return, and recommence his destructive Depredations; nor would it be necessary for him to bring a Force with him; no Part of the World abounds so much with Soldiers of Fortune as Indostan, who in Crowds enlist under any Standard, encouraged by the Hopes of Plunder or of Pay. The Zemindars are much attached to the Rajah, whom they consider as their hereditary Prince, and never fail to assist him; they also find their Advantage in fomenting the Disturbances, as they withhold their Rents from Government under various Pretences, and give but a trifling Consideration to the Rebel.

From the above Reasons I am clearly of Opinion, that the allowing the Rajah a Pension, suitable to his Rank and Influence in the Country, is the most certain Mode of attaining a permanent Peace; and when it is considered in an economical View, the Advantages to the Vizier, indeed I may say to the Company, their Affairs being so connected, are so obvious, that it is unnecessary to remark them. The Vizier will get rid of the Expence of the Detachment, and the Company will have a Force which may be employed elsewhere. The great Difficulty which the Officers of Government at present meet with, in realizing the Revenues of the Country, will be removed, as the Inhabitants, on the Disturbances being quieted, would bring back to their Villages their Families, Cattle, and Effects; of course Government would have some Security for the Revenue, whereas at present they have none.

When I consider the Matter further in a political View, I see also strong Reasons for coming to an Accommodation.—The Rajah Bulbudder is the lineal Descendant of the most powerful Hindo Family in this Part of Hindostan. Connections with him are eagerly sought after, as they are thought to confer Honour; he is much respected himself, nor is his Rebellion against Government looked on as a Crime; on the contrary, all of the Zemindars in the contiguous Districts are inclined to assist him, and some are even induced to follow his Example.

I have given you my Opinions with Candour, and to the best of my Judgment; in delivering them, I have been guided solely by a Desire to promote, to the utmost of my Power, the Public Good. They must appear to you disinterested, for if the Plan I submit to you is followed, the Occasion for my Services in this Part of the Vizier's Dominions will I hope soon cease.

I have the Honour to be, with Respect, &c.

Camp, near Dookah,
the 16th Nov^r 1782.

(Signed)

J. Lumsdaine,
Major Comm^d at Sablone.

(A true Copy).

(Signed)

W^m Swainston,

Ass^t to the Res^t.

(C O P Y.)

To John Bristow Esquire, Resident at the Court at Lucknow.

Sir,

Before my Return to Fyzabad, the Bow Begum had replied to his Excellency the Nabob Vizier's Letter; the Contents of which I imagine he would communicate to you.

The elder Begum I understand (from Report only) never intends to put Pen to Paper to him again.

What Probability there may now be of ever receiving the Balance from the Begum, you (from her Letter to the Nabob) will be best able to judge; but I am clearly of Opinion, that whilst her Eunuchs Bahar and Jewar Ally Cawn remain Prisoners, and the Battalion continues here with any Restraint on her, that she never will agree to pay a further Sum on the Score required; and indeed it appears to me only recoverable by moderate Means. If the Prisoners were released, and the Troops withdrawn from her, I fancy she would, in a short Period, enter into a Negotiation with you; and on certain Terms be induced to pay the Sum wanted.

Enclosed I send you the Copy of a Letter which I received this Morning from her. The Circumstance of her Servants quitting her for Want of Subsistence is very certain and public; and whether real or fictitious, I will not take upon me to determine; but I judge it necessary to make you acquainted with the Circumstance.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

Martin Gilpin,
Major commanding.Fyzabad,
18 Nov. 1782.

(Signed)

A true Copy,
William Swainston,
Assistant to the Resident.

Extract from Mr. Middleton's Letter, dated 23d October 1782.

The most material Object I have to claim your Attention to, is the collateral Agreement concluded by me, on behalf of the Honourable the Governor General and Council, with the House of Gopaul Doss Sah and others, for their Security and Reimbursement in the Advance they were prevailed upon to make the Vizier, upon the Credit and Faith of this Office, for the Liquidation of his Excellency's Debts to the Company, and which Subject you will find stated in my Address to the Board of the 7th Ultimo.

The Advance for which the House of Gopaul Doss Sah singly and exclusively engaged was 26,00,000 Rupees, which included the Balance of the Vizier's Account Current with the Honourable Company, as it stood before the additional Claim lately made out by the Accountant General, at the Presidency, and sundry Army Debts of his Excellency, for which as they were an Excess upon the original Estimate formed at the Commencement of the Year, no Provision had been made. The other Sum of 26,00,000, for which Teeps were granted in Partnership by Gopaul Doss Buch Range Fukhar Chund, and Kissen Chund, payable by Installments, as expressed in the Teeps, were intended as a Deposit in the Hands of the Governor General and Council, for the Liquidation of such Part of the additional Claim of 26,48,571 : 3 : 8, made out by the Accountant General, and transmitted to this Office in October last, as the Board, after taking into Consideration the Counter-claims, and Expectations of the Vizier, should deem equitable. For further Information on this Head, permit me to refer you to the Contents of my Address to the Honourable Board of the 7th September, to which I have received no Reply. For both these Sums the Vizier has passed his separate Obligations to the respective Parties, and has granted Assignments upon his Revenue for the Re-payment. But this alone, Sir, would have gone a very little Way towards inducing the Shroffs to hazard so large a Property in the Nabob's Funds, had not the Faith of our Government been also pledged for their collateral Security, which has been done by the strongest verbal Assurances it was in my Power to give them in my Official Capacity; and in the Case of Gopaul Doss Sah, who is much deeper concerned than any of the others, a written Engagement to support him to the utmost of my Power in the Recovery of his Debts, for which Almas Ally Cawn stands immediately and exclusively responsible. He has already paid him to the Amount of Nine Lacks, promising Four more in the Course of Fifteen or Twenty Days, and the remaining Thirteen Lacks he agrees to make good in equal Kists, in the ensuing Three Months of Aughun, Phoos, and Maug, which I have not a Doubt of his punctually fulfilling, if you think proper to confirm the Assurances I have given, and yield your Influence to the Support of them, which I persuade myself you will see the Propriety of, as well from a Principle of common Justice, as an Inducement to similar future Exertions, should the Exigency of the Honourable Company's Affairs at any Time call for them. The other Advance of Twenty-six Lacks being secured by Assignments upon reputable Aumils, I have little Fear of its being realized, without giving you any farther Trouble, than that of giving your Sanction to the Measure, and occasionally making use of the Influence of your Station, to expedite the Payment of the Kists, when the Aumils may shew a Disposition to be tardy.

I must

[I must beg leave to refer you to my Correspondence with the Honourable the Governor General, for a full Account of the Origin and Nature of my Transactions with the Begums at Fayzabad; and the Letters which have passed between me and the Officers who have severally commanded there, will shew you the Progress and present State of that Business. The Balance due from the Bow Begum, upon her Agreement, made in January last, after allowing her Credit for the trifling Articles lately sent here by Major Gilpin, will be about Five Lacks, which I apprehend may be realized, if you deem it expedient to continue the Restraints which have been imposed for that Purpose: She had, indeed, given Major Gilpin the most satisfactory Assurances of an immediate Liquidation of this long-depending Account, in which, I believe, she was sincere; but, probably, from an Expectation of a Change of Measures, upon my Removal, she has lately retracted those Assurances, and now declares her Determination to make no further Payments whatever, but upon the Certainty of her Jaghire's being restored to her; which I could give her no Hopes of, as the Propriety of its Resumption has been sanctified by the Approbation of the Honourable the Governor General; who further expressly enjoins me, in his Instructions of the 27th January, to exert my Influence with the Nabob, to prevent the Conclusion of any final Settlement between him and the Begums, until I should be furnished with Instructions from him or the Board on that Head. Not having, since the above Date, received any Directions from the Board, or the Governor General, relative to the Begums, I know not what may be their Wishes in regard to them; but I thought it, at all Events, my Duty, conformably to the Spirit of the Orders I had received, to retain possession of the Killa at Fayzabad, and the Persons of the Bow Begum's Two principal Eunuchs, until the Sum she had stipulated to pay was fully liquidated, or the Honourable Board should notify their further Pleasure: And in this State, Sir, I commit the Business to your future Directions, expressing my sincere Wish, that you may find Means to effect the Recovery of this Balance; which, among other Balances, originally constituted a Part of the Securities made over to Gopaul Doss, for the Repayment of his Advance to the Vizier for the Company's Use, and should, I apprehend, if possible, be realized for Almas Ali Cawn, who has employed his own Credit upon the Faith of those Funds for the immediate Satisfaction of Gopaul Doss's Debt.]

(No Signature at the End.)

A P P E N D I X, N^o LXXXVII.

Book 80. P. 615.

Extract of a Consultation of the 12th May 1783.

Fort William, the 12th May 1783.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,
Edward Wheler, } Esquires.
John Macpherson, }

READ the the following Letters from Mr Bristow.

I beg leave to inform you the Allowances on Account the Jaghyres and Tuncaws were recorded upon the Vizier's Books, at the following annual Amount.

The Jaghyres	—	—	—	39,38,054	4	6
The Tuncaws	—	—	—	17,19,610	—	—
				<u>56,57,665</u>	4	6

The proposed Allowance on Account the Tuncaws, as
per Statement, No. 1 — 10,25,214 12 —

The proposed Allowance on Account the
Jaghyres, as per Statement, No. 2 — 22,68,671 — —

Reduction per Ann. Rup^s — 23,63,779 8 6

Even in the present reduced State, the Amount is very high; but considering the Persons to whom they are granted, being principally the Vizier's Relations, the old Dependents of his Family, or the Servants of Government, it would be difficult to make further Reductions; particularly as

most of them were Persons living in great Affluence, and now depending solely upon the Bounty of the Vizier for Subsistence. The Funds for the Payment of these Allowances can only be procured by the Savings and Reductions of useless and unnecessary Expences. In all Arrangements, however, the Vizier's personal Charges, the Army, and the Honourable Company's Claims, will be first provided for.

(Signed at the End)

John Bristow,
Resident at the Vizier's Court,

(A true Copy,)

E. Hay,

Act^g Sec^y to the Secret Dep^t.

P. 689. To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. Fort William.

Honourable Sir,

In Addition to what I have urged in my Address of this Date to the Board, I hope I shall meet with your Excuse for representing some further Circumstances relative to the Begum.

I have experienced great Embarrassment in treating with her, for, as the Mother of the Vizier, the People look up to her with Respect; and any harsh Measures practised against Women of her high Rank create Discontent, and affect our national Character. Her Conduct in withholding his Excellency's Patrimony, and during the Troubles at Benares, justly lost her that Attention and Regard to which she would have been otherwise entitled: Still she is the Mother of the Prince of the Country; and the religious Prejudices of Mussulmen prevail too strongly in their Minds for them to forget her Situation. Superior Wisdom will guide your Measures, and I shall willingly execute every Order I may receive; but I think it my Duty, and a Tribute I owe to the Confidence you have placed in me, freely and candidly to offer my Sentiments on such Subject as from a near View may present Difficulties that would not occur to Persons at a Distance.

I would recommend every persuasive Argument might be urged to the Begum to induce her to fulfil her Engagements. I would even endeavour to convince her that it was intended to renew the Restraints upon her; but I really think it not advisable to carry them into Execution.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect, &c.

Lucknow,
31st March 1783.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resid^t at the Vizier's Court.

P. 708. STATEMENT of proposed Allowances, under the Head of Tunçawdars or Pensioners, for the Fuffullee Year 1190.

Servants of Government.

Hyder Beg Cawn	—	18,000	—	—
Molavee Fuzzul Azeem	—	24,000	—	—
Rajah Jaggernaut	—	15,966	—	—
Rajah Tickut Roy	—	822	—	—
Rajah Tipper Chund	—	8,776	8	—
Ferumberg Dofs	—	3,945	—	—
Rajahs Mohanarain and Heedernarrain	—	9,888	—	—
Poorun Chund, &c. — 7 Persons	—	8,082	—	—
Subkatulla Cawn	—	9,384	—	—
Rajah Jaggut Naraain	—	5,916	—	—
Roy Nonid Roy	—	1,576	—	—
Bishun Sing, &c. — 13 Persons	—	10,188	—	—
Ram Sing	—	1,483	—	—
Khoshaul Roy	—	6,000	—	—
Rajah Anunderam, &c. — 7 Persons of	—	33,180	—	—
Mutfuddies of 13 Departments	—	1,16,296	12	—
			2,73,503	4 —

The following Pensioners.

Meer Neim Cawn	—	20,000	—	—
The Sons of Bondce Ally Cawn	—	53,400	—	—
Acbal ul Dowla	—	36,000	—	—
Ameer Cawn	—	18,000	—	—
Mahommed Busheer Cawn	—	12,000	—	—
Fuzzul Ally Cawn	—	10,800	—	—
Gholam Mahommed Cawn and Mungoo Beg	—	17,500	—	—
Mirza Khaleel	—	30,000	—	—
Rajah Bennec Behadre	—	18,000	—	—

Carried forward

2,73,503 4 —

Brought forward, Servants of Government

2,73,503 4 —

Brought forward, Pensioners.

Mirza Sudder ul Deen	—	—	3,000	—
Meer Muddaree	—	—	9,000	—
Shaik Moradulla	—	—	10,000	—
Seyed Mohurram Cawn	—	—	2,722	—
The Family of Meer Hussen Cawn	—	—	13,859	—
Bood Ally Cawn	—	—	4,000	—
Mosul Ally Cawn	—	—	7,500	—
Rajub Beg	—	—	6,000	—
Ghulam Ally Cawn	—	—	6,000	—
Meer Mahommed Seyed Cawn	—	—	9,000	—
The Family of Belleol Mahommed Cawn	—	—	5,760	—
Ahmud Ally Cawn	—	—	1,200	—
Fyzoola Cawn	—	—	1,229	—
Shah Mausom	—	—	9,000	—
Khaujer Hussen Ally	—	—	2,351	4 —
Ahmud Cawn	—	—	6,000	—
The Family of Khaujer Bared	—	—	5,250	—
Maulije Cawn, &c. — 5 Persons	—	—	10,870	—
Mirza Dullair Dill	—	—	5,952	—
Meer Ally Nackee	—	—	4,800	—
Meer ul Deen and Hussen Cawn	—	—	4,000	—
Meer Cauzim Cawn	—	—	3,596	—
Meer Mahommed Aukurram	—	—	9,205	—
Jewauit Cooley Cawn	—	—	1,770	—
The Sons of Kullub Ally Cawn	—	—	5,280	—
Mahommed Ruffee Cawn	—	—	6,230	—
Meer Curram ulla Cawn	—	—	1,200	—
Meer Bunde and Zumma Cawn	—	—	3,070	—
Affub Ally Cawn and Ibrahim Ally Cawn	—	—	3,000	—
Meer Wudjah ul Deen Cawn	—	—	4,816	—
Zulfekar Ally Cawn	—	—	4,650	—
Kulleel Ullah Cawn	—	—	2,772	—
Mirza Muffetah	—	—	1,840	—
Mahommed Reza Mursah Cawn	—	—	3,520	—
Mhindy Cawn	—	—	920	—
Meer Afzul Ally	—	—	2,416	—
Khufuc Beg (a-Chelah)	—	—	1,600	—
Gofteen	—	—	5,264	—
The Family of Shajah Cooley Cawn	—	—	1,200	—
Ditto of Ismael Cawn	—	—	1,096	—
Haffiz Khurshid	—	—	1,070	—
Hafiz Noor ullah	—	—	1,435	—
Mer Khaim Jehan	—	—	3,000	—
The Family of Ally Ghuzaffer Cawn	—	—	717	8 —
Muzucker Ally Cawn, &c. — 9 Persons	—	—	7,072	—
Loll Mahommed Cawn	—	—	1,092	—
Meer Ally	—	—	1,516	—
Muzaffer Hussen Cawn	—	—	12,000	—
Meer Ghulam Hussen	—	—	1,038	—
Mirza Bauker	—	—	1,008	—
Mirza Jaffier Beg	—	—	4,000	—
Dawk Charges under Poorun Chund	—	—	36,000	—
Charges of the Kellah at Allahabad	—	—	24,000	—
Tuffeen Ally Cawn, &c. (Cojahs)	—	—	23,500	—
Hur Loh	—	—	1,360	—
Abdool Ally Cawn, &c. — 11 Persons	—	—	8,620	—
English Dawk, Mr. Taylor	—	—	12,000	—
Nusser Ulla Beg Khan	—	—	1,519	6 —
People with the Nawab Sallar Jung	—	—	1,767	—
Molavees	—	—	10,515	—
27 Physicians	—	—	14,808	—
Noder Cawn	—	—	1,170	—
Nusser Ally Cawn	—	—	1,692	—

Carried over —

[4 X]

2,73,503 4 —

Brought forward, Servants of Government

2,73,503 4 —

Brought forward, Pensioners.

Mirza Ally Cawn	—	1,326	—	—
The Sons of Mufucker ul Dowla	—	4,040	—	—
Hackum Chund	—	2,022	—	—
Sheik Dost Mahommed	—	1,626	—	—
Abdul Huffun Cawn	—	1,470	—	—
63 Chelaks	—	18,660	—	—
Hyder Cooley, &c.	—	723	—	—
Agha Mirza, &c.	—	764	4	—
Moola Mofun	—	9,445	—	—
Khufra Beg	—	656	—	—
Buddun Sing	—	600	—	—
Mahommed Surreef	—	800	—	—
Mahommed Ally Muddau	—	100	—	—
Mahommed Sallah	—	2,460	—	—
Boat People at Etawa	—	2,100	—	—
Taije Roy	—	1,440	—	—
Meer Zyn ul Abdy Cawn	—	1,608	—	—
Beer Mahommed	—	460	—	—
Mirzae Saheb, &c.	—	6,000	—	—
Khealce Ram	—	650	—	—
Chuney Loll	—	330	—	—
Huffun Ally	—	1,088	—	—
Dowlut Sing	—	378	—	—
Seedee Umber	—	492	—	—
Gunga Apershaud	—	240	—	—
Eosuph Musfee	—	1,360	—	—
Diar Kishen	—	510	—	—
Sheoo Dofs	—	439	8	—
Koolwunt Roy	—	2,342	—	—
Soorut Sing	—	334	—	—
Seer Mull	—	1,287	—	—
Zeyn ul Abdy Cawn	—	5,000	—	—
Gardeners at Asoph Baug, Barilly	—	1,160	—	—
Roop Chund	—	1,125	—	—
Sauduck Beg Cawn	—	2,500	—	—
Khoob Chund	—	310	—	—
Abdul Wahid Cawn	—	615	—	—
Loll Mun Shoogul	—	12,500	—	—
Mughee Beetle, for his Excellency	—	1,200	—	—
Daunish Ally Cawn	—	2,500	—	—
Ramnaut	—	2,975	—	—
The Gardeners at Dundakeary	—	2,120	—	—
Cummer Ally, &c. Chelaks	—	2,120	—	—
Roy Begwaun Dofs	—	1,020	—	—
Hur Buns Roy	—	2,054	8	—
Imaum Ottah	—	3,802	8	—
Khyaum ul Den Cawn	—	1,200	—	—
Zumma Cawn	—	2,760	—	—
Jufwund Roy	—	750	—	—
Kiffaum ul Deen	—	3,720	—	—
Chelaks with Huffun Reza Cawn	—	41,590	2	—
Gardeners at Eau Gunge	—	1,200	—	—
Meer Gholaum Nuddee	—	1,200	—	—

7,51,711 8 —

Rupees

10,25,214 12 —

Errors excepted.
(Signed)T. Wombwell,
Accot.

STATEMENT of Allowances proposed to be granted in lieu of the resumed Jaghyres, for the Fuffullee Year 1190.

The Nowal Begum	—	—	—	1,00,000	—	—
The Vizir's Begum	—	—	—	48,450	—	—
Nawab Salar Jung, his Excellency's Uncle	—	—	—	2,00,000	—	—
The Family of the late Mirza Ally, Ditto	—	—	—	1,00,000	—	—
The Sons of Ditto	—	—	—	85,000	—	—
Nawab Mudder ul Dowlah	—	—	—	30,000	—	—
Nawab Imaum ul Deen Khan	—	—	—	12,000	—	—
Nawab Fyzoola Cawn	—	—	—	15,00,000	—	—
Nudjifabad, in Jaguire to Nudjif Khan, now in the Name of his Sister	—	—	—	14,500	—	—
Meer Khyrulla	—	—	—	7,000	—	—
Mirza Huffun	—	—	—	6,000	—	—
Tippoo Chund	—	—	—	5,000	—	—
Govind Ram	—	—	—	17,000	—	—
Amber Ally Khan	—	—	—	15,000	—	—
Khûsh Nezer Ally Cawn	—	—	—	6,000	—	—
Auffrien Ally Cawn	—	—	—	20,000	—	—
Roy Holafs Roy	—	—	—	3,500	—	—
Mirza Fuzzul Ally	—	—	—	6,000	—	—
Furhaud Ally Cawn	—	—	—	6,000	—	—
Sufder Ally Cawn	—	—	—	1,700	—	—
Mirza Huffun Ally	—	—	—	2,263	—	—
Ally Ackber Cawn	—	—	—	6,000	—	—
Khaim Khan and Hingan Cawn	—	—	—	18,000	—	—
Hubbee Beg	—	—	—	12,000	—	—
Mungoo Beg	—	—	—	10,000	—	—
Selaum Ulta Cawn	—	—	—	6,000	—	—
Nauder Huffun Cawn	—	—	—	6,000	—	—
Meer Umjud	—	—	—	4,000	—	—
Eofuph Cawn, Father of Abdul Rahman Cawn	—	—	—	4,015	—	—
Khanjah Neamut Ulla	—	—	—	2,000	—	—
Huffun Atta Khan	—	—	—	5,668	—	—
Moonshée Baffer	—	—	—	400	—	—
The Family of the late Mahommed Ally, who was killed on Service	—	—	—	2,134	—	—
Mahommed Wudjee	—	—	—	600	—	—
Mahommed Shuffy	—	—	—	500	—	—
The Family of the late Rhamutulla	—	—	—	900	—	—
Mahommed Ally	—	—	—	1,085	—	—
Buffunt Ally Cawn	—	—	—	2,637	—	—
Mudder Buxh	—	—	—	314	—	—
Meer Mahooah	—	—	—	605	—	—
Mahommed Fazul	—	—	—	400	—	—
Rupees				22,68,671	—	—

Errors excepted.
(Signed)

T. Wombwell,
Acct^t.

(a) [Translation of a Letter from Mr. Bristow to the Begum.]

I have had the Honour to receive your Letters:—Whereas the Prosperity and Welfare of the Vizier's Affairs are the earnest Wish of the Governor General, I have, in obedience to my Instructions, represented to his Excellency that I should conform to his Pleasure in whatever he might think proper to direct. I am happy to convey his Commands, that Major Gilpin shall, on the Arrival of Auffrein Ally Cawn, march from Fyzabad, and immediately release Bahar Ally Cawn and Joahur Ally Cawn. This Measure affords me the greater Pleasure, as I am persuaded, from the kind Expressions in your Letters, of the Regard you entertain for the Vizier, being dearer to you than Life, that you will in future consult and cherish his Interests.

It is probable the Vizier would have continued the Restraints upon your Excellency, if the Governor General had not, out of Respect for the Ties which bind you, and from a natural Benevolence of Disposition, given his Assent. The strict Alliance subsisting between the Governor

General and the Vizier will ever render an Union of Councils and Measures the Line of Conduct of both Governments. And it is a most pleasing Circumstance to me, to convey the Governor General's Approbation of the Restoration of your Excellency to the Dignity and Consequence to which your high Rank and Birth justly entitle you.

I beg leave to return my Thanks for the Sense you express of the becoming Conduct of Major Gilpin in the Execution of his Duty.

Permit me to remind your Excellency, that there is still a Balance of above Five Lacks due, on Account of your Engagements; and as you promised, immediately on the Enlargement of your Eunuchs, to pay that Sum, I hope you will excuse my Solicitations and Assurances, that by a Compliance you will render a Service both to the Vizier and the Company, whose Affairs at present require the Assistance of every pecuniary Aid.

(A true Translation.)

Robt Gregory,

Assistant at the Vizier's Court] (a).

(a) Vide Appendix, No. LVIII.

APPENDIX

TO THE

SIXTH ARTICLE of CHARGE.

APPENDIX, N° LXXXVIII.

Book 195.

Extract of a General Letter from the President and Council at Calcutta, in Bengal, to the Select Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 30th Sept. 1765.

(a) [Honourable Sirs,

1. **T**HE accompanying Proceedings of the Select Committee will explain our Motives for purchasing the Admiral Stevens to convey to your Hands these Dispatches, which we hope will be deemed of sufficient Importance to merit any extraordinary Expence thereby incurred, an Expence which we flatter ourselves will be fully defrayed by the valuable Cargo she carries home at this early Season.

2. By the General Letter of this Date you will be informed by the President and Council of every material Concern that has been transacted before the Board. At the same Time we beg Leave to refer to the Letters dispatched by the Vansittart and Bute (whereof Duplicates are now enclosed) for a Detail of the Military Operations, Political Occurrences, and especially the very important Transactions previous to our Arrival, and subsequent to the Death of Meer Jaffer: An Event that furnished the most glorious Opportunity of establishing your Influence and Power on so solid a Basis as must soon have rendered the English East India Company the most potent Commercial Body that ever flourished at any Period of Time.

3. It is from a due Sense of the Regard we owe and profess to your Interests and to our own Honour, that we think it indispensably necessary to lay open to your View a Series of Transactions too notoriously known to be suppressed, and too affecting to your Interest, to the national Character, and to the Existence of the Company in Bengal, to escape unnoticed and uncensured. Transactions which seem to demonstrate, that every Spring of this Government was smeared with Corruption, that Principles of Rapacity and Oppression universally prevailed, and that every Spark of Sentiment and publick Spirit was lost and extinguished in the unbounded Lust of unmerited Wealth.

4. To illustrate these Positions we must exhibit to your View a most unpleasant Variety of Complaints, Inquiries, Accusations, and Vindications, the Particulars of which are entered in our Proceedings, and the Appendix; assuring you, that we undertake this Task with peculiar Reluctance, from the personal Regard we entertain for some of the Gentlemen whose Characters will appear to be deeply affected.

5. At Fort St. George we received the First Advices of the Demise of Meer Jaffer, and of Shuja Dowlah's Defeat. It was there firmly imagined that no definitive Measures would be taken, either in respect to a Peace, or filling the Vacancy in the Nizamut, before our Arrival; as the Lapwing arrived in the Month of January with your general Letter, and the Appointment of a Committee with express Powers to that Purpose, for the successful Exertion of which, the happiest Occasion now offered. However, a contrary Resolution prevailed in the Council. The Opportunity of acquiring immense Fortunes was too inviting to be neglected, and the Temptation too powerful to be resisted. A Treaty was hastily drawn up by the Board, or rather transcribed, with few unimportant Additions, from that concluded with Meer Jaffer, and a Deputation, consisting of Messrs. Johnstone senior, Middleton, and Leycester, appointed to raise the Natural Son of the deceased Nabob to the Subahdarry, in prejudice of the Claim of the Grandson: And for this Measure such Reasons are assigned as ought to have dictated a diametrically opposite Resolution. Miran's Son was a Minor, which Circumstance alone would have naturally brought the whole Administration into our Hands at a Juncture when it became indispensably necessary we should realize that Shadow of Power and Influence, which having no solid Foundation was exposed to the Danger of being annihilated by the First Stroke of adverse Fortune. But this Inconsistence was not regarded; nor was it material to the Views for precipitating the Treaty, which was pressed on the young Nabob at the First Interview, in so earnest and indelicate a Manner, as highly disgusted him and chagrined his Ministers; while not a Single Rupee was stipulated for the Company, whose Interests were sacrificed that their Servants might revel in the Spoils of a Treasury before impoverished, but now totally exhausted.

(a) Vide supra, Page 954.

[4 Y]

6. This

6. This Scene of Corruption was first disclosed, at a Visit the Nabob was paid, to Lord Clive and the Gentlemen of the Committee a few Days after our Arrival. He there delivered to his Lordship a Letter filled with bitter Complaints of the Insults and Indignities he had been exposed to, and the Embezzlement of near 20 Lacks of Rupees issued from his Treasury for Purposes unknown during the late Negotiations. So public a Complaint could not be disregarded, and it soon produced an Enquiry. We referred the Letter to the Board, in Expectation of obtaining a satisfactory Account of the Application of this Money, and were answered only by a warm Remonstrance entered by Mr. Leycester against that very Nabob in whose Elevation he boasts of having been a principal Agent.

7. Mahomed Reza Cawn, the Naib Subah, was then called upon to account for this large Disbursement from the Treasury; and he soon delivered to the Committee the very extraordinary Narrative entered in our Proceedings the 6th of June, wherein he specifies the several Names and Sums, by whom paid, and to whom, whether in Cash, Bills, or Obligations. So precise, so accurate an Account as this of Money for secret and venal Services, was never, we believe, before this Period exhibited to the Honourable Court of Directors, at least never vouched by such undeniable Testimony and authentic Documents: By Juggut Seet, who himself was obliged to contribute largely to the Sums demanded; by Moolyram, who was employed by Mr. Johnstone in all those pecuniary Transactions; by the Nabob and Mahomed Reza Cawn, who were the heaviest Sufferers; and, lastly, by the Confession of the Gentlemen themselves, whose Names are specified in the Distribution List.

8. Juggut Seet expressly declared in his Narrative, that the Sum which he agreed to pay the Deputation, amounting to 125,000 Rupees, was extorted by Menaces; and since the Close of our Enquiry, and the Opinions we delivered in the Proceedings of the 21st June, it fully appears, that the Presents from the Nabob and Mahomed Reza Cawn, exceeding the immense Sum of 17 Lacks, were not the voluntary Offerings of Gratitude, but Contributions levied on the Weakness of the Government, and violently exacted from the dependant State and timid Disposition of the Minister. The Charge indeed is denied on the one Hand, as well as affirmed on the other. Your Honourable Board must therefore determine, how far the Circumstance of Extortion may aggravate the Crime of Disobedience to your positive Orders; the exposing the Government in a Manner to Sale, and receiving the infamous Wages of Corruption from opposite Parties and contending Interests. We speak with Boldness, because we speak from Conviction, founded upon undoubted Facts, that besides the above Sums specified in the Distribution Account, to the Amount of

* Sic in Orig.

* 2,28,125 Pounds Sterling, there was likewise to the Value of several Lacks of Rupees procured from Nundoomar and Roydullub, each of whom aspired at and obtained a Promise of that very Employment it was predetermined to bestow on Mahomed Reza Cawn. The Particulars of this extraordinary Bargain came too late to our Hands to be inserted in the Proceedings, nor do we think it material, since to insist on farther Proofs than are already fully and clearly exhibited, in order to convince you that our Enquiry was necessary and our Decision moderate, would, we apprehend, serve rather to exhaust your Patience than confirm your Belief.

9. These Particulars being submitted to your Consideration, it may be necessary to offer a few Remarks on those Arguments urged by the Gentlemen in their several Minutes, either in their own Justification, or with a View that our Proceedings should appear arbitrary and oppressive. Messrs. Johnstone senior, Leycester, Burdett and Gray, vindicate the receiving Presents by Arguments which, in our Opinion, render their Conduct still more culpable. They urge, that as the Covenants were not then executed, they could not be obligatory.—In Answer, we will beg Leave to ask those Gentlemen, whether the Company's Orders were not then received? Whether the Intention and Spirit of those Orders were not clearly and perfectly understood? Whether the Covenants themselves were not transmitted from England ready to be filled up and executed? Whether a single Motion for fulfilling the Company's Instructions appears on the Face of the Consultations? Whether it was not incumbent on them as the superior Power, to set this Example of Respect and Deference to the Orders of their Constituents? And whether they conceive the Company would have sustained any Detriment by this Act of their Obedience? How then came the Orders to be totally neglected at a Juncture especially when the Letter and Spirit of those Obligations clearly manifested that particular Regard should be had to their Execution.

10. The same Gentlemen arraign the Conduct and deny the Powers of the Select Committee. Mr. Leycester in particular affirms, that Candour and Decency required the Truth of a Charge brought against any of the Members of the Board, should be determined by the Board. You, Gentlemen, will be able to judge of the Force of this Argument, and of the Propriety of the Measure proposed, when we acquaint you, that of a Board then sitting at the Presidency, consisting of the President and Eight Members, Five of those Members were themselves the Accused, who by having a Majority of Voices, would of consequence become the Judges of their own Conduct. We will not enter into a Discussion of the precise Powers entrusted to the Committee, but we may venture to affirm, that unless the Spirit of their Instructions be extended to the Correction of Abuses, the Detection of Corruption, and the Punishment of Disobedience, the Ends proposed "of restoring Peace and Tranquillity" will be frustrated, and the Appointment rendered ridiculous and absurd.

11. Mr. Johnstone is pleased to assert, that no Proofs can be produced of Menaces being used to obtain a Sum of Money from Juggut Seet. To this we reply by a Reference to the Evidence

of

of his own Agent Mootyram, where it is declared upon Oath that he delivered by Mr. Johnstone's express Order, the very Messages recited in his Examination; Messages of such Tendency as certainly would bear hard on Mr. Johnstone's Character. As to what he further adds of our obtaining this Evidence by military Force and Terrors, we are sorry to see a Gentleman reduced to the Necessity of resting his Defence on the Subterfuge of a pitiful Evasion. Mr. Johnstone certainly knows, at least he ought to know, as the Proceedings were immediately sent to him, that Mootyram was seized in the Commission of a clandestine illegal Act of interesting Consequence to the Publick in general, and to Mr. Johnstone and the Gentlemen of the Deputation in particular. Mootyram was actually detected in an Attempt to suppress Bills to the Amount of 1,75,000 Rupees, which had been wrongfully obtained from Mahomed Reza Cawn, and to screen from Discovery a Circumstance which it highly imported the Committee to know, and which Mr. Johnstone should have made known were he solicitous to exculpate himself from a Charge that deeply affected his Reputation, and of such irreproachable Conduct as he would endeavour to persuade the World. But, that not the least Shadow of a Doubt might remain of the Candour and Equity of the Measures we pursued, we readily consented that the same Mootyram might be re-examined in the Presence of the Council, where he confirmed, without Contradiction or Evasion, every material Circumstance set forth in his first Evidence. The Remainder of Mr. Johnstone's Minute, you will perceive, doth not affect the Committee as a Body. It consists entirely of personal Invektive, loose and virulent Declamation, the genuine Effects of enraged Disappointment and Detection. Yet should any Thing further be required in Answer, beg Leave to refer you to the Replies made by Lord Clive and the Members of the Committee, which we flatter ourselves will appear full and explicit.

12. One Circumstance more occurs in the Course of those Gentlemen's Minute, that merits our Observation. It is declared by Mr. Leicester upon Oath, that he did not receive the Present intended him by Mahomed Reza Cawn, and that his Letters will demonstrate his Intention was to have refused it. This is a Fact, of the Truth of which we entertain not the least Doubt; but it proves nothing more than that Mr. Leicester would not receive a Sum of Money after the Covenants had been enforced by the Committee, and an Enquiry set on Foot concerning the Distribution of that very Money, a Part of which was now privately tendered back to Mahomed Reza Cawn. He will not deny, that he knew of the intended Present when he was at Colimbuzar: The Letters of Messrs. Senior and Middleton prove that he did. He will not deny, that Bills, to the Amount of 50,000 Rupees, were made out in his Name: Their being now offered back to Mahomed Reza Cawn, and Mootyram's being detected in the Fact, evince it. The Whole therefore of this solemn Asseveration amounts only to an Evasion, in respect to Time and Circumstances, which no way affect the Nature of the Act itself.

13. Having now explained the Origin and Progress of this disagreeable Enquiry, we beg Leave to touch upon a few Circumstances in Justification of the Lenity of our Opinions delivered, and Resolutions entered in the Committee Proceedings of the 21st of June. And here we must observe, that notwithstanding we believed a Reformation of Abuses to be actually our Duty, yet we could not think the same Duty necessarily extended to the Punishment of Transgressions. We owed a Regard to the Persons and Characters of some of the Gentlemen concerned, who must suffer extremely by a Suspension or Dismissal. The great Objects of our Wishes were, that your Service might in future be conducted with Integrity, Diligence, and Economy, without a Retrospect to the past where it could be avoided. The Subject indeed of the present Enquiry was so recent, it was of so interesting a Nature to the Publick, and came recommended to us, or rather was forced upon us, with such peculiar Circumstances, as rendered our Proceeding to a Scrutiny necessary to our own Reputation; but the Severity of Judgment and Decision, which would have left so great a Void in your Council, was not equally necessary either to your Interest or our Honour. Such an Event might have impressed the Minds of the Natives with strange Ideas of the distressing Situation of our Councils; and it would unavoidably have admitted a Number of your junior Servants to the Supreme Direction of this vast Machine of Government at an Age little exceeding that Period, fixed by the Laws of their Country for entrusting them with the Management of their own private Fortunes. We must further observe, that many of the most aggravating Circumstances had not then reached our Knowledge; at the same Time we were under the Necessity of coming to some present Determination. Shuja Dowla impatiently expected Lord Clive in Camp to conclude the proposed Treaty; and the Regulations of the Government lately established, and other Matters then transacting, absolutely required Mr. Sykes's Attendance at the Durbar. Some of the extraordinary Facts above related were obtained since their Departure, and had they come sooner, they would have served only to perplex and embarrass us the more. In a Word, to obviate future Evils we considered as our immediate Duty, the Punishment of past Misconduct; we chose to refer to your Honourable Board, that Malice itself should have no Foundation for asserting, that we had assumed and exerted a Power not fully and expressly authorized by the Court of Directors. We think it necessary to declare in Justice to Mr. Cartier, whose Character stands irreproachable in the List of your Servants, that he never knew of, or consented to the receiving any the smallest Present, either from the Nabob, or Mahomed Reza Cawn.

14. Although we will not take upon us to declare that we entirely approve of the Covenants in the Form in which they have been transmitted, yet we are persuaded, from the Instances just related,

lated, that some Restraint is necessary to prevent the Abuse of the customary Indulgence to receive Presents. This Indulgence has certainly been extended to the most shameful Oppression and flagrant Corruption, and is otherwise attended with manifold Inconveniencies to the Service. We therefore determined immediately to enforce your Instructions relative to those Obligations, and to bind down by Laws, all such as are not to be checked by a Sense of Honour and Justice. You will accordingly observe, that carrying those Orders into strict Execution, throughout every Department Civil and Military, was among the earliest Transactions of your Select Committee.

Fort William,
the 1st October 1765.

Signed (at the End of the Letter)

Clive,
W^m B. Sumner,
John Carnac,
H. Verelst,
Fra^s Sykes.

APPENDIX, N^o LXXXIX.

Book 182, Page 733.

Extract of a Consultation of the 22d Sept. 1766.

[(a) Fort William, the 22d September 1766,

At a Consultation; Present,

The Right Honourable Lord Clive, President;

John Carnac,
Harry Verelst,
Randolph Marriott,
Hugh Watts,
Claud Russell,
William Aldersey,
Thomas Kelsall, and
Robert Floyer,

Esquires.

Mr. Sumner indisposed.

THE Proceedings of the Select Committee of the 19th instant are now laid before the Board as follows.]

Copy Proceedings of the Select Committee, September 19th 1766.

Present;

The Right Honourable Lord Clive, President;

Brigadier General Carnac,
Harry Verelst Esquire.

At our Meeting the 15th instant, the Committee recommended to Messrs. Aldersey and Kelsall, that such Objections as they might think proper to urge against Mr. Rumbold's Appointment, with his Madras standing, to a Seat at the Board, they would deliver in rather to the Committee than the Council.

To this Proposal, which immediately tended to avoid Debate and Difference, we imagined they would readily accede; and we were confirmed in that Opinion when we received the following joint Letter from Messrs. Aldersey, Kelsall, and Floyer.

The above Letter coming to our Hands just before the Meeting of Council the 18th instant, it was with some Surprise we beheld those Gentlemen subscribing to a Minute, desiring the Letter might be produced before the whole Board, although this Measure could answer no other Purpose than destroying that Harmony in Council which the Committee so strongly recommended. We are therefore concerned to find they still appear dissatisfied with the Reasons assigned for our Proceeding, which, we are of Opinion, ought to be satisfactory to them, and we entertain no Doubt will prove so to the Court of Directors.

(a) [The Right Honourable the President has urged the Necessity of restricting the future Governors of this Presidency, in Points of Trade and private Interest, with Arguments of so much Force and Conviction, in the following Minute, that we unanimously agree in recommending his Lordship's Proposal to the Board, that it may be carried into Execution with all convenient Dispatch.

Alexander Campbell,

S. S. C.

(a) Vide supra, Page 956.

Lord Clive's Minute delivered in Committee, September 19th 1766.

Our Attention, as a Select Committee invested with extraordinary Powers by the Court of Directors, has been constantly engaged in reforming the Abuses which had crept into the several Departments of this Government. The important Work has been steadily prosecuted with Zeal, Diligence, and Disinterestedness on our Parts; and the Success of our Labours gives us Reason to hope that our Employers will be of Opinion we have established many useful and necessary Regulations. Many others however are still wanting to complete our Plan; but I doubt not that the same Principles, which have hitherto guided our Conduct, will continue to direct and to justify the Measures we have yet to pursue.

To place the President in such a Situation as will render his Government completely honourable to himself, and advantageous to the Company, appears to me an Object of as much Consequence as any that has been taken into our Consideration. To * here such immense Revenues are concerned where Power and Authority are so enlarged, and where the Eye of Justice and Equity should be ever watchful, a Governor ought not to be embarrassed with private Business; he ought to be free from every Occupation in which his Judgment can possibly be biassed by his Interest. The extensive commercial Affairs, the Study of the Finances, the Politics of the Country, the Epistolary Correspondence, the Proceedings of Council and Committee, these are sufficient to employ every Moment of his Time, and I am confident that they cannot be conducted with the requisite Attention to the Company's Interest, if the Mind of the Governor be diverted by complicated mercantile Accounts of his own.

* Sic in Orig.

If we look back upon those unhappy Dissentions which have frequently brought the Company's Possessions in Bengal almost to the Point of Destruction, we shall find that they have generally proceeded from the Conduct of Governors, who, too eager in Pursuit of private Interest, have involved themselves in Affairs which could not be reconciled to the strict Principles of Integrity. To prevent Scrutinies and Discoveries which might in any Degree affect their Honour, they have frequently been reduced to the Necessity of conniving at Abuses which would otherwise have been brought to light, and remedied. The Welfare of this great Company should be the sole Study of a Governor; attached to that Point alone, his Measures could never be thwarted by the Malice of Opposition, because they would all be proposed for the Publick Good; and Actions will always be justified or condemned from the Principles on which they are founded.

Such a State of Independency and Honour must be highly eligible to a Governor; and in my Opinion, it can only be acquired by cutting off all Possibility of his benefiting himself either by Trade or by that Influence which his Power necessarily gives him in these opulent Provinces.

I therefore propose, that the Governor shall, in the most public Manner, in the Presence of all the Company's Servants, the Mayor and Aldermen, and free Merchants, assembled at the Mayor's Court, take the Oath and execute the Penalty Bond hereunto annexed. The Consideration I have proposed, is One and One Eighth per Cent. upon the Revenues collected, excepting those arising from the Company's own Lands at Calcutta, Burdwan, Midnapore, and Chittagong.

Although by these Means a Governor will not be able to amass a Fortune of a Million or Half a Million in the Space of Two or Three Years, yet he will acquire a very handsome Independency, and be in that very Situation which a Man of nice Honour, and true Zeal for the Service, would wish to possess: Thus situated, he may defy all Opposition in Council; he will have nothing to ask, nothing to propose, but what he means for the Advantage of his Employers; he may defy the Law, because these * can be no Foundation for a Bill of Discovery, and he may defy the Obloquy of the World, because these † can be nothing censurable in his Conduct. In short, if Stability can be insured to such a Government as this, where Riches have been acquired in Abundance, in a small Space of Time, by all Ways and Means, and by Men with or without Capacities, it must be effected by a Governor thus restricted; and I shall think it an Honour, if my Proposal be approved, to set the First Example.]

* Sic in Orig.

† Sic in Orig.

* Robert Lord Clive, President and Governor of Fort William, in the Kingdom of Bengal, in the East Indies, do voluntarily, of my own free Will and Accord, most solemnly and sincerely swear, testify, and depose, in the Presence of Almighty God, that I will not, from this Time forward, during my Continuance as President or Governor of Fort William, directly or indirectly carry on, use, or exercise, any Trade, or Commerce, in the Way of a Merchant, or otherwise traffick, adventure, or trade in any Commodities whatsoever, at, to, in, or from the East Indies, China, Persia, or Mocka, or in any Part thereof, or elsewhere, between the Cape of Good Hope and the Streights of Magellan, either on my own Account, or in Company with, or on Account of, any other Person or Persons, in any Article of Merchandize whatsoever, (save and except for the Benefit of the English East India Company, and except in such Goods and Merchandizes as shall be remaining on Hand, and unsold, at the Time I commenced President and Governor of Fort William, and wherein I now have any Share or Interest, which only I shall or may sell or dispose of, or give Commissions or Directions for the selling the same): And further, save and except, and it is the true Intent and Meaning hereof, that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to prevent, preclude, or hinder me from sending or remitting my Estate and Fortune to England by Bills, or in any other Shape whatsoever; and that I will

* Sic in Orig.

not, directly or indirectly, from henceforward, during my Continuance as President or Governor of Fort William, advance, lend, or place out, nor wittingly or willingly permit or suffer any other Person or Persons in my Name, or to my Use, to advance, lend, or place out any Sum or Sums of Money, at any Rate, Premium, or Interest exceeding Ten per Cent. per Annum; so that the least Interest, Share, Portion, Dividend, or any other Profit, Advantage, or Emolument whatsoever, shall, in respect thereof exceeding the Premium or Interest of 10 per Cent. per Annum above mentioned, arise or accrue unto me, my Heirs, Executors, or Administrators, unto any other Person or Persons whatsoever, through Friendship ^f * Influence erected by me in their Behalf, contrary to the true Intent and Spirit of this Oath.

* Sic in Orig.

✍

(a) [And I do most solemnly swear, that I will not, upon any Account or Pretence whatever, directly or indirectly, accept, take, or receive, nor knowingly, wittingly, or willingly suffer or permit to be accepted or received by any Person or Persons in Trust for me, my Executors or Administrators, or for any other Person or Persons whatever, out of personal Friendship to them, or received to my own Interest, directly or indirectly, any Jewels, Effects, Sum or Sums of Money, whether by Bonds, Bills, Notes, † Obligations, or otherwise, or accept of, retain or keep, any Fee, Gratuity, or Reward in Jewels, Effects, Money, or Obligations, or Promises, or Assurances of Money in Writing of any Nature, or other Thing whatsoever, which has been heretofore deposited for Services promised to be perpreceed *, or Favours to be received, or which shall hereafter be deposited, lent, received, or paid into my Hands or Custody, or to any other Persons in Trust for me, nor knowingly permit or suffer any other Person or Persons to receive, take, or accept of the same, or any Part thereof, by my Authority or Influence, from any King, Prince, Vizir, Monsubdar, Nabob, Dewan, Phouzdar, Jimidar, or from any other Person or Persons, natural-born Subjects of the East Indies, China, Persia, or Mocka, of what Degree, Nomination, or Quality soever, or from any Servant or Agent, or Council of any King, Prince, Vizir, Monsubdar, Nabob, Dewan, Phouzdar, or Jimidar, exceeding the Value or Amount specified in our Covenants with the said United Company: The full Intent and Meaning of this Oath being, and I do most solemnly swear, that my full and true Intent and Meaning is, that in Consideration of the Sum of One and One Eighth per Cent. upon the Revenues of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa, (save and except the Revenues of the Lands of the said United Company at Calcutta, Burdwan, Midnapore, and Chittagong), to be paid to me in monthly, quarterly, or yearly Payments, during the Time I shall continue to be President and Governor of Fort William; and likewise in Consideration of my Salary, stated Allowances, and Commission upon the Mint Coral, and upon the Freight Goods, and Ten per Cent. Interest or Premium upon any Sum or Sums of Money † shall or may hereafter lend, advance, or place out at Interest, as before mentioned, no other Emolument or Advantage whatsoever shall in any wise howsoever, directly or indirectly, arise or accrue unto me, my Heirs, Executors, or Administrators, or to any other Person, through Favour or Friendship from me, either from my Office, or for or by Reason or Means of the Influence and Authority I may have as President and Governor of Fort William.

† Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

† Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

I further swear, that I will not myself receive, or knowingly permit any other Person to receive any Fee, Gratuity or Advantage * them, from the Disposal of any Place, Employment, or Office to any European, or any other Person whatever in or out of the Company's Service; and that I will not in any Manner break through, or act in any respect, during the Time I shall continue to be President and Governor of Fort William, contrary to any Article, Covenant, Clause, Promise, and Agreement contained in, or the true Intent and Meaning of a certain Indenture, bearing Date this First Day of October One thousand seven hundred and sixty-six, and made, or mentioned to be made, between the said United Company of the One Part, and me, Robert Lord Clive, on the other Part, but that I will truly and faithfully perform the same.

So help me G O D.

Sworn in open Court at Fort William in Bengal,
this First Day of October, in the Sixth Year
of the Reign of King George the Third.]

THIS Indenture made the First Day of October, in the Sixth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, and in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and sixty-six, between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on the One Part, and Robert Lord Clive, Baron Clive of Plassey, of the Kingdom of Ireland, President and Governor of Fort William in the Kingdom of Bengal, on the other Part, witnesseth, that in Consideration of the said Robert Lord Clive, being President and Governor of Fort William, and in Consideration of the several Sum and Sums of Money to be received by him the said Robert Lord Clive in Manner following; that is to say, The Sum of One and One Eighth per Cent. upon the Revenues of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa, (save and except the Revenues of the Lands of the said United Company, of Calcutta, Burdwan, Midnapore, and Chittagong), to be paid unto him in monthly, quarterly, or yearly Payments during the aforesaid; and also, in Consideration of his

Salary, stated Allowances, and Commission upon the Mint Coral, and upon Freight Goods, the said Robert Lord Clive doth hereby for himself, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, covenant, promise, and agree to and with the said United Company, and their Successors, that the said Robert Lord Clive during the Time he shall continue to be President and Governor of Fort William aforesaid, shall not directly or indirectly, upon any Pretence or Pretext whatsoever, carry on, use, or exercise any Trade or Commerce in the Way of a Merchant, or otherwise traffick, adventure, or trade in any Commodities whatsoever, at, to, in, or from the East Indies, China, Persia, or Mocka, or in any Part thereof, or elsewhere between the Cape of Good Hope and the Streights of Magellan, either on his own Account, or in Company with, or for or Account of any other Person or Persons in any Article of Merchandize whatsoever, (save and except in such Goods and Merchandize as shall be remaining on Hand and unsold at the Time by the said Robert Lord Clive commenced President and Governor of Fort William, and wherein he now hath any Share or Interest, which only he shall or may sell or dispose of, or give Commissions or Directions for selling the same; and further save and except, and it is the true Intent and Meaning hereof, that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to prevent, preclude, or hinder him the said Robert Lord Clive from purchasing Diamonds, or other precious Stones, provided he does not dispose of the same by way of Barter or Sale, here or in any other Part of the East Indies; or from sending or remitting his Estate and Fortune to England by Bills, or in any other Shape whatsoever; nor barter, sell, or exchange, any Kind of Goods, Wares, or Merchandises; nor accept from, nor give to any Person or Persons Commissions for managing or transacting Business or Affairs of Merchandise, (except as before is excepted.) And the said Robert Lord Clive doth hereby covenant, promise, and agree, to and with the said United Company, and their Successors, that the said Robert Lord Clive shall not, nor will himself, nor shall wittingly or willingly permit or suffer any other Person or Persons in his Name, or to his Use, to advance, lend, or place out, any Sum or Sums of Money at a greater Rate, Premium, or Interest than 10 per Cent. per Annum, so that not the least Interest, Share, Portion, or Dividend, or any other Profit, Advantage, or Emolument whatsoever, shall, in respect thereof, exceeding the said Premium or Interest at 10 per Cent. per Annum as aforesaid, arise or accrue unto him the said Robert Lord Clive, his Heirs, Executors, or Administrators, or unto any other Persons whatsoever, through Friendship, Favour, or Influence, exerted by him in their Behalf, sic in Orig. ✂ contrary to the true Intent and Spirit of the Oath hereunto annexed. (a) [And the said Robert Lord Clive doth hereby further covenant and agree, that he shall not, nor will, upon any Account or Pretence whatsoever, directly or indirectly, accept, take, or receive, nor knowingly, wittingly, or willingly suffer or permit to be accepted, taken or received, by any Person or Persons, for his Use, or in Trust for him, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, or for any other Person or Persons whatsoever, out of personal Friendship to them, or Regard to his own Interest, directly or indirectly, any Jewels, Effects, Sum or Sums of Money, whether by Bonds, Bills, Notes, Obligations, or otherwise; or accept of, retain, or keep, any Fee, Gratuity, or Reward, in Jewels, Effects, Money, Obligations, or Promises or Assurances of Money in Writing of any Nature, or other Thing whatsoever, which has been heretofore deposited, for Services promised to be performed, or Favours to be received, or which shall hereafter be deposited, lent, received, or paid into his Hands or Custody, or into the Hands or Custody of any other Person or Persons in Trust for him, nor knowingly permit or suffer any other Person or Persons to receive, take, or accept of the same, or any Part thereof, by his Authority or Influence, from any King, Prince, Vizir, Monsubdar, Nabob, Dewan, Phouzdar, Jimidar, or from any other Person or Persons natural-born Subjects of the East Indies, China, Persia, or Mocka, of what Degree, Nomination, or Quality soever, or from any Servant, Agent, or Council of any King, Prince, Vizir, Monsubdar, Nabob, Dewan, Fouzdar, or Jemidar, exceeding the Value or Amount specified in the Covenants with the said United Company: And the said Robert Lord Clive doth further covenant and agree, that no other Emolument or Advantage whatsoever (excepting as herein excepted), shall in any way howsoever directly or indirectly arise or accrue unto him, his Heirs, Executors, or Administrators, or to any other Person whatever, through Favour or Friendship, either from his Office, or for or by Reason or Means of the Influence of Authority he may have as President and Governor, nor will he the said Robert Lord Clive receive, or knowingly permit any other Person to receive any Fee, Gratuity, or Advantage, from the Disposal of any Place, Employment, or Office, to any European, or any other Person whatever, in or out of the Company's Service.] ✂

And, in order to a Discovery to, and Satisfaction for any Actings or Doings of the said Robert Lord Clive, or Breach of any Covenant, Clause, Article, or Agreement herein contained, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning hereof, it is hereby agreed, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said United Company, and their Successors, to exhibit and file any Bill or Bills of Complaint of Discovery in His Majesty's Court of Chancery or Exchequer at Westminster, or by Three or more of Council at Fort William for the Time being, on Behalf of the said United Company, in the honourable the Mayor's Court for the Town of Calcutta, at Fort William

(a) Vide supra, Page 958.

aforesaid,

aforesaid, or by any other Person or Persons whatsoever, against him the said Robert Lord Clive, his Executors and Administrators; whereunto the said Robert Lord Clive doth hereby agree that he will not demur nor plead in bar of the Discovery or Relief sought by such Bill or Bills, that hereby he is, may, or shall become liable to any Penalty or Forfeiture by Force of any Law or Statute, Bond, Covenant, Agreement, or otherwise howsoever, but shall make and put in a full and perfect Answer and Answers to all the Parts thereof, and shall not, in such Answer or Answers, insist upon any Penalty, Forfeiture, Law, or Statute, Bond, Covenant or Agreement, or alledge any Matter whatsoever, whereby to prevent, bar, or preclude the said Company, or any other Person or Persons, from the Discovery or Relief sought, or to be sought, by such Bill or Bills as aforesaid. And for the true, full, and faithful Performance of every Article, Clause, Promise, Covenant, and Agreement herein contained, and the true Intent and Meaning thereof on the Part and Behalf of the said Robert Lord Clive, he the said Robert Lord Clive doth hereby bind and oblige himself, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, unto the said United Company, and their Successors, in the penal Sum of 150,000l. of lawful Money of Great Britain, to be recovered, in case the said Robert Lord Clive shall act contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of these Presents, One Third Part of the said Sum of 150,000l. to be paid and payable unto such Person or Persons as shall sue for the same after Information, and full Proof shall be made thereof, in the Court of Chancery, Exchequer, or the Mayor's Court at Calcutta, or before the Court of Directors of the said United Company and their Successors, or before the Council of Fort William aforesaid, and the remaining Two Third Parts thereof shall be paid to and for the Use of the said United Company and their Successors.

In witness whereof the President and Council of Fort William, in Behalf of the said United East India Company, have hereunto set their Hand and the Seal of the Company on the One Part, and the said Robert Lord Clive has set his Hand and Seal on the other Part, this First Day of October 1766.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in Calcutta, the Day and Year

above written (where no Stamp Paper is to be had)

In Presence of us.

Approved.

The Board approve entirely of the Oath and Penalty Bond proposed by the Committee to be executed by the Right Honourable the President, and all future Governors of Fort William; and agreed that we assemble at the Town Hall on Wednesday the First Day of October, that the same may be executed in the most solemn Manner by the President, before the Mayor and Aldermen.

Ordered, That this our Intention be signified to them accordingly; and that the Company's Servants Civil and Military, and the rest of the Inhabitants, be also desired to attend on that Occasion.

Signed, at the End of the Consultation,

H. Verelst,

H. Watts,

Claud Russell,

W^m Aldersey,

Tho. Kelsall,

Charles Floyer.

A P P E N D I X, N^o XC.

Book 195.

Extract of a Letter from the President and Council at Fort William to the Court of Directors, dated 5th and 9th December 1766.

8. **FURTHER** to enforce the Spirit of your Instructions contained in Paragraphs 10th, 11th and 12th of your separate Letter, under Date the 24th December 1765, we deliberated on the properest Measures for restraining that pernicious Influence which enables a Commercial Governor of this Settlement, in a Manner, to engross in his own Hands the whole Trade of this Country. The President's Minute entered in our Proceedings the 19th of September, very clearly and forcibly expresses the many salutary Effects that must arise to the Company and the Publick, from placing the Governor in so affluent and respectable a Situation, that his Attention shall no longer be distracted with the perplexing Cares of an extensive Trade, nor diverted from the Duty of his Station by too close an Application to Ways and Means of promoting his own private Interest. He is now to renounce all Concerns in every Branch of Commerce. By a solemn Oath, and Penal Bond for 150,000l. executed in Presence of the Mayor's Court, the Company's Servants and the other Inhabitants of the Presidency, he is restricted from every possible Method of accumulating Wealth, and even from the lending out Money at more than the common Rate of Interest, or otherwise

enlarging

enlarging his Fortune except by the regular and stated Appointments of his Office. We have not only bound him down by the strongest Ties of Law, of Honour, and of Conscience; but we have endeavoured to remove every Temptation to exceed the Limits prescribed, by rendering the Emoluments of Appointment suitable to the Rank he holds in the Settlement, the Dignity he must necessarily maintain in the Eyes of the Natives, and the Prospect of Independance which he ought to enjoy at the Close of a long Course of faithful Service.

For these Purposes we have assigned to your Governor a Commission of One and One Eighth upon all the Revenues of which the Company are Collectors for the King, the Consulage on Coral, the Duties on Coinage, and such other Emoluments and Perquisites as the Court of Directors have usually annexed to his Station and Office. As the President's own Words are the most expressive of the Meaning of the Committee, we beg Leave to quote the following Paragraph of his Lordship's Minutes, in which he enumerates the happy Consequences that must result from divesting the President of all other Cares than those of his Station.

"Although by these Means a Governor will not be able to amass a Million or Half a Million in the Space of Two or Three Years, yet he will acquire a very handsome Independency, and be in that very Situation which a Man of nice Honour and true Zeal for the Service would wish to possess. Thus situated, he may defy all Opposition in Council; he will have nothing to ask, nothing to propose, but what he means for the Advantage of his Employers. He may defy the Law, because there can be no Foundation for a Bill of Discovery; and he may defy the Obloquy of the World, because there can be nothing censurable in his Conduct. In short, if Stability can be insured to such a Government as this, where Riches have been acquired in Abundance in a short Space of Time, by all Ways and Means, and by Men with or without Capacities, it must be effected by a Governor thus restricted."

(a) [We are to observe that our President, Lord Clive, has himself set the first Example of that Moderation which he requires in future Governors of this Settlement, his Lordship having, on the first Day of October, taken the restrictive Oath, and executed the Penalty Bond in the Manner prescribed.]

Fort William, the
5th Dec. 1766.

Signed (at the End of the Letter)

Clive,
H. Verelst,
Carnac.

Fort William, the
9th Dec. 1766.

And (at the End of the Supplement)

Clive,
H. Verelst,
Carnac.

A P P E N D I X. N° XCI.

Book 2. Page 581.

Extract of a Letter from Court of Directors to the President and Council at Fort William in Bengal, dated 20th November, 1767.

Par. 105. AS the Trade of our Servants is to be confined to the Articles of Import and Export only, in which they will be considerably affected by the great Demands for extending the Company's Investments, and considering the great Increase of Business, in which the principal Servants are necessarily engaged, and which demand their utmost Care and Attention, we are come to a Resolution to give them a reasonable Encouragement to exert themselves with Zeal and Alacrity in their several Departments, but which they are to look upon as a free Gift from the Hand of their Employers, offered to them annually, so long as the present Revenues shall remain with the Company, and their Behaviour shall continue to merit such a Reward: We therefore hereby order and direct,

106. That you draw out an annual Account of the Sums received from the Dewannee, deducting thereout the stipulated Payments to the King and the Nabob, and the Allowance to the Nabob's Ministers.—Also of the Revenues of the Provinces of Burdwan, Midnapore, Chittagong, and the Calcutta Pergunnahs, from which are to be deducted Lord Clive's Jaghire, and the ordinary Charges of Collection.

107. Upon the Amount of the said Net Revenues, you are hereby indulged to draw a Commission of Two and an Half per Cent.

(a) Vide supra, Page 958.

108. The Sum which shall be the Produce of the said Two and an Half per Cent. is to be divided into One hundred Parts or Shares, which Parts or Shares are to be appropriated in the following Manner, (viz.)

	Shares.
The Governour is to have	31
The Second in Council	4½
The rest of the Select Committee, not having a Chiefship, each	3½
The rest of the Council, not having a Chiefship, each	1½

109. For it is our Meaning and Directions that the Chiefs of Cossimbuzar, Patna, Dacca, and Chittagong, are not to have any Proportion of the said Shares:

110. Being convinced that the Employs of Resident at the Durbar and Chief of Cossimbuzar cannot, from the Importance and Extent of the Business of each Department, be properly executed by One Person, we therefore direct that they be, from this Time forward, separated, and that some other Member of the Council be appointed to the said Chiefship. We do not make this Regulation from any Failure of Attention on the Part of Mr. Sykes, with whose Conduct we are perfectly satisfied.

111. And in consideration of the extraordinary Trouble and Attention which the Resident at the Durbar must necessarily have in the due Execution of that important Post, we direct, that he be allowed Four Shares and an Half: but this is to be understood to be in full, and instead of such Shares as are assigned as above-mentioned, to his Rank in Council, or as a Member of the Select Committee.

(a) [112. The large Proportion allotted to the Governor in the before-mentioned Commission of 2½ per Cent. is in Consideration of his relinquishing and not being concerned in any Trade whatever, even in Articles of Import and Export, and all Presents or other Gratifications as expressed in the Deed of Renunciation, in your Proceedings of the 22d September * 176 , which we approve and confirm, and direct that all Governors do execute the like Instrument on their entering into Office. Our Inducement for annexing so great an Appointment to the Station of President and Governor, is in full Expectation of his giving up his whole Time and Attention to the faithful Discharge of his Duty: And that being excluded from all Trade himself, he may, and we accordingly depend, that he be vigilant in watching and detecting all Abuses committed by others.]

* Sic in Orig. 113. You are to observe, that the Shares of the Commission here specified for the Governor, * is additional to his present Salary of Three Thousand Pounds per Annum, and his Mint Duty, and Consulage; and the Shares to the other Servants, are to be in Addition to their present Appointments of Salary, Diet Money, and the Posts they may respectively hold, excepting the Chiefships, as before excepted.

114. Being satisfied how much our Trade and Possessions may be affected by the good Services of the Company's Military Officers, therefore the better to encourage them to exert themselves in the Preservation of these great Objects, we have thought proper to allow them also to share in the following Manner, viz.

	Shares.
The Commander in Chief (as such only, he not being to share as a Member of the Select Committee or Council) to have	7½
Colonels, each	2½
Lieutenant Colonels, each	1½
Majors, each	¾

115. The ample Provision here assigned to the Commander in Chief, assures him of an honourable Competency; and we expect Colonel Smith, and his Successors in the Command, shall continue to shew an unremitting Attention to their Duty, and the preventing all Frauds and Abuses in the Expences of the Army.

Signed (at the End of the Letter)

Hy Crabb Boulton,	Geo. Dudley,
J. Creswicke,	Robt Jones,
Ben. Booth,	Luke Scrafton,
Edw ^d Wheler,	John Stephenson,
Tho ^s Saunders,	Ja ^s Cockburn,
Hen ^y Savage,	Geo. Wombwell,
F. W. Barrington,	Tho ^s Rous,
J. Pardoe,	Perc. Cust,
G. Colebrooke,	John Manship,
E. H. Cruttenden,	John Roberts,
Will ^m Snell,	

A P P E N D I X, N° XCII.

Book 58. Page 67.

(a) INSTRUCTIONS from the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies. — To Warren Hastings Esq. Governor General, Lieutenant General John Clavering, the Honourable George Monson, Richard Barwell Esq. and Philip Francis Esq. Councillors, constituted and appointed the Governor General and Council of the said United Company's Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, by an Act of Parliament, passed in the last Session, intituled, "An Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better Management of the Affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe."

Par. 35. We direct, that you immediately cause the strictest Enquiry to be made into all Oppressions which may have been committed either against the Natives or Europeans, and into all Abuses that may have prevailed in the Collection of the Revenues, or any Part of the Civil Government of the Presidency, and that you communicate to us all Information which you may be able to learn relative thereto, or to any Dissipation or Embezzlement of the Company's Money.] And that you so soon as possible form such Regulations as shall seem most effectual for the Remedy thereof, and for regulating the Police of the Country; paying the greatest Attention therein to the Protection and Welfare of the Natives, and to His Majesty's European Subjects, as well as to the Interest of the Company.

Signed (at the End)

Edward Wheler,
John Harrison,
Jⁿ Woodhouse,
Samuel Peach,
Fred^k Pigou,
Daniel Weir,
W^m James,
T. B. Rous,
George Cuming,

Joseph Sparkes,
Pet. Lascelles,
Ch^r Boddam,
John Michie,
Ch^r Chambers junior,
R^d Hall,
John Smith,
George Tatem.

London,
29th March, 1774.

A P P E N D I X, N° XCIII.

Book 189. Page 93.

Extract of a Consultation of the 28th April 1772.

Fort William, the 28th April 1772.

At a Consultation; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, President;

William Alderley,

P. M. Dacres,

Thomas Lane,

Richard Barwell,

James Harris,

James Lawrell,

Henry Goodwin,

John Graham,

Esquires.

Secret Dept.

(b) Read and approved the Proceedings of the 16th instant.

[The President informs the Board, that in Consequence of Orders received from the Secret Committee by the Lapwing, and referred to in Paragraph the * of the General Letter from the Court of Directors which accompanied it, he has sent Instructions to Mr. Middleton to arrest the Persons of Mahomed Reza Cawn, and Rajah Aumret Sing his Dewan, and to send them under a Guard to Calcutta; that he has received Advice from Mr. Middleton that the same has accordingly been put in Execution. This Letter to Mr. Middleton, and Mr. Middleton's in Reply, he desires may stand on the Proceedings.]

President's Minute, informing the Board of the Seizure of Mahomed Reza Cawn and his Dewan.

* Sic in Orig.

To Samuel Middleton Esquire.

Sir,

By the Lapwing's Packet, which arrived last Night, I received a Letter from the Secret Committee of the Honourable Court of Directors, in which they direct and enjoin me, immediately on

(a) Vide supra, Page 967.

(b) Vide supra, Page 972.

the Receipt of the said Letter, to issue my private Orders for securing the Person of Mahomed Reza Cawn, and to bring him down to Calcutta.

Their Commands are peremptory, and require immediate Execution; neither will the Urgency of the Occasion admit of Delay. Many Considerations induce me to delegate this Trust to you: Your Station and Authority point you out as the fittest Person for it, as the particular Confidence which I repose in your Integrity and Fidelity to our Common Masters, is a Pledge to me for your punctual and instant Discharge of it.

This therefore is to require of you, that, upon the Receipt hereof, you do immediately arrest the Person of Mahomed Reza Cawn, and send him, under a sufficient Guard, to Calcutta, allowing him only the Time necessary for furnishing himself with such Conveniencies as he may want on his Way.

Your own Disposition will make it needless to recommend that every Mark of Tenderness and Respect be shewn him, consistent with the literal Performance of this Service; but it will be best to avoid a personal Meeting with him. I advise, but do not insist on this, leaving it to your Discretion.

You will be pleased to keep a Guard on the House of Mahomed Reza Cawn, and suffer nothing to be removed from it until you receive further Instructions on this Subject, either from myself or the Select Committee.

I must desire also that you will cause Rajah Aumert Sing, the Dewan of Mahomed Reza Cawn, to be seized and sent down to Calcutta.

It is unnecessary to recommend to you the greatest Caution and Secrecy in the Conduct of this Business, that it may be the Cause of no Alarms or Disturbance.

Fort William,
24th April 1772.

I am, with much esteem, &c.
Signed (Warren Hastings.)

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire.

Sir,

In Obedience to your Commands, signified to me in your Letter of the 24th instant, I have the Satisfaction to acquaint you, that I have this Morning seized the Persons of Mahomed Reza Cawn, and his Dewan, Aumrut Sing, and placed proper Guards upon their Houses and Effects.

As you were pleased to intimate your Wish, that I should avoid a personal Interview with the Nabob, I deputed Mr. Anderson, One of my Assistants, to wait upon him with a Letter from me, and to communicate the disagreeable Orders I had received regarding him; at the same Time an Officer, with Eight Companies of Sepoys, was detached from the Brigade, to expedite the Execution of these Orders, and to guard against any evil Consequences which might have ensued in the City. Apprehending that this Alarm would occasion some Disturbance, I went myself with a Part of this Force, joined to some Companies of Pergunnah Sepoys, to the Kellah, with a View to explain the Matter to the young Nabob, and to obviate any Consternation or Surprise which might have seized him, from an Event thus sudden and unexpected, and at the same Time to prevent any Irregularities which, at this critical Juncture, the Nizemut Seapoys, or the Nabob's own Servants, might have been tempted to commit; but I had the Satisfaction to find, that however prudent Circumstances might have made these Measures appear, there was in Fact no absolute Necessity for their Adoption, for I did not discover the least Tendency to Tumult or Disorder throughout his Excellency's Dependants; and so little Inclination did Mahomed Reza Cawn shew to oppose or impede the immediate Execution of your Orders, that he was no sooner acquainted with the Purport of them, than he made a voluntary Resignation of himself and Effects to the Officer* to the Officer who was deputed to take him into Custody. And here I should not do Justice to the calm Submission with which he met his unhappy Fate, was I not to notice the Readiness he manifested to comply with your Orders in their fullest Extent; and so far from wishing to protract the Period of his Departure from hence, I can venture to assure you, you cannot be more impatient for his Arrival in Calcutta than he appears to be; and he accordingly proceeds on his Journey To-night under an Escort of Two Companies of Sepoys, commanded by Lieutenant Lucas.

* Sic in Orig.

He proposes embarking at Mirzapore, and will require Three Budgerows and Fifteen Baggage Boats for himself and his Dewan; these, with a small Addition to the Number of Boats for the Service of the Sepoys, I am to request may be dispatched from the Presidency with all possible Expedition.

Mootajil,
27th April 1772.

I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed) Samuel Middleton.

As the Purpose of the Secret Committee in their private Commands has been fulfilled, and as the Conduct of Mahomed Reza Cawn hath been referred by the Court of Directors to the Examination of the Board at large, the President thinks it necessary, as well for their Satisfaction, as to enable them more clearly to understand the Meaning of the Court of Directors, in the Restraint which they have thought proper to order on the Person of Mahomed Reza Cawn, to lay before the Board an Extract of such Part of the Orders of the Secret Committee as respect this particular Subject, which he desires may be recorded.

The President
lays before the
Board Extract
of the Orders
received from
the Secret
Committee.

Extract of a Letter from the Secret Committee to the President, dated the 28th August 1771.

In order therefore to make him amenable to a due Course of Justice, and to prevent the ill Consequences that might result from the Resentment and Revenge which he may conceive on the Knowledge of our Intentions, we hereby direct and enjoin you, immediately on the Receipt of this Letter, to issue your private Orders for securing the Person of Mahomed Reza Cawn, together with his whole Family and his known Partizans and Adherents, and to make use of such Measures as your Prudence shall suggest for bringing them down to Calcutta; and it is our Pleasure and Command that they be by no Means suffered to quit the Place, until Mahomed Reza Cawn shall have exculpated himself from the Crimes of which he now stands charged or suspected, or shall have duly accounted for the Revenues collected by him in the Chuckla of Dacca, and have made Restitution of all Sums which he may have appropriated to his own Use, either from the Dewanny Revenues or the Nabob's Stipends, and until also he shall have satisfied the Claims of all such Persons as may have suffered by any Act of Injustice or Oppression committed by him in the Office of Naib Dewan.

* Sic in Orig.

The Board taking into Consideration the Company's Orders, as expressed in their Letter to the President, the Object it has in view, and the Measures that have consequently been pursued, and having received Information of the Nabob Mahomed Reza Cawn's near Approach to the Presidency, judge it * it necessary to come to an immediate Determination, in what Manner he shall be received; and having viewed the Subject in all its different Lights, have agreed in the following Resolution.

Board's Resolution in Consequence.

* Sic in Orig.

Resolved, That they cannot, consistently with the Orders of the Company, and his present Situation, receive him with the Honours which were usually paid him on the Occasion of his former Visits to Calcutta.

The Majority of the Board, however, considering the Rank of his Excellency Mahomed Reza Cawn, the Station he has filled, and the Character and Consequence he has held in the Empire of Hindostan by the Honours and Dignities conferred on him by the King, at the particular Instigation of Lord Clive and his Council on the Part of the Honourable Company, judge it proper that One of its Members be sent to intimate to him the Cause of his Seizure, and to inform his Excellency of the Points on which the Honourable Company express their Displeasure, and that they look to us to obtain Satisfaction from him for the Injuries which they conceive their Affairs to have sustained by his Mismanagement and corrupt Administration.

Resolved in consequence, That Mr. Graham be appointed to wait upon his Excellency on his Arrival at Chitpore; and upon that Gentleman's Motion for particular Instructions to regulate his Conduct in the Discharge of so irksome a Duty.

The Board is of Opinion, he should be furnished with a Letter from the Governor to the following Purport.

Copy of a Letter from the Governor to the Nabob Mahomed Reza Cawn.

I have already, in a former Letter, acquainted you in Part with the Orders which I have received from the Company: The particular Causes which have induced the Company to require your Presence in Calcutta you will be informed of verbally by Mr. Graham, whom I have deputed for that Purpose to meet you, and to give you such Assurances of the equitable Intentions of the Company, as the Occasion may require.

And that he further inform the Nabob, in general Terms, of the Heads of the Accusations laid to his Charge, which will afterwards be properly digested and delivered to him in Writing. He is also to acquaint his Excellency, that it is left at his Option, either to remain at Chitpore, or proceed to his House in Calcutta: And should he find the Nabob under any Apprehension or Alarm for the Safety of his Person, he is to remove such wrong Impressions, by giving him full Assurance of his personal Safety: And further, to dissipate all groundless Fears, it becomes necessary he should give his Excellency a competent Idea of the Honourable Company's Intention in his Seizure, which is merely to render him amenable to a due Course of Justice.

The President, Mr. Aldersey, Mr. Harris, and Mr. Goodwin, beg Leave to enter their Dissents to the last Resolution.

I think that deputing a Member of the Council to meet Mahomed Reza Cawn at Chitpore, though not meant as a Mark of Respect by the Board, must have that Appearance in the Eyes of People in general; and I apprehend the Company will also deem it as such, which I take to be expressly contrary to their Intentions, as well as inconsistent with the Circumstances and Situation M. R. Cawn at present is in; whereas I take it to be the Meaning of the Company, by their having been pleased to divest M. R. Cawn of his Office, and ordering his Person, with his Relations, Dependants, and Adherents to be seized and brought down to Calcutta, and that Measures be taken to prevent their making their Escape, that no Honors whatever, or even the Appearance of them, can or ought to be shewn him: Besides, it may have such an Effect with the Natives that it may discourage those who otherwise might have Complaints to prefer against him from doing it, instead of which I think that all People should rather be invited to bring their Complaints against him, and the Causes of his Disgrace proclaimed; in the mean Time that both Mahomed

Mr. Goodwin's Minute.

Reza

Reza Cawn and his Dewan should remain at their Houses with Guards over them to prevent their escaping, and that he should not be visited, or Visits received from him. It may happen that M. R. C. will prove himself innocent of the Crimes the Company suspect him guilty of; I wish he may; but from the strong Manner the Company have wrote regarding him, they must have been furnished with substantial Grounds for their present Proceeding, otherwise they would surely not have put themselves to the Expence of sending out a Packet on Purpose.

For these Reasons, I must beg Leave to enter my Dissent to the Resolution of the Majority of the Board, for deputing One of its Members with the Letter from the Governor to M. R. C. which I think would have a better Appearance if conveyed to him through the Secretary, as proposed by the President, or through the Persian Translator.

Signed, H. Goodwin.

Mr. Harris's
Minute.

The President having informed us, that he had in Part put in Execution the Orders of the Honourable Company addressed to him direct by their Select Committee, in a separate Letter per Lapwing, enjoining him to seize and secure the Persons of Mahomed Reza Cawn, his Relations, Dependants, and Adherents, and that the said Mahomed Reza Cawn, with his Dewan, are on their Way to the Presidency as Prisoners, under Charge of an Officer's Party; it appears to me that he thereby suffers the most apparent Marks of Disgrace, and their Displeasure; that the deputing therefore a Member of the Board to receive him on his Arrival, is but an ill Compliment to him in his present Situation; and as, whilst labouring under the serious and heavy Charges preferred against him by the Honourable Company, he must be considered as a Culpit till he has vindicated his Conduct, he cannot, with Propriety, receive the Honours heretofore due to his Station; consequently, as a Member of that Tribunal before which he is to prove his Innocence or stand condemned, I should object to visiting him in my public Capacity. The Intention of the Majority of this Board to console him thereby under his Misfortunes, I am convinced proceeds from the most humane Sentiments; but I should suppose the Assurances from the President of a candid and fair Trial, with the most just and equitable Decision, ought to be deemed sufficient Consolation to a Mind supported by conscious Innocence; whereas if he is guilty, all that can be said by a Member of the Board will, and indeed ought to be, ineffectual; but such a Mark of Favour and Distinction may, in some Measure, bias the weak Minds of the Natives in general, and of those in particular whose Evidence may be necessary to his Conviction; for which Reasons I beg Leave to enter my Dissent to the Opinion of the Majority.

(Signed) J. Harris.

Mr. Alderley's
Minute.

In my Opinion, there will be a manifest Impropriety in deputing a Member of the Administration to Mahomed Reza Cawn on his Arrival at Chitpore or at the Presidency, as I cannot help thinking that it may be regarded in the Light of a Compliment at least, and that every Appearance of that Kind should be avoided, as totally inconsistent with the Intentions of our Employers, both as to the Mode they have prescribed for making a Scrutiny into the Conduct of that Minister, as Naib Dewan and Naib Subah, and the Tendency that any Mark of Respect paid to him under his present Circumstances may have to disappoint those Intentions, or render it the more difficult to execute the express Commands we have received from the Court of Directors by the Lapwing Packet; and that whatever it may be thought necessary to communicate from the Board to Mahomed Reza Cawn, on his Arrival at the Presidency, should be done by the Hands of their Secretary, or Persian Interpreter.

Signed, W^m Alderley.

The President's
Minute.

The President thinks it his Duty to minute, that the Second Resolution has passed without his Assent; he wishes to shew Mahomed Reza Cawn every Mark of Attention, and even of Respect, due to the Station which he has so lately filled in the Administration of the Provinces, and still proper, while his Conduct is only a Subject of Enquiry; he also thinks it becoming the Dignity and Justice of the Government to give him such Assurances as a Man in his Situation may stand in Need of, whose Ideas of the Consequences of ministerial Disgrace have been originally formed on the Despotism and Violence of Asiatic Manners; that however rigidly we may prosecute the Enquiries which the Company have ordered to be made into his Conduct, no personal Ill-will shall be allowed to take place against him, and that equal and strict Justice shall be shewn to him; to this Effect the President has already written a Letter to Mahomed Reza Cawn.

But however he may approve of such private Intimations, he is of Opinion that any publick Shew of Respect to M. R. Cawn in his present Circumstances will be inconsistent with the Restraint which has been imposed upon him, and may counteract the End intended by it, in creating an Opinion in the Minds of the Publick that his Power is but suspended; and thereby discourage those who may have Complaints to prefer against him, by the Fear of their falling hereafter under the Effects of his Resentment. He also thinks it very unbecoming the Character and Dignity of a Member of this Administration to be employed in a publick Deputation to a Man who stands accused by the Court of Directors themselves of the most criminal Conduct.

Since however the Majority of the Board have resolved otherwise, he thinks it very proper that Mahomed Reza Cawn should, on this Occasion, be apprized verbally, and in general Terms, of the Articles which have been laid to his Charge.

The

The following is a Copy of the Letter alluded to in the preceding Minute of the President.

— To Mahomed Reza Cawn.

From the Knowledge which I had of your Character before my Arrival in this Country, and from the friendly Intercourse which had commenced between us, it was my very earnest Wish to cultivate the same good Understanding with you which had subsisted between you and my Predecessors in this Government; it was therefore with exceeding Grief and Mortification that I found myself disappointed in these Hopes by the peremptory Commands which I have received within these few Days past from the Company, with which you have been since informed by the Proceedings of Mr. Middleton, in consequence of the Directions which I was under the Necessity of giving him. I am a Servant of the Company, and whatever they order it is my Duty to obey, nor can I deviate One Tittle from it. I shall be happy in my private Character if I can afford you any Testimony of my Good Will or Attachment to you, of which you will rest assured.

Letter from
the President
to M. R.
Cawn.

As Mahomed Reza Cawn is now deprived of his Office of Naib Dewan, and the Honourable Court of Directors have resolved to stand forth themselves in the Character of Dewan, the Board are of Opinion that the Moorshedabad Council should be directed immediately to undertake the Conduct of that Office, until a proper Plan can be formed for the Management of so important a Trust: It is therefore agreed to send the following Directions to that Board.

Council of
Rev. to act;
for the pre-
sent, as De-
wan.

To Samuel Middleton Esquire, Chief, &c. Council of Revenue at Moorshedabad.

Gentlemen,

The Honourable the Court of Directors having thought proper to divest Mahomed Reza Cawn of his Station of Naib Dewan, and having determined to stand forth publicly themselves in the Character of Dewan, we direct that for the present you take Charge of that Office, and perform the Duties of it, until we shall have settled and digested a proper Plan for the Conduct and Management of so important a Trust, and you will immediately make this Alteration public at the City, as well as in all the Districts appertaining to the Province of Bengal.

Letter to
Moorshedabad
in conse-
quence.

Fort William,
7th May 1772.

We are,

Gentlemen,

Your humble Servants.

The Board considering that the Seizure of Aumret Sing, who at present farms the Western Division of Radshai, may probably induce the Persons employed under him in that District to attempt an Embezzlement or Secrecion of the Revenues, judge it proper to enjoin the Moorshedabad Council to pursue immediate Measures for securing the Rents, and obviating any ill Consequences that might otherwise arise from the Privation of his Authority.

The following Letter is accordingly written.

To Samuel Middleton Esquire, Chief, &c. Council of Revenue at Moorshedabad.

Gentlemen,

As in Consequence of our President's Orders to your Chief, the Person of Rajah Aumret Sing, the private Dewan to the Nabob Mahomed Reza Cawn, is in Confinement, it may be necessary to recommend to you the taking such immediate Measures as shall prevent the Officers and People employed under him, as the Farmer of the Western Division of Radshai, from taking Advantage of this Circumstance, by withholding or embezzling any Part of the Revenues or Collections of that District; and we request that you will use your best Endeavours for securing the Payment of his Rents, and obviating any other ill Consequences which might otherwise ensue from this Privation of Aumret Sing's Authority.

Letter to
Moorshed-
abad, enjoining
them to pursue
Measures for
securing the
Revenue of
Radshai Aum-
ret Sing's
Farm.

Fort William,
28th April 1772.

We are,

Gentlemen,

Your humble Servants.

As the Charge of Neglect or Embezzlement of the Revenues is equally applied by the Court of Directors to Shitabroy, the Naib Dewan of the Bahar Province, as to Mahomed Reza Cawn; as they have directed a minute Enquiry to be made into both; and as the leaving Shitabroy in Possession of his Office, after the Measures which have been taken respecting M. R. Cawn, and the Conclusions which he must necessarily form with Regard to himself, may put it in his Power to elude any Enquiry into his Conduct, either by private Collusions with his Agent, or by Flight;

The Board are of Opinion that it will be equally necessary to lay an immediate Restraint upon his Person, and that of his Dewan also.

Agreed, therefore, that the President be requested to write to the Chief of Patna for the above Purposes, in like Manner as he has written to the Chief of the Durbar.

Signed (at the End of the Consultation)

President to
write to the
Chief of Patna
to apprehend
Shitabroy.

Warren Hastings,
W. Aldersey,
Thomas Lane,
James Harris.

A P P E N D I X, N° XCIV.

Book 189, Page 117.

Extract of a Consultation of the 7th May 1772.

Sec. Dept.
Thursday.At a Consultation; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, President;

William Aldersey,	} Esquires.
Philip M. Dacres,	
Thomas Lane,	
Richard Barwell,	
James Harris,	
James Lawrell,	
Henry Goodwin,	
John Graham,	

Read again the Proceedings of the 28th ultimo.

Mr. Graham lays before the Board the following Report of his Interview with the Nabob Mahomed Reza Cawn, in consequence of their Orders of the 28th ultimo.

Mr. Graham's
Account of
his Interview
with the Na-
bob.

In obedience to the Resolution and Instructions of the Board recorded on the Consultation of the 28th ultimo, I proceeded Yesterday Evening to Chitpore, where the Nabob M. R. Cawn had arrived some Hours before. I introduced the Purpose of my Mission, by delivering to him the President's Letter, which he had no sooner perused, than he testified an Eagerness to learn what were the Causes of his Seizure. I related them to him as briefly and distinctly as I could; and when I had gone through the Whole, he said he would reply to the President's Letter; but that I might also acquaint him, that he held himself greatly indebted for this Mark of Justice and Humanity: For that until he was thus apprized, the Suddenness of his Seizure, at a Time he expected to have been summoned to Calcutta, had filled his Mind with the greatest Anxiety; but that now he was satisfied he would have Justice done him.

Upon my telling the Nabob, that the Company look to the Board to obtain them Satisfaction for the Injuries they conceive their Affairs to have sustained by his Mismanagement and Mal-administration; he replied, that he too considered the Board as his Judges, to do Justice between the Company and him; that he hoped he would soon be furnished with an exact Copy of the Accusations against him, to which he would deliver in an Answer; and upon which the Enquiry might be taken up and prosecuted; that he further hoped, as he was now in waiting on the Board's Pleasure, he should be confronted with his Accusers; and that they would be obliged to prove the Charges they had lodged with the Company, to the Prejudice of his Honour and good Name.

When I informed him, that he would be called upon to account for the Balances of Dacca whilst he was Renter of that Province, he desired that the Tohud (Contract) under his Seal might be sent for from the Khalsa, together with the Account Jumma Waffil Bakee (Settlement Collections and Balances) for the Bengal Years 1170 and 1171, and that according to these Documents he would be ready to answer to this Charge.

When he was apprized that an Enquiry into the Application of the Nabob's Stipends would form One Branch of the Scrutiny, he desired it might be remarked, that he had no Concern in the Management of the Household of the Nabobs Nejim o' Dowla and Syfe ul Dowla, or in the Disbursement of their Meer Sum any Expences; but that the Sepoy Allowance he had always disbursed agreeably to Treaty.

The Intimation of being deprived of his Office seemed to strike the Nabob with a Degree of Surprise; but, after a few Minutes Recollection, he observed, that the Company had a Right to decide as they thought proper, and to pronounce the Period of his Services; but that he could not help expressing his Affliction at having been so much misrepresented to them.

The Nabob insisted a good deal more on the Subject of the Enquiry; which all tended to express his Anxiety for an Opportunity being afforded him of justifying his Character from the present heavy Reproaches.

As to the Option of remaining at Chitpore or coming into Town, the Nabob only replied, that he should be glad to repose a few Days at the former Place; for notwithstanding my Assurance that it rested entirely with himself to determine, he did not seem persuaded that it was a Point on which he could have a Choice whilst he continued in his present Situation.

* Sic in Orig.

Upon leaving the Nabob, I directed Lieutenant Lucas to remain at Chitpore until he should receive further Orders from the Governor, and in the Interim strictly to adhere to the Instructions he had received from Mr. Middleton with respect to his Conduct towards the Nabob.

Fort William,
5th May 1772.

(Signed) J. Graham.

Agreed, the following Letter be written to Moorshedabad for the Papers mentioned in the Third Paragraph of Mr. Graham's Report.

To Samuel Middleton Esquire, Chief, &c: Council of Revenue at Moorshedabad.

Gentlemen,

In order to pursue the Enquiry into the State of the Balances due from the Nabob Mahomed Reza Cawn, as Renter of the Chuckla of Dacca, it is necessary that you furnish us with the Tahud or Contract entered into by him for the Revenues of that Province, which is under his Seal, and is deposited in the Khalsa, as also with the Account Jumma Waffil Bahkee for the Bengal Years 1170 and 1171: You will therefore transmit these original Papers to us without Delay.

Letter to Moorshedabad, for Papers relative to the Chucula of Dacca.

Fort William,
7th May 1772.

We are,
Gentlemen,
Your humble Servants.

(a) [Resolved, The Secretary do collect from the general Letter the Substance of the Company's Charges against Mahomed Reza Cawn, digested into Articles of Accusation, and lay them before the Board; that when they have received Approbation, a Publication may be made requiring all Persons, who may have any Thing to offer upon these Matters, to produce them to the President and Council at Fort William.

Secretary to extract from the General Letter the Charges against M. R. Cawn.

As it would be improper that Mahomed Reza Cawn should retain the Office of Naib Soubah, when he has been divested of his Station of Naib Dewan; and as it rests with the Nabob to remove him from that Post, it is agreed that he shall be addressed by the President] in the following Terms.

Measures taken for removing M. R. Cawn from his Office of Naib Soubah.

Mr. Middleton has already informed your Excellency of the Company's Orders respecting the Nabob Mahomed Reza Cawn, that having Cause to suspect him of corrupt Practices and Mismanagement in the Administration of his Office of Naib Dewan, they have divested him thereof, and have directed his Person to be secured, and brought down to Calcutta, for the Purpose of having an Enquiry made into his Conduct during the Time he held that Station.

President's Letter to the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowla.

I judge it proper, nevertheless, to communicate these Matters to your Excellency myself, and to repeat the Assurances given you by Mr. Middleton of the friendly Intentions which the Company bear towards you, and of the effectual Support and Assistance which you may rely on from me their Representative: It being my Determination to continue to attend in all my Proceedings to your Honour and Interest, and to afford your Excellency every Satisfaction in my Power.

Exclusive of the Office which the Nabob Mahomed Reza Cawn held of Naib Dewan, dependant on the Company, he was likewise a Servant to your Excellency, in the Character of Naib Soubah of the Province of Bengal; but as your Interest is intimately connected with the Interest of the Company, your Excellency will, no Doubt, take into Consideration, whether Mahomed Reza Cawn's retaining the Office of Naib Soubah, after he has been, by the express Orders of the Company, removed from that of Naib Dewan, would be consistent with the Union subsisting between you and the Company, or would not rather impede the regular Administration of the Affairs of this Province, the principal Charge of which rests, at this Time, with the Company, as the Protectors and Supporters of your Government.

I have deemed an Intimation of this Matter to your Excellency fully sufficient: and I have no more to add, than to request your Excellency will speedily inform me of your Pleasure herein.

It is further agreed to write to Mr. Middleton, informing him of the above Letter addressed to the Nabob (which he will receive from the President), that when he delivers it to the Nabob he may inculcate to him the Propriety of Mahomed Reza Cawn's Removal from the Office of Naib Soubah; and that when we are apprized of his Excellency's Pleasure therein, we shall deem it our Duty to recommend a Person proper for assisting him in conducting the Business of the Nizamut. For a Guidance to Mr. Middleton in this Transaction, it is also resolved to send him Extract of the Company's General Letter on this Subject.

To Samuel Middleton Esquire, Chief of the Council of Revenue at Moorshedabad.

Sir,

The Nabob Mahomed Reza Cawn having been removed from his Station of Naib Dewan, it would be highly improper, and indeed contrary to the Orders of the Company, that he should any longer continue in his Post of Naib Soubah. The President has therefore written a Letter to his Excellency the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowla intimating our Desire of his Removal.

That Letter will be transmitted by the President to you, and it will be necessary when you deliver it to the Nabob, that you inculcate to him the Propriety of M. R. Cawn's Removal from the Office of Naib Soubah; and that you enlarge upon those Arguments which are but slightly touched upon in the President's Letter, a Translation of which you will receive enclosed, from him, for your farther Information.

You will also mention to the Nabob, that when we are apprized of his Pleasure in this Particular, we shall deem it our Duty to recommend a proper Person to his Excellency to assist him in transacting the Business of the Nizamut.

To guide your Conduct in this Transaction we enclose an Extract of the Company's General Letter to us, which will give you a clear Idea of their Intentions and Expectations on this Head.

Fort William,

7th May 1772.

We are, Sir,

Your humble Servants,

Signed (at the End of the Consultation)

W. Aldersey,

Thomas Lane,

James Harris.

A P P E N D I X, N° XCV.

Book 190, Page 206.

Cossimbazar, the 11th July 1772.

At a Committee; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, President;

Samuel Middleton,

Philip Milner Dacres,

James Lawrell, and

John Graham,

} Esquires.

[(a) The Committee having assembled this Day to consider of the Means of regulating the Nabob's Household, One of the Points referred to them by the Instructions of the Board in their Letter of the 4th of June,]

Read the following Extracts of the Honourable Company's Commands, per Lapwing.

Extract of the General Letter per Lapwing, dated the 28th August 1771.

Par. 24. Though we have not a Doubt but that, by the Exertion of your Abilities, and the Care and Assiduity of our Servants in the Superintendency of the Revenues, the Collections will be conducted with more Advantage to the Company and Ease to the Natives, than by means of a Naib Dewan, we are fully sensible of the Expediency of supporting some ostensible Minister in the Company's Interest at the Nabob's Court, to transact the political Affairs of the Circar, and interpose between the Company and the Subjects of any European Power, in all Cases wherein they may thwart our Interest, or encroach on our Authority; and as Mahomed Reza Cawn can no longer be considered by us as one to whom such a Power can safely be committed, we trust to your local Knowledge, the Selection of some Person well qualified for the Affairs of Government, and of whose Attachment to the Company you shall be well assured.—Such Person you will recommend to the Nabob, to succeed Mahomed Reza, as Minister of the Government, and Guardian of the Nabob's Minority; and we persuade ourselves, that the Nabob will pay such Regard to your Recommendation as to invest him with the necessary Power and Authority.

25. As the Advantages which the Company may receive from the Appointment of such Minister will depend upon his Readiness to promote our Views and advance our Interest, we are willing to allow him so liberal a Gratification as may excite his Zeal, and ensure his Attachment to the Company; we therefore empower you to grant to the Person, whom you shall think worthy of this Trust, an annual Allowance, not exceeding Three Lacks of Rupees, which we consider not only as a munificent Reward for any Services he shall render the Company, but sufficient to enable him to support his Station with suitable Rank and Dignity. And here we must add, that in the Choice you shall make of a Person to be the active Minister of the Nabob's Government, we hope and trust, that you will shew yourselves worthy of the Confidence we have placed in you, by being actuated therein by no other Motives than those of the public Good, and the Safety and Interest of the Company.

Par. 26. See in Proceedings of the 7th July.

[(b) The Committee are fully sensible of the Expediency remarked by the Honourable Court of Directors, of holding out the Authority of the Country Government to the European Powers in all Cases wherein their Interests may interfere with those of the Company; but we humbly conceive, that when they are acquainted with all the Circumstances which the Opportunity of present and local Information have offered to our Notice, they will judge with us, that it is neither necessary for that Purpose, nor advisable for other Reasons, to delegate an extraordinary permanent Authority to any single Minister of the Nabob; since any Man, of what Rank soever, may be occasionally commissioned to treat on the commercial Concerns of the European Nations settled in these Provinces, according to the Custom which has been invariably observed in such

(a) Vide supra, Page 978.

(b) Vide supra, Page 978.

Cases with all the European Companies, the English alone, within these Fifteen Years, excepted: They were never allowed a personal Intercourse with the Nabob but as a special Favour; nor even with his Minister, but transacted all Affairs by their Vakeels with the Muttasuddies of the Durbar. In Matters respecting the Government and Peace of the Country, in which foreign Nations may be concerned, the Nabob's Mandate, under his Seal, will be a sufficient Indication of his Pleasure; and the Officers acting by his Authority in consequence will receive the usual Warrants in his Name, without any apparent Intervention of either the Controul or Influence of the Company. The Appointment therefore of a Naib Soubah for such Purposes we judge unnecessary; nor is it allowable to suppose that our Honourable Masters would approve of our putting them to the Charge of an annual Salary of Three Lacks of Rupees to such an Officer, merely for the Sake of giving Eclat to the Negotiations, or authenticating the Privileges of their Rivals in Trade, if the Ends of an ostensible Minister can be equally answered by other Means, that shall not encroach in so great a Degree on the public Treasure, or lessen the Consequence of our own Administration; but it is not only unnecessary, it may be liable to much present Inconvenience, and to future Danger.

☞ [(a) The Office of Naib Soubah, according to its original Constitution, comprehends the Superintendency of the Nabob's Education, the Management of his Household, the Regulation of his Expences, the Representation of his Person, the Chief Administration of Justice, the Issuing of all Orders, and Direction of all Measures which respect the Government and Police of the Provinces, the Conduct of all publick Negotiations, and Execution of Treaties; in a Word, every Branch of Executive Government. We do not mention the Military Command, that having been by Treaty ceded to the Company: But even this great Charge cannot be wholly alienated from the Naib Soubah, if there is one; since, by virtue of his Office, it is his Name which must authorise every Act of Compulsion with regard to the European Companies.] By the Exercise of such extensive Powers united in the same Person, the Rights and Prerogatives of the ancient Government will still be preserved, and the Minds of the People, instead of being familiarized to the Authority of the Company, will be taught to look forward to the Time when the Nabob shall resume the Sovereignty and State of his Predecessors, from which his present Youth excludes him.

We are not informed what Line our Superiors mean to pursue on the Conclusion of the Nabob's Minority. We can plainly see, that whatever Faith may be due to the Treaties subsisting on Grounds of very controvertible Authority, a divided Government cannot last, but must be productive of continual Contests, and end at length in a Scene of Bloodshed, like that which we have once already experienced. For these Reasons, it is our Duty to suppose the Possibility of a total Change of Government, by Degrees, taking place, which shall substitute the real Power which protects this Country, in the Place of that which claims Possession of it by a Right it is unable to assert or support; and to provide for the gradual Completion of it by such Means as can be regularly and justifiably exerted. The Nabob's Minority incontestably affords us such Means; since whatever Share of Authority we should leave in his Hands, or whatever Portion of the public Revenue we should allow for his Use, were to prove of no Benefit to him; the former would be usurped to gratify the Purposes of private Ambition, and employed perhaps to his Destruction; the latter would be dissipated by the Minions of his Court. In whose Hands can both rest with such Propriety as in those to which they naturally belong? And if, at the Expiration of the Term which shall be fixed to his Minority, it shall then be resolved to resign to him the Authority which his Rank and Station may claim, such a Cession will have so much the more Merit as the Temptation and Means of withholding are the greater. Whatever, therefore, may be the future Determination, it is our Duty to take such Measures as may insure to our Superiors the Option of acting according to their own Ideas of Justice and Propriety; that is, to retain openly, and in our own Hands, the whole Conduct of Government for the present; to accustom the People to the Sovereignty of the British Nation; to divide the Offices of the Nizamut; and to suffer no Person to share in the Management of the Nabob's domestic Affairs, who, from Birth, Rank, personal Consideration, or from actual Trust, may have it in his Power to assist his Master with the Means, or even to inspire him with the Hopes of future Independance.

☞ [(b) On these Grounds we are of Opinion, that the Office of Naib Soubah be totally abolished; that a Person not liable to the above Objections be appointed Guardian to the Nabob, and entrusted with the Care and Rule of his Family; and that a Dewan be also nominated, subject to the Controul of the former, who shall regulate and pay the Salaries of the Nabob's Servants, and keep the Account of his Expences, to be monthly transmitted to the Board, according to the Orders of the Honorable Court of Directors.

Of the Magistracy we shall speak in another Place.

We know no Person so fit for the Trust of Guardian to the Nabob as the Widow of the late Nabob Jaffier Ally Cawn, Minnee Begum; her Rank may give her a Claim to this Pre-eminence, without Hazard to our own Policy; nor will it be found incompatible with the Rules prescribed to her Sex by the Laws and Manners of her Country, as her Authority will be confined to the Walls of the Nabob's Palace, and the Dewan will act of course in all Cases in which she cannot personally appear. Great Abilities are not to be expected in a Zennana, but in these

(a) Vide supra, Page 972.

(b) Vide supra, Page 978.

She is very far from being deficient, nor is any extraordinary Reach of Understanding requisite for so limited an Employ. She is said to have acquired a great Ascendant over the Spirit of the Nabob, being the only Person of whom he stands in any Kind of Awe; a Circumstance highly necessary for fulfilling the chief Part of her Duty in directing his Education and Conduct, which appear to have been hitherto much neglected.

Resolved therefore, that it be recommended to the Board to appoint Minnee Begum to the Guardianship of the Nabob, and superintending of his Household.]

[(a) The President proposes Rajah Goordass, the Son of Mahar Rajah Nundcomar, for the Office of Dewan to the Nabob's Household. The inveterate and rooted Enmity which has long subsisted between Mahomed Reza Cawn and Nundcomar, and the Necessity of employing the Vigilance and Activity of so penetrating a Rival, to counteract the Designs of Mahomed Reza Cawn, and to eradicate that Influence which he still retains in the Government of this Province, and more especially in the Family of the Nabob, are the sole Motives for this Recommendation. The Honourable Company, in their Letter by the Lapwing, order that both "Mahomed Reza Cawn, and every Person employed by, or in Conjunction with him, or acting under his Influence, shall be divested of any further Charge or Influence in the Collections:" And they further direct, that a strict Scrutiny be made into his Conduct in the Exercise of his Office of Naib Soobah, from the Suspicion of his having been equally unfaithful in the Discharge of that Trust."

It is very evident from these Orders, that it was the Intention of the Court of Directors to make an entire Reformation in the Government of these Provinces, and to begin with the Abolition of that Authority which had been established in it during the Course of the last Seven Years. Indeed, if this had not been expressed, it must necessarily have been implied in their Commands, since it was not to be expected that a new Plan of Government could effectually take Place while the Influence of the former subsisted. The same Man, till lately, had the Charge of the Nabob's Household, the sole Application of his vast Stipend, the Administration of Justice, and the Collection of the Revenues of the Province; in a Word, every Branch of the Administration was centered in the Person of Mahomed Reza Cawn.

It is true that his Authority was much diminished in the Collections by the Institution of the Supervisors; but he still retained an Influence in most Parts of the Province, and on some his secret Power was even superior to that of the Supervisor. In the Direction of the Nabob's Household, he acted without Check or Controul. The Nabob's Servants were all of his Appointment; his Creatures and Dependants. These still continue in Charge of the Nabob's Person, and in Possession of his Mind, which they may be naturally supposed to bend to such Inclinations and Purposes as may best suit the Views and Interests of their Patron.

These Reasons will justify the Nomination of a Man to supply the Place of the late Nabob Soobah, who is known to be his most violent Opponent, and most capable of opposing him. It is not pretended that these Ends are to be obtained merely from the Abilities of Rajah Goordass. His Youth and Inexperience render him, although unexceptionable in other Respects, inadequate to the real Purposes of his Appointment; but his Father hath all the Abilities, Perseverance, and Temper requisite for such Ends in a Degree perhaps exceeding any Man in Bengal. These Talents heretofore made him obnoxious to Government itself, and therefore it might be thought unsafe to trust him with an Authority so near the Nabob, whom he might inspire with his own Ambition, and assist with the Means of carrying it to the most dangerous Extremes. It is possible that this might be the Case, were he immediately and formally entrusted with the Charge in Question; and therefore it is proposed to confer it upon his Son, who is of himself incapable of making a very bad Use of it; and to allow of his acting under the Influence and Instruction of his Father, who holding no Office under the Nabob, and being a Subject of our Government, may be removed without Eclat, or the least Appearance of Violence, whenever he shall be proved or even suspected to abuse his Trust, and apply it to Designs hurtful to the Interests of the Honourable Company.

Warren Hastings.

Mr. Middleton delivers in the following Minute.

For the Reasons which have been so properly and powerfully urged by the President, I entirely approve of the Choice he has made in the Person of Rajah Goordass, as a Man the most eligible to superintend the Affairs of the Nabob's Household, and at the same Time to complete the Reformation which the Company have thought necessary to be made in the Government of this Country. Young and inexperienced himself, without that Temper of Mind which denotes Ambition, no Apprehensions need be entertained of his making an improper Use of the Authority with which he is invested; yet directed by the Counsel of his Father, whose Abilities and Inveteracy to the late Naib Soobah are well known; he not only must be deemed capable of discharging all the Functions of his Office with Applause, but must appear particularly calculated to answer those Ends the Honourable Company have in View, by the total Suppression of that Influence which has hitherto been placed in the Person of Mahomed Reza Cawn; and this without any Danger that Schemes of Ambition will be formed by the Father himself, or if formed, without a Possibility of executing them; seeing that the Power from which his Consequence is only reflected, will be so

(a) Vide supra, Page 994.

circumscribed, and wholly unable to screen him, on the least Breach of Confidence, from the just Resentment of those to whom he is indebted for the Degree of Consideration he holds.

Sam^r Middleton.

Messieurs Dacres, Lawrell, and Graham, object to the Proposition of appointing Rajah Goordas Dewan to the Nabob, and will assign their Reasons at a future Meeting.]

Signed (at the End)

Warren Hastings,
P. M. Dacres,
James Lawrell,
J. Graham.

A P P E N D I X, N° XCVI.

Book 12, Page 233.

Fort William, the 14th September 1775.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honourable George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Phillip Francis, }

Secret Dept.
Thursday.

Read and approved the Consultation of the 11th instant.

The following Letters written by the Governor General to the Court of Directors, by the Northumberland, having been sent in Circulation for the Perusal of the other Members of the Board, and returned to the Secretary this Day, he requests the Board's Orders to have them recorded on the Consultation.

Ordered, That they be recorded accordingly.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors, &c. &c.

Fort William, 16th May 1775.

Honourable Sirs,

The Gentlemen of the Majority having thought themselves at Liberty to make use of the Advantage, which the long Detention of the Anson gave them after her Dispatch, of addressing a Second Packet to your Honourable Court by that Ship, containing Observations on my late Address of the 25th of March; I shall now trouble you with my Reply to such Parts of that Performance, as appear to me to require it. Much of it consists in Declamation and Invective. These I shall pass without Notice, leaving them to make the full Impression, which I am sure will be to my Advantage, in the Breasts of those whose Opinions I solicit, and whose Judgements must decide between us.

I shall quote in a separate Column, the Passages of the Minutes of the Majority, to which I mean to reply, and insert my Reply in the opposite Column.

The Practices which have since been discovered in the Administration of the Company's Revenue, did not, immediately upon our Arrival, come before us with that Degree of Evidence, on which we could entirely depend. We thought, however, we could scarcely be imposed upon, by giving some Credit to the Reports voluntarily made to us by such Persons as had either Courage to declare themselves openly against the Abuses of the late Administration, or privately to make known the true State of the Government, especially as we found those Reports coinciding with and confirmed by the public Discourses and Opinions of the whole Settlement.

To talk of Persons having the Courage to declare themselves openly against the late Administration, is an Insult on my Situation. The Fact is, that it requires Courage in any Man* to do it, it being universally believed, that the surest Means to obtain the Friendship and Support of a fixed Majority of the Council, who have the whole Power of the Government in their Hands, is to lodge Accusations against the late Administration, and to refuse it the surest Means of incurring their Resentment. The many Reports which I have received of Promises and Threats used by the Instruments of the Majority, particularly by Nundcomar, to obtain Accusations against me, would afford you Matter of Astonishment, if they could be related with Safety to the Persons who reported them. How much such Accusations are

* Sic in Orig.

element. These, we assure the Court of Directors, are not confined to the Governor General.

are the grand Object of the Majority, in their invariable Pursuit which they profess of the Company's Interest, I leave you, Honourable Sirs, to judge from the following Instance.

On Wednesday the 19th of April, Mr. Fowke and Nundcomar were accused before the Judges of the Supreme Court, of a Conspiracy against me and others, by making a Man, against his Will, write a false Petition, injurious to our Characters, and sign an Account of Bribes pretended to be given to us. On Thursday the 20th, an Examination was made before the Judges, which lasted from Eleven in the Morning till Eleven at Night; and the Circumstances appeared so well attested, that there was thought to be Reason sufficient for binding over the Accused to take their Trials at the Assizes. The very next Evening General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, accompanied by Mr. Fowke, and others, went to Nundcomar's House, on a formal Visit to him, an Honor which he had never before received, either from these Gentlemen, or from any former Administration. From the Season which was now chosen for making it, and from the Manner in which it was made, it had every Appearance of a determined Resolution to support him against the Proceedings of the Court of Justice, and a too obvious Tendency to deter the Witnesses from appearing on the Day of Trial against him. From every Account which you, Gentlemen, will have heard of the Nature of the Inhabitants of this Country, you will rather wonder, I imagine, that more atrocious Crimes have not been laid to my Charge, than be surprized that I have not escaped unaccused. "The formidable Combination of reciprocal Interest" seems to imply that I had a private Interest with the Members of the Provincial Councils, which even the late Act of Parliament would not be sufficient to set aside. If I approved of such a Mode of arguing, I might, with equal Reason, insinuate that they have a private Interest with the Gentlemen of their Appointment; but I disclaim such unwarrantable Conclusions, believing that their sole immediate Object is to work my Overthrow, whatever their remoter Views may be.

Maha Raja Nundcomar, whom the Governor calls a Miscreant, we found had, a very little Time before, been his Bosom Friend, consulted on all Occasions, and supported by him against the united Protests of Messrs. Graham, Lawrell, and Dacres, who were closely connected with Mahomed Reza Cawn, although the Governor knew him to have been (as he now says) guilty of a Forgery. We have Reason to suspect that the Intention was to make him Banian to General Clavering, to surround the General and us with the Governor's Creatures, and to keep us totally unacquainted with the real State of the Country. By this, and other flimsy Devices, so consonant to the Principles of Asiatic Government, in which the Governor General has been so long exercised, he probably flattered himself that Men unpractised in such Arts might be perplexed and circumvented.

At the Time of Rajah Goordasse's Appointment I did not know of the Forgery alluded to; but my Opinion of the infamous Character of Nundcomar has never varied. I avowed it even at the Time in which I afforded him my greatest Support; and you, Gentlemen, are well acquainted with the sole Motive which induced me to shew him my Attention, and to recommend his Son to fill the high Station which he now holds.

I cannot even conjecture the Reason which the Gentlemen of the Majority say they have to suspect, that it was my Intention to make Nundcomar Banian to General Clavering. Neither my Behaviour to Nundcomar, at the Time of the General's Arrival, nor his to me, betrayed any Token of such an Intention; it being at that Time the current Report, and I believe true, that Nundcomar had sent down a long List of Charges which he had forged against me, to the General, and that Mr. Fowke was the Bearer of it; and you, Gentlemen, are in Possession of a strong presumptive Proof of the Probability of my conceiving a Project of so pernicious a Tendency to myself, in my Letter addressed to your Honourable Court of the 24th March 1774.

Signed (at the End of the Letter)

Warren Hastings.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors, &c.

Honourable Sirs,

Fort William, 18th May 1775.

You will be informed by the General Letter from the Secret Department of the Decree passed by the Majority on the 9th instant, for dismissing Munny Begum from her Office of Guardian to the Nabob, and from the Charge of his Household, and for conferring these Trusts on Raja Goordals, the Son of Maha Raja Nundcomar.

A Resolution so sudden, so extraordinary, and so important in all its Consequences, required the most wary Circumspection in those who projected it, and the most assured Conviction both of its Justice and Necessity before they carried it into Execution. It will naturally be concluded that they proceeded on some Proofs, or strong Presumption, that the Begum had dissipated or embezzled the Nabob's Estate, grossly neglected his Education, or engaged in Projects which might injure the Peace of the Country, the Company's Interests, or their Connection with the Nabob, or at least that she had been concerned in Disputes with their Government, or Encroachments on their Dewanny Privileges. [You will expect, that in the Proceedings against the Begum the strictest Regard will have been paid to her Honour, and every scrupulous Attention observed which the Delicacy of the Oriental Manners prescribes with respect to her Sex, and her Rank and Character particularly demand; and that in the Choice of her Successor due Consideration has been paid to the Requisites for so distinguished a Charge; that his Rank is such as at least may not wound the Nabob's Honour, or lessen his Credit in the Estimation of the People, by the magisterial Command which the new Guardian must exercise over him; with Abilities and Vigor of Mind equal to the Support of that Authority; and the World will expect that the Guardian be especially qualified by his own acquired Endowments to discharge the Duties of that Relation, in the Education of his young Pupil, to inspire him with Sentiments suitable to the Dignity of his Birth, and to instruct him in the Principles of his Religion.]

How far these Points have been attended to by the Majority in this Transaction, will best appear from the following authentic Detail of it.

On the 2d instant General Clavering reported to the Board, that Mr. James Grant had obtained Possession of the Accounts of the Nabob's Household for Eight Years past, and had brought them to Calcutta, with the Person from whom he had received them, for the Purpose of depositing them in the Hands of Government, thinking them of great Importance to the Company's Interest.

Mr. James Grant was called before the Board, with his Informant Noonit Roy, and delivered a Parcel of Papers, containing Accounts, written in the Persian Language, which they said were the Accounts of the Nizamut, and would prove that Munny Begum, on her Appointment to the Management of the Nabob's Household, had overcharged Nine Lacks sixty thousand and odd Rupees, in the Arrears then due to that Office. This is the Sum of the Information given by Mr. Grant and Noonit Roy, and was not obtained from them without great Difficulty, and many repeated Interrogatories. Their Examination merits your Attention.

On the 5th Mr. Grant was again called before the Board, and explained the above Charge in the following Words: "I venture to say, that from the Accounts in my Possession, and the other corroborating Circumstances, the Sum of Nine Lacks and sixty-seven thousand Rupees and odd, could be proved to be due from the Household, on Account of the Advance of the Twenty Lacks twenty-five thousand and fifty-two Rupees paid for Arrears." That is, as I suppose, for I do not think he has yet made his Meaning sufficiently apparent, of 20,25,052 Rupees which were paid here in Account by the Company for the Nabob's Stipend, the Begum had disbursed no more than 10,48,000, and had defrauded either the Servants of the Household, or the Nabob, of the Remainder.

To prove this, Mr. Grant proposed, that he might have Authority granted him, assisted by Noonit Roy, to examine all the Accounts and Officers of the Nizamut. On the 9th Mr. Grant produced an English Abstract of the same Account, and expressed a Doubt, whether a further Sum of 2,69,563 : 15 would not appear, on Investigation, to have been unaccounted for by the Begum.

On these Grounds the following Motions were immediately made and carried by the Majority.

Motion by General Clavering.—"I move that a Gentleman of proper Rank in the Service be appointed to go to the City, to acquaint the Nabob and the Begum with the Information that has been given to the Board, and to demand of her an Order to the proper Officers to deliver over to him the Nizamut, the Bahlla, and Consumary * Accounts, from the Middle of April, in the Year 1764, to the Middle of August 1772; and that the Intentions of Government of investigating these Accounts may be effectually carried into Execution, that the Begum be divested of the Office of Guardian to the Nabob, that her Influence over the Officers of the Household may not prevent them from giving true Evidence when called upon for any Explanation of the above Accounts; and that he do also demand of her the Accounts from that Time to the latest Period of the Year 1181, to which they can be closed."

[5 E]

Mr.

* Sic in Orig.

Mr. Francis's Motion.—“ I move that Mr. Goring be appointed to repair to the City to execute the preceding Resolution of the Board, and to deliver over the Accounts to Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Grant; that these Gentlemen be appointed to examine them, and to report to the Board what Balance appears by the Accounts to be due to the Nabob, or remains unaccounted for by the Begum, with such other Observations, as they may think material for the Information of the Board; that they may be allowed such a Number of Mohurs as they may deem necessary to assist them in the Examination of the Accounts, and that Noonit Roy may be appointed Chief of the Mohurs.”

Mr. Monson's Motion.—“ I move that the Nabob's Person and Household be delivered to the Care of the present Duan Rajah Goordals, until further Orders.”

To these Resolutions I objected, and protested against the first and last.

The next Day Mr. Goring applied to the Board for an Authority to remove Munny Begum from the Kella or the Nabob's Palace, to a House formerly belonging to the Nabob Meer Jaffier, which is situated at a considerable Distance from it in the City, and to separate from her Councils, “ such Persons as he should find endeavouring to throw Obstacles in the Way of his Enquiries, and either to send them to Calcutta, or keep them in Confinement until his Researches were completed.”

To these Propositions the Board agreed.

I objected and protested.

Thus, on a vague unsupported Charge, which, even proved as to the Fact, will require other Proofs to fix upon it the Charge of Criminality, Munny Begum, the First Woman of these Provinces, has been dismissed from the Offices which she held by a solemn Act of your Government, confirmed by your fullest Approbation, and is now exposed to be ignominiously excluded from her House, and the Protection of her Family, at the Direction of Mr Goring, who has never yet afforded Proof either of that Judgement or Integrity which could qualify him for so uncommon a Trust, and the Nabob's Person, Household, and Education committed to the Charge of Rajah Goordals, who was lately her Servant; a young Man of mean Abilities, a Gentoo, and the Son of Maha Raja Nundcomar.

Whatever offensive Colour may be given to this violent Measure, it is evidently connected with the Object which has been invariably pursued by the Majority, of eradicating my Authority, and so well calculated to support the Influence of their Creature, Nundcomar, and deter Witnesses from appearing against him, that I make no Scruple to assert my Belief, that these are the real Motives of the Disgrace of Munny Begum, and the unmerited Elevation of Raja Goordals.

It is unnecessary to offer Proofs at this Time of the determined Design of the Majority to destroy my Authority; nothing was wanting to compleat it, but to repeal the first Measure of my Government, which was understood to have taken place under your express Authority, and was conspicuous to the View of all the Inhabitants of the Two Provinces.

For Proofs of the last Motive assigned for this Transaction, I appeal to the whole Tenor of the public Conduct observed by these Gentlemen towards Nundcomar.

They never afforded him the slightest Countenance till he became my offensive Accuser; from that Time he has possessed every external Mark of their Favour.

On the 20th April, Nundcomar was examined by the Judges of the Supreme Court, on a Charge of a Conspiracy against myself and others, the principal Members of your present and late Administration; and the Judges declared there was Matter sufficient for a Prosecution. On the Day following, the Gentlemen of the Majority honoured Nundcomar with a public Visit. Their Motive for this cannot be misunderstood, and could be no other than that of sustaining the Credit of Nundcomar against the Effects of a criminal Arraignment; thereby proclaiming the Patronage and Support of him, at a Season and on an Occasion in which, of all others, it will be generally thought that they ought to have avoided every Appearance of a Connection with him.

On the 6th of this Month, Nundcomar was committed to Jail, in order to undergo a Trial at the next Assizes for a Charge of Forgery, which was exhibited against him by Mohun Purand, a Merchant of this Settlement. On the 9th, the Gentlemen of the Majority passed the Act already mentioned in Favour of his Son, which elevated him to a Rank scarcely inferior to the Sovereignty of these Provinces.

For farther Proofs of their Attachment to Nundcomar, of the Temper with which they have endeavoured to support him, and even to contest the Powers of Judicature in his Favour, I beg Leave to refer to the Consultations of the 20th and 24th April, and the 8th of May, in the Secret Department, the Postscript to the General Letter from that Department, and the Enclosures to which it alludes.

I must observe that the Postscript was drawn up by General Clavering, and contains a Declaration of Facts which do not appear upon Record, neither did I ever hear of them until I read them in that Performance. From whomsoever the General received his Information, the Facts ought certainly to have been previously made known to the Board, and established, before they were made to declare them as authentic Truths in an Address to your Honourable Court.

My Adversaries have placed me in a Situation peculiarly difficult and delicate. They have made me the Butt of unceasing Persecution for these Seven Months past, and have called down the whole Host of Informers from every Quarter of Bengal against me; yet when I have endeavoured to bring to Justice Men charged with a Conspiracy to ruin my Fortune, and blast my Character, with forged and libellous Accusations, the same Charge is retorted upon myself by the Gentlemen of the Majority, although in all their most violent Attacks upon me they have made Professions of the deepest Concern for the Honour of the Governor General, and the Prosecution of Rajah Nundcomar, and others, for a Conspiracy, is represented by them as having "a Tendency (which in this Arrangement can only mean a Design or Intention) to prevent or deter him from proceeding in making good those Discoveries which he has laid before the Board."

Vide Mr. Francis's Minute of the 24th April.

This is the very Wantonness of Oppression. It is like putting a Man to the Rack, and exclaiming against him for struggling with his Tormentors. A Charge so improbable need not the Aid even of Evidence for its Refutation. If, after passing the best Part of my Life in public Affairs, with a Reputation tried and unspotted, I could, at this Time descend to the base Acts of Subornation, where could I find Instruments for my Purpose? I have neither Power to intimidate, nor Offices in my Disposal to allure. Cumall ull Deen, the original Prosecutor of Mr. Fowke and Maha Raja Nundcomar, is a Man with whom I never had the slightest Intercourse, but on the Two Occasions in which he came to me with Representations of the Attempt which had been made to draw him to be my Accuser. He is a capital Farmer of Two Branches of your Revenue, and, suitably to the natural Prejudice of Mankind, which are likely to make an additional Impression on his Mind, from the late partial Selection of his Farms, for an Investigation before the Superior Council, has too much Cause to expect the most ruinous Consequences from the Hand or Power, by persisting in his Accusations. From me he can neither hope for Favour nor Protection, if he perseveres, nor fear my Resentment, should he retract the Information which he has given.

Signed at the End,

Warren Hastings.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors, &c. &c.

Honourable Sirs,

The Detention of the *Amshu* at *Admim*, and the Failure of the *Northumberland* in her First Attempt to clear the River in May last, will probably bring all the successive Dispatches of the last Five Months to your Hands so near the same Point of Time, that you will be overwhelmed with the Load of so much accumulated Matter. I with great Repugnance contribute my Share of it, unwilling to add to your Difficulties, and the more so as I have been made the principal Subject of them. For the Sake of Perspicuity, I will beg Leave to recapitulate the Substance of those Dispatches.

Page 270. The Accusation of Mr. James Grant and Nohur Roy against *Muday Begum*, the late Guardian of the Nabob and Administratrix of his Household; her consequent Demission; the Elevation of the Son of Nundcomar to those high Offices in her Secret; and the extraordinary Powers granted to Mr. Goring, deputed for the Execution of those Purposes at *Moorthollavad*; the Charge of a Conspiracy produced by Mr. Barwell, Mr. Vansittart, and myself, against Mr. Joseph Fowke, Mr. Francis Fowke, Maha Raja Nundcomar, and Roy Radathera; in the Supreme Court of Justice; and the Visit made to Maha Raja Nundcomar on that Occasion by the Gentlemen of the Majority for his Protection; the Commitment of Maha Raja Nundcomar by the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court on a Charge of Forgery; the Correspondence which passed on this Occasion between the Board and the Supreme Court; and the extraordinary Promotion of the Son of Maha Raja Nundcomar, as aforementioned; which I repeat, as it took place at the same Period of Time, and with a Design too apparently connected with it.

The Begum, since her Disgrace, has been added to the List of my Accusers. The Manner in which this extraordinary Manoeuvre was effected, will be too plainly suggested even by the Facts which appear in the abrupt and mysterious Relation of it by Mr. Goring.

Mr. Goring was deputed by the Board to divest the Begum of her Authority, to place it in the Hands of the Son of Nundcomar; to receive from the Begum the Accounts of the Nabob's Expences, and to deliver them to the Gentlemen who were at the same Time appointed to examine and report them to the Board. What private Instructions he received I know not; but one of his first Acts of Authority, after having taken Care to impress the Begum with a proper Idea of the Extent of his Power over her own Person, by apprizing her of the Order of the Board, for her Removal from the Palace to a remote House in the City, and that the Execution of this Order depended totally on his Option; was to imprison Elwar Ally Cawn, her Chief Eunuch and confidential Servant, on the Complaint of one of the Servants of the Nabob's Household, respecting a private Grievance, totally foreign from the declared Purposes of Mr. Goring's Commission. By this Species of Fortune, inflicted on the Mind of a weak Woman, who had hitherto been accustomed to the gentlest Treatment and most respectful Address from all Persons of what Rank soever who approached her, she was compelled to deliver a Paper to Mr. Goring, containing an Account of Two Sums charged to have been paid to Mr. Middleton and myself, each amounting

See in Orig.

to 1,50,000 Rupees. Elwar Ally Cawn was, in consequence, immediately released from Imprisonment, and the Begum permitted to continue in Possession of her own Apartments. It is remarkable, that even the obvious Precaution of introducing this strange Production, with some Circumstances which might mark it as the voluntary Act of the Begum, was totally disregarded, and the Begum, the Woman of the first Rank in the Province, made abruptly to present a formal Accusation against the first Member of the present, and the Two first Members of the last Administration, with the gloomy Silence of a common mercenary Informer.

The following Extracts will serve as a Specimen of the Oppression exercised on the Begum and her Officers, the Mode chosen by Mr. Goring for eluding the Appeals which she might be provoked to make to the Supreme Court of Justice, and the Derision with which this insolent young Man has dared to treat her Feelings, even in a Letter written by him to the Council.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Goring to the Board, dated the 17th May 1775.

"On the Begum's hearing that Part of the Letter read, relating to her being removed to Meer Jaffier's House, she exclaimed against it, and said, that if she was to quit the Kella, she would go to Calcutta. I told her this was a discretionary Order, and left to me, if I thought it necessary, explaining to her that Part of my Instructions, and assuring her she would be used with the utmost Respect, according to your Orders. I beg to know however, if you will admit of her going to Calcutta, should I find it necessary to remove her from the Kella, which I fear I shall, from the Character of the People about her, particularly Etwar Ally Cawn, and Roy And Sing the Head of the Hircarrahs, who have been the Chief Managers since the Begum has had Charge of the Nabob, and who have accumulated great Wealth, particularly the former, by his Excellency's Account, who was raised from a menial Station to the one he now holds. As the Begum hinted that there were Courts of Justice at Calcutta, and that, though aggrieved, could there get Redress; if you think proper all Orders for confining the Servants who may be, or are faulty, shall be issued in the Nabob's Name, who, I apprehend, has an undoubted Right over them.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Goring to the Board, dated the 5th June.

I have to add, that previous to sending the above Papers, I waited on her (the Begum) with the Nabob, and Goordafs. On mentioning the Matter she flew into a violent Passion, abused Goordafs, beat herself, and denied the Whole."

Extract of a Letter from Noonid Roy, addressed to the General, and the Gentlemen of the Council, and entered into Consultation of the 24th July.

"On the Second of the same Month, between Seven and Eight this Morning, Rajah Goordafs went to Ferrabaug, and was received very graciously by Mr. Goring, who expressed his Pleasure at the Kindness of the Rajah in this Visit. After which they entered into Consultation with Chyton Durr the Behla Treasurer, concerning the Nezeranna given to the Governor, amounting to Two Lacks of Rupees, which were sent to Calcutta at the Time of the Begum's being invested with the Administration. At last the Treasurer mentioned something contrary to the Orders of the said Gentleman, and was therefore put under a Guard of Sepoys for near Two Hours. After which he agreed, that he would relate, in the Evening, whatever he might be able to discover from Yatebar Ally Cawn, and from Examination into the Papers. On this he was released. Raja Goordafs, and the said Treasurer went in the Evening to Ferrabaug, and remained there till near Eight at Night. I understand that nothing was settled. Victuals being sent to Mr. Goring from the Nabob's Circars, according to our established Custom, he sent it back again. The Papers of the Sherishta of the Nizamut, Behla, &c. remained open from Nine o'Clock in the Morning till Seven in the Evening."

Mr. Goring still continues at the City, notwithstanding the ostensible Purposes of his Commission are, or ought to have been, long ago concluded, retaining the Begum in the most absolute State of Dependence, and persisting in his Endeavours to extort from her further Accusations; sometimes practising on her Fears by Threats, at others tempting her by Promises of restoring her former Authority. This I learn from private Information; but I do not think it safe to divulge my Authority. You will judge of the Probability of it from the Facts avowed by Mr. Goring in his Letters, and from the general Tenor of his Commission. This Treatment of the Begum has hitherto produced no other Effect than to irritate her to short Gusts of Anger, and ineffectual Resolutions to come down to Calcutta for an Asylum against a Tyranny which she could no longer submit to. Such is the State of the Person whom your former Administration thought worthy of being placed in the first Office of Dignity in these Provinces, and whom your subsequent Commands have since confirmed in that Trust, with Expressions of your fullest Approbation, and even the most honourable Testimonies of your Applause bestowed on myself for the Part which I had in the Plan and Conduct of this Transaction. As your Curiosity may be excited to read at large the Proceedings on the Dismission and subsequent Treatment of Munny Begum, and the other Matters produced from both, I beg Leave to recommend to your Perusal the following Consultations of the Secret Department, in which they will be found, viz. 1st, 5th, 9th, 10th, and 25th of May; 8th and

12th June, and 24th July: The Bounds which I have prescribed to myself in this Address will not admit of my entering on the wide Field which has been opened by the Trials of Messrs. Fowke, Maha Raja Nundcomar, and Roy Radachurn. I shall content myself with saying, that they were acquitted on the First Trial, in which I was the Prosecutor; and that with the Aid of his Son's Evidence, which Mr. Fowke had complained of being denied him on that Trial, he and Maha Raja Nundcomar were found guilty on the Second, in which Mr. Barwell was the Prosecutor. For the Rest I beg Leave to refer to the Consultations in the Revenue Department of the 13th, 14th, 16th, 20th, and 23d December, and in the Secret Department of the 20th and 24th of April, 20th, 21st, 22d, 26th, 27th, and 28th June, and 3d July, and to the printed Copies of these Trials, which will be made public.

Signed at the End of the Letter,

Warren Hastings.

The Secretary further begs the Orders of the Board for recording the Letters and Minutes of General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, which have been likewise circulated to the remaining Members, and returned by them after have* being perused.

* Sic in Orig.

Fort William, 16th May 1775.

Minute from General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis.

The laborious Duties in which we are constantly engaged, will not permit us to enter into a regular Detail of our Proceedings. The voluminous Records sent home by the present Ship will shew the Court of Directors, that every Moment of our Time has been dedicated, in one Shape or other, to the Prosecution of their Service. Whether consistently with our Duty to the India Company, we could have adopted and pursued a different System of Conduct, must be left to their Determination. Since the Dispatch of the Anson, some interesting Facts have been brought before us in the different Departments of the Board. That they may not be lost or overlooked in the Multitude of other Affairs, with which the Consultations are filled, we have thought proper to collect them briefly into one Point of View, and to lay them before the Court of Directors without any Observations upon them.

1st. The Begum is removed from her Office of Guardian to the Nabob. The Charge against her is for the Embezzlement of a Sum of Money, not less than Ten Lack, in the Adjustment of the Nabob's Accounts with his Household. The Discovery was unexpected. The original Accounts of the Nizamut are produced by a Person lately in the Begum's Service. Mr. James Grant, the Gentleman to whom they were communicated at Muxadavad, comes down to Calcutta on purpose to lay the Papers before the Board. The Steps taken by us in order to investigate the Truth

Secret

of this Discovery appear fully on the Records of the Revenue Department. Whether the Sums supposed to be embezzled belong to the Nabob, or to his Creditors, or to the Company, cannot be yet ascertained. They appear to have been received by the Begum, though not fairly accounted for by her. Her Removal from all Influence or Authority while the Enquiry was depending, appeared to us indispensably necessary. The Natives of this Country have neither Virtue nor Courage enough to stand forth as Evidences against Persons actually high in Power. This Lady is no way related to the Nabob; nor can we perceive any just Reason why she should ever have been appointed to be his Guardian. Such an Office, in our Opinion, should never have been intrusted to a Woman, particularly in this Country, where every Circumstance contributes to make a Woman incapable of executing it. The Nabob, we hear, is a young Man of a most promising Disposition and Character, though his Education has been shamefully neglected, and little Attention paid to the Care of his Morals. He is now of an Age not to require much longer the Superintendence of a Guardian, and the Expence of that Office may be saved to the Company.

Fort William, 3d August 1775.

Minute from General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis.

We beg Leave by this separate Minute, to draw the Attention of the Honourable Court of Directors to some Facts, which we deem of particular Importance to their Service, referring them to the respective Consultations for more exact Information on each Article.

1st. By an Account Current between the Company and the Nabob Mobareck ull Dowla, made up by Mr. Croftes to the End of February last, it appeared that there was a Balance then due to him on Account of his Pension of Sicca Rupees 7,64,958. As his Affairs have been left in the utmost Confusion by the Begum, and very considerable Debts are due from him to the Servants of the Household, Sepoys, and others, we were in hopes, that by a just and careful Application of the above Balance, the most urgent of his Creditors, who are in great Distress, and of Course very clamorous, might have been paid, and the Nabob himself relieved from a Variety of pressing Difficulties, in which the Embezzlement, or Mismanagement of his Stipend had involved him. On a more minute Enquiry however into the State of his Accounts with the Company, we discovered with equal Surprise and Concern, that a material Error had taken Place

Consultation
12 June 1775.

[5 F]

in

in adjusting those Accounts, in consequence of which, instead of having a Balance due to him at the End of February last, he was actually overpaid. In Conformity to the express Orders of the Court of Directors, dated 10th April 1771, the Reduction of his Stipend from 31,81,866 Rupees to 16 Lacks, was to take Place on the 31st of January 1772, and the Remainder ordered to be appropriated to the Payment of Debts and other Services; yet it appears that the whole Stipend, according to the higher Establishment, was issued to him up to the End of the Year 1772. This Error, which the Governor General admits to be a very material one, and says must be rectified, in fact creates an Overpayment or Balance against the Nabob of 7,30,225 Sicca Rupees, and being long since squandered away or embezzled, can not in our Opinion ever be recovered. It will, as we presume, appear more remarkable to the Board of Directors, when they observe that although the Nabob is credited for his whole Stipend for the Year 1772, yet the Sinking Fund is credited in the First Article, with the Sum of 24,12,336 Sicca Rupees, which includes the Saving supposed to arise in that Year by the Reduction of the Nabob's Stipend. In what Manner such large Sums have been applied, while the Debts of the Nabob have been suffered to accumulate, and he himself kept in a disgraceful State of Indigence, can only for the present be Matter of Conjecture. The Examination which we have ordered to be made into the Accounts of the Nizamut, will we hope throw some satisfactory Light upon the Subject; in the mean Time we can, on the Authority of some Accounts sent to Mr. Hastings by the Begum herself, inform the Court of Directors, that there has been an Exceeding in the Nabob's Expences of above Nine Lack and a Half beyond his Allowance.

25th May.

2d. The Begum, of her own Accord, has sent down a Declaration of her having given the Governor General a Lack and a Half of Rupees, which she adheres to and confirms, in her Answers to certain Questions put to her on this Subject, by the Governor's Desire. The above is the Sum mentioned in her Letter to Raja Nundcomar, which he laid before the Board, and probably is the same. The Court of Directors will judge how far the Establishment of this Part of his Charge confirms the Probability of the Remainder.

Signed, at the End of the Letter,

J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
P. Francis.

And, at the End of the Consultation,

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
R. Barwell,
P. Francis."

A P P E N D I X, N° XCVII.

Book 194.

Extract of Duplicate Copy of a Letter from the Governor General to the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for the Affairs of the Honourable United East India Company, dated 1st September 1772.

Par. 10. The Appointment of Munny Begum, I believe, will require no Apology; it was unanimously approved, and, if I can be a Judge of the public Opinion, it is a Measure of general Satisfaction.

[Par. 11. The only Man who could pretend to such a Trust was the Nabob Yeterám o' Dowla, the Brother of Meer Jaffier; a Man indeed of no dangerous Abilities, nor apparent Ambition, but the Father of a numerous Family, who, by his being brought so nigh to the Musnud, would have acquired a Right of Inheritance to the Subahship; and if only One of his Sons, who are all in the Prime of Life, should have raised his Hopes to the Succession, it would have been in his Power at any Time to remove the single Obstacle which the Nabob's Life opposed to the Advancement of the Family; the Guardian at least would have been the Nazim while the Minority lasted, and all the Advantages which the Company may hope to derive from it, in the Confirmation of their Power, would have been lost, or could only have been maintained by a Contention hurtful to their Rights, or by a Violence yet more exceptionable. The Case would be much the same were any other Man placed in that Station. The Truth is, that the Affairs of the Company stand at present on a Footing which can neither last as it is, nor be maintained on the rigid Principles of private Justice. You must establish your own Power; or you must hold it dependant on a Superior, which I deem to be impossible.]

12. The Begum, as a Woman, is incapable of passing the Bounds assigned her. Her Ambition cannot aspire to higher Dignity. She has no Children to provide for, or mislead her Fidelity. Her actual Authority rests on the Nabob's Life, and therefore cannot endanger it; it must cease

with

with his Minority, when she must depend absolutely on the Company for Support against her Ward and Pupil, who will then become her Master. Of Course her Interest must lead her to concur with all the Designs of the Company, and to solicit their Patronage. I have the Pleasure to add, that in the Exercise of her Office, she has already shewn herself amply qualified for it, by her Discernment, Economy, and a patient Attention to Affairs.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

A P P E N D I X, N^o XCVIII.

Book 11, Page 619.

Fort William, 24th July 1775.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honourable George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

Secret Dept.
Monday.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. Council.

Gentlemen,

We have the Pleasure to acquaint you that Mr. Goring Yesterday delivered to us, through our President, the Accounts of the Dewanny Serishta of the Nizamut: We shall accordingly begin to investigate them with all Expedition.

We have the Honour to subscribe ourselves,
with Respect, &c.

Moorshedabad,
the 6th June 1775.

(Signed)

W^m. Maxwell,
D. Anderson,
James Grant.

Read, the Five following Letters from Mr. Goring.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I hope my Duty will plead my Excuse in communicating an Affair related to me by Rajah Gourda's, which appears to be of great Importance.

The Purport is, that at the Time the Governor General came to the City, to his Knowledge he received a Lack of Rupees in Specie from Munny Begum, exclusive of the Lack and Half I before wrote to you about; and that, by a Perwannah to Rajah Nundcomar, he ordered him to pay a further Sum of a Laack at Calcutta. To this Affair he informed * Cheyten Deer, her Treasurer, * Sic in Orig. was privy, whom I sent for at his Request.

After keeping me almost a Morning, and being very impertinent, he at last thought proper to give me the inclosed Paper. I at first imagined it would be necessary to detain him till I had heard what the Eunuch Etwar Ally Khan had to say on the Subject; but reflecting might require an Investigation of another Nature, I let him depart. For further Particulars I beg Leave to refer you to the Six enclosed Persian Papers.

N^o 1. A Conversation between me and the Parties, taken down by my Munshée.

N^o 2. Cheyten Deer's Declaration, signed by himself.

N^o 3. A Paper taken from the Bhela Books, of the Dates the 1,80,000 Rupees was paid the Governor.

N^o 4. Rajah Gourda's Declaration under his Seal.

N^o 5. My Letter to the Begum, enclosing Copies of the above Papers.

N^o 6. Her Answer.

I have only to add, that previous to sending the above Papers, I waited on her with the Nabob and Gourda's. On mentioning the Matter she flew into a violent Passion, abused Gourda's, beat herself, and denied the Whole.

Muxadabad,
the 5th June 1775.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

C. Goring.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Enclosed I send you Twenty-one Letters delivered me by the Begum at Two different Times; There are Fourteen of the Governor's, Two of General Clavering's, and Five of Canto Baboo's.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

C. Goring.

June 13th 1775.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,
 • Sic in Orig. Enclosed I send you, in Persians*, the Enquiry the Nabob made into the Application of the 15,000 Rupees taken from Etwar Ally Khan by Etwan Ally Khan, attested by Mess. Maxwell, Anderson, and myself.

The several Inclosures, in your Letter of the 12th instant, I shall, as you direct, deliver to Mess. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant.

June 18th 1775.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

C. Goring.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,
 Enclosed I send you Twenty-nine Arzees of Complaint, which, together with Twelve I before dispatched you, makes Forty one. The Purport of them is Demands of a long standing on the Nizamut for Wages, &c. that has never yet been paid them; and for Want of which the Plaintiffs and their Families are starving. I must beg Leave to add, your redressing their Grievances will be doing a great Act of Charity, and calling down the Blessings of Thousands on your Heads.

21 June 1775.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

C. Goring.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,
 Enclosed I send you Five Statements of the Begum's Accounts, made up to the Time of her Dismission from the Charge of the Nabob's Household.

The Translations from the Persians are not exactly conformable to the Sheristadars Accounts, as their Method is almost unintelligible. The Substance however is the same; and I hope they will meet your Approbation, as I can, with great Truth, assure you they have cost me infinite Trouble to procure.

N° 1. Shows the whole Demand Account Stipends since the Begum's Appointment to this Time, what she has been paid, and the Balance due from the Company.

It is necessary to observe, there is an Article of Shumsay Cumray which the Nabob gives the Company Credit for, though I do not any where find it has been carried to their Account; I must therefore beg Leave to refer you to the then Resident at the Durbar for an Explanation of this Matter, and likewise to acquaint you how he came to debit the Begum for the Sum of R. 2,41,323 : 13 : 4, as it appears by her Account Current, that Sum still remains unpaid, and forms a Part of the Balance due to the Nabob.

N° 2. Shows the Nabob's Debt due at this present Time to the Bhela.

N° 3. Shows the Debt due to the Servants of the Nizamut, together with what should have been paid them, and what they have received.

N° 4. Includes the whole Receipts and Disbursements to the Begum's Dismission; the Receipts in Two Parts; viz. what the Company have paid, amounting to 60,46,560 : 12 : 4; and what she took on herself to collect, together with what Advantages have been made during her Administration, which I have brought to the Company's Credit, and which forms, as far as I am able to judge, the greatest Part, if not the Whole of the Embezzlements of which Nunud Roy gave an Account to the Board, being

11,46,404 : 4 : 17 : 2

In all 71,72,965 : 1 : 1 : 2

The Disbursements I have particularized, that you may be able to judge of the Nabob's Expences in the various Departments of his Household; they amount to 63,47,655 : 6 : 1 : 3; which leaves a Balance of 8,25,309 : 10 : 19 : 3; the Particulars of which are explained at the Foot of the Account.

N° 5, is an Account of the Resources by which the Nabob may be enabled to pay the Debts due to the Servants of the Nizamut and Bhela, if the Money can be recovered.

29th June 1775.

I am, &c.

(Signed) C. Goring.

Ordered, That the Inclosures be entered after the Consultation.

Read, the following Letter and Inclosure from Messrs. Goring, Maxwell, Martin, and Anderson.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,
 We were favoured with your Letter of the 8th instant this Morning, and, in Compliance with your Orders, waited upon Munny Begum at Six o'Clock this Evening, delivering her the Queries inclosed in your Letter; to which we received, at Twelve o'Clock this Night, the inclosed Answer, superscribed with our Initials, and have immediately dispatched to you.

We are, &c.

The Killahat, Moorshedabad,
 11th June 1775.

(Signed)

C. Goring,
 W^m Maxwell,
 W. B. Martin,
 D. Anderson.

From Munny Begum.

Addressed to the Governor General and Council. Received the 14th of June 1775.

To-day, being Sunday, the 11th of Ribbee Affanee, or June, a little after Sun-set, Mr. Goring, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Maxwell, came to me, and presented me with a Paper, containing Questions from the Governor General and Council, without any Seal or Signature. In the said Paper is the following Question.

Whether any Application was made to me for the Account of the Three Lacks of Rupees which are laid to the Charge of the Governor and Mr. Middleton, or whether I delivered it voluntarily, and without Solicitation. The Case is this—Mr. Goring, on his Arrival here, seized all the Papers, and secured them under his Seal; and all the Mutsuddies attended him, and explained to him all the Particulars of them.

Mr. Goring enquired of me, concerning the Arrears due to the Sepoys and Bahla, observing that the Nizamut and Bahlap Money was received from the Company, from whence then could the Balance arise? I made Answer, that the Sum was not adequate to the Expences. Mr. Goring then asked, What are those Expences which exceed the Sum received from the Company? I replied, All the Particulars will be found in the Papers. The Affair of the Three Lacks of Rupees, on Account of Entertainment for the Governor and Mr. Middleton, has been, I am told, related to you by Rajah Goordafs; besides which there are many other Expences which will appear from the Papers, as the Custom of Entertainment is of long standing; and accordingly every Governor of Calcutta who came to Moorshedabad received a daily Sum of 2000 Rupees for Entertainment, which was in Fact instead of Provisions; and the Lack and a Half of Rupees laid to Mr. Middleton's Charge, was a Present on Account of an Agreement entered into by the Baboo Begum. I therefore fixed my Seal to the Account, and forwarded it to Mr. Goring by Means of the Nabob.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
Rich^d. Barwell,
P. Francis.

Translation of sundry Papers inclosed in Mr. Goring's Letter to the Board, of the 3th of June 1775.

N^o 1. Signed C. G.

Representation made by Rajah Goordafs on the 3d of Rubbee Affanee, or June, at Ferra Baug, in the Presence of Mr. Goring.

Besides the Lack and Half of Rupees on Account of Entertainment, the Governor Mr. Hastings received Two other Lacks in the following Manner; One Lack of Rupees at Calcutta through Maha Raja Nundcomar, and the other Lack here. The Lack of Rupees which the Governor received from the Maha Raja, was taken up by him on a Loan, bearing Interest, from the Bankers in Part Payment of this Debt. I received through Yate Bar Ally Cawn, Two Bills from the Hands of Chiton Durr, Gomastah to the Bahlah Treasury, One for 35,000 Rupees, and the other for 15,000 Rupees. Yate Bar Ally Cawn also gave an Order to Chiton Durr, to pay me the remaining 50,000 Rupees, but on Account of a Dispute concerning the Interest, I did not receive it.—Finis.

On the same Day, about 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, Yaterbar Ally Cawn and the Rajah coming to Mr. Goring, he desired the former to relate to him the Particulars concerning the Two Lacks of Rupees. Yaterbar Ally Cawn made answer, I know nothing of the Matter, nor does the Begum, nor did she cause it to be given through any other Person.

Question put by Rajah Goordafs to Chiton Durr, Gomastah to the Treasury.

Do you know any Thing relative to these Two Lacks of Rupees?

Chiton Durr's Answer.—I know nothing of the Matter.

Questions put by Mr. Goring to the Rajah.

In what Manner was the Lack of Rupees which the Governor received here, given?

Answer.—The Begum gave it out of her own Treasury, at the Time the Governor was at Cossimbuzar; but I do not know who was the Person employed in this Transaction.

Question.—How came you acquainted with the Circumstance of the Begum's having given this Lack of Rupees to the Governor?

Answer.—The Begum wrote the Particulars of her having given this Lack of Rupees to the Mahah Rajah, at Calcutta, and from the Contents of that Letter I gained my Information.

Question.—Did you read the Letter which the Begum wrote concerning her having given this Lack of Rupees?

Answer.—I did not see the original Letter, it is at Calcutta; but I undoubtedly saw the Copy of it.

(Signed) C. G.

N^o. 2. Signed C. G.

In the Bengal Language, signed, Chiton Durr, Gomastah to the Bahlah Treasury.

Article 1st. Out of the Sum of One and a Half Lack of Sicca Rupees, which has been laid to the Charge of Mr. Hastings, as received from the Sircar on account of Entertainment, I paid One Lack through Nurfing Baboo, the remaining 50,000 Rupees remained Three Months in my Charge. Yatebar Ally Cawn then said to me, You are to pay this Sum to Rajah Gourda's. I procured Bills of Exchange in Favour of Sobaram Byfaack, and delivered them to the Rajah, who received them, and spoke concerning the Charges on the Bills. He also spoke to the Bhegum on the same Subject, who replied, Why should I pay the Charges of the Bills? This Sum was due from me to the Rajah, and I have discharged it: Why should I pay the Brokerage of the Bills?

Article 2d. One Day, when the Rajah and Yatebar Ally Cawn were consulting together, and I was present, the latter said to me, Do you make yourself answerable for the Payment of 50,000 Rupees to the Rajah. Yatebar Ally Cawn then said to the Rajah, This is a Shroff, and you need entertain no Apprehension of the Payment of the Money. This Conversation passed on that Day.—Another Day he said, Return me my Voucher, and I will pay you the 50,000 Rupees. The Rajah afterwards told me, at his own House, that he was to receive a great Sum on Account of Interest. I am well acquainted with these Particulars, but I do not know for what Amount the Voucher was given. The Rajah did not receive the Money.

Dated the 22d of Jyte, or 1st June.

(Signed) Charles Goring.

N^o. 3. Signed C. G.

Seal of the Munney Bhegum.
Signature of the Nabob.
Write it off as Expence.

The Sum of One Lack and a Half of Rupees, on Account of Entertainment for the Governor Amaudad Dowlah (Mr. Hastings) was, on the 11th of Ramzan, of the 14th Sun, delivered from the Treasury of Mahomad Hillaul, Treasurer of the Nizamut Bahlah, by Chiton Durr, into the Hands of Nurfing Baboo, Brother to Kifshen Cunt, the Governor's Dewan. Your Highness's Orders to what Account the said Sum is to be carried, are requested. Sumboonaut, Mohereer of the Dewannee Accounts.

Signature of Rajah Goordas,
and Roy Jugget Chund.
Signature of Roy Boofs Roy.

On the 22d of Ramzaun, in the 14th Year of the Reign, a Copy was deposited in the Duffer of the Dewanny.

N^o. 4. (Signed) C. G.

I shall now commit to Writing the Particulars of the Conversation which passed between Mr. Goring, Yatebar Ally Cawn, and myself, on the 3d of Rubbee Affanee, or June, relative to the Two Lacks of Rupees, given by Agreement to the Bhegum, and the Lack and a Half of Rupees for Entertainment, paid from his Highness's Circar, a Deposition of which Conversation is in Mr. Goring's Possession. The Particulars of the Lack and Half of Rupees for Entertainment for the Governor from his Highness, and also of the Two Lacks of Rupees which the Bhegum agreed to give to the Governor on her own Part, are as follows:

After the Appointment of Munney Bhegum to the Administration of the Affairs of the Nizamut Bahlah, &c. she wrote a Letter under her own Seal to Mahah Rajah Nundcomar, to pay the Sum of One Lack of Rupees in Part of her Agreements of Two Lacks to the Governor. Mahah Rajah, in Compliance with the Bhegum's Directions, took up a Lack of Rupees on a Loan, bearing Interest, from the Bankers, and delivered it to the Governor. In Consequence of an Order from the Bhegum, I received from Chiton Durr 50,000 Rupees in Two Bills, one for 35,000, and the other for 15,000 Rupees, in Part Payment of this Sum. Yatebar Ally Cawn gave Directions to Chiton Durr to pay me the Remainder of the Principal, amounting to 50,000 Rupees, and take back the Bhegum's Voucher; but on account of the Nonpayment of the Brokerage of the Bills and Interest of the Bankers, I did not take this Sum; the Balance is yet due. Chiton Durr, the Treasurer, who informed Mr. Goring, that the 50,000 Rupees which he paid to me was in Part of the Sum of One and a Half Lack of Rupees, which was paid by his Highness for Entertainment for the Governor, has been guilty of an absolute Falstity, for the Application concerning the Lack and a Half of Rupees, signed by the Nabob, sealed with the Seal of the Bhegum, and also signed by the Head Serishtadar of the Papers, which has been discovered amongst the Bahlah Records, and of which Mr. Goring has a Copy, will clearly prove that the Sum of One and a Half Lack of Rupees for Entertainment of the Governor, was delivered at One Payment to Baboo Nur Sing, Brother to Kifshen Kaunt, the Governor's Dewan, and the remaining Lack of Rupees, out of the

the Two Lacks agreed on, was paid here by the Bhegum. I became acquainted with these Circumstances from the Munny Bhegum's written Order upon the Mahah Rajah.

Gourdais.

N° 5. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Goring to the Munny Bhegum.

After the usual Forms, I enclose you Four Papers, containing the Particulars of the Conversation and Depositions of several Persons. I request, that having considered them with the greatest Attention, you will favour me with an immediate Answer; as my Letter to Calcutta must be detained till I hear from you.

Dated the 5th of Rubbee Affanee, or June.

N° 6. Letter from the Munny Bhegum to Mr. Goring.

I have received your Letter, accompanying Papers containing Depositions. The Sum of 1½ Lacks of Rupees to Mr. Middleton, on Account of an Agreement entered into by the Baboo Bhegum, was paid at Three Payments; One Lack was delivered into the Hands of Sumboo Baboo by Chiton Durr, on the 5th of Shabaun of the 14th Sun; 25,000 Rupees on the 19th of Zehaida of the same Year; and 25,000 on the 11th of Zehidja of the 16th Sun. Out of One and a Half Lacks of Rupees, for Entertainment for the Governor, One Lack was delivered to Nursing Baboo on the 23d of Ramzaun of the 14th Sun; on the 21st of Mohurram, the remaining 50,000 Rupees, in Bills drawn in favour of Sobaram Byfaak on the House of Ram Sohae and Muttore Sing, was delivered by Chiton Durr to Rajah Gourdais. An Account of both these Articles has accordingly been given you from the Records. Except these Sums, I have not given, or caused a single Cowry to be given, to the Governor General.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Goring to Rajah Gourdais, dated the 24th Rubbee ul Aunil, or May the 25th.

The Sheristaders and Mohorurs of the Nizamut have presented me with a Complaint, a Copy of which I inclose you. From the Perusal of it you will perceive the disgraceful Manner in which Noonda Roy treats the People at the Durbar, and the improper Expressions he makes use of towards them. I imagined that Noonda Roy would have assisted me with the Whole of his Experience in the Affairs of this Place; I now perceive, from the whole Tenor of his Conduct, that he invents Stories of his own. He also, of his own Authority, has placed Mohuffels on a great Number of People, sends for them, and makes improper Demands of them. I have made Enquiries from Mr. Maxwell, and the other Three Gentlemen, concerning this Affair, and learn from their Answers, that they have given no Orders to Noonda Roy relative to this Business. It is therefore necessary that you prohibit him coming to the Cutcherry, and appoint a trusty Mutsuddy to attend there, where there will be Mohorurs on my Part to adjust the Papers from the Sheristaders of the Nizamut, who may take Care, and see that none of the Papers are secreted or altered.

Arzee.

We, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, are antient Sheristaders under the Government, and no one has ever made use of harsh Expressions to us. Noonda Roy lately gave Orders for the Adjustment of the Papers. In Compliance with which we were employed from Morning till Night, on the 22d and 23d of Rubbee-ul-Awul, in taking an Account of them; and we afterwards delivered them into the Charge of Noonda Roy and the Mohorurs on the Part of Peerboram. To-day, being the 24th, Noonda Roy came to the Cutcherry, and falsely accused us of stealing the Papers, and secreting them. As we have never been guilty of any such Frauds, and Noonda Roy has maliciously accused us falsely, we cannot carry on the Business under such a Person. We hope that, having strictly examined into this Matter, you will bring this Defamer to Punishment. We beg Leave farther to represent, that where the Person, who has maliciously accused us to the Government, is intrusted with the Management of the Enquiry, there is no doubt but he will exert himself to the utmost, by any Means, to make good his Accusation; nor will it be possible to obtain Justice from him. This * like setting a Wolf to guard the Sheep. We have the greatest Hopes from your Favour, that a Mutsuddy may be appointed as Aamin on the Part of the Government, to make the strictest Examination into this Accusation which he has preferred against us.

* Sic in Orig.

(Signed)

Debeepersaud, Sheristadar,
Munnear Sing,
Bubram,
Doonda Ram,
Aggore Mull,
Khoshaul Chund,
Peteem Chung,
Jeo Narain,
and other Mohorurs of the Nizamut.

Letters to the Munny Bhegum, sent down by Mr. Goring the 13th June 1775.

N^o 1. I have had the Pleasure to receive your Letter through the Hands of Roy Jaggut Chund, and understand its Contents: Roy Jaggut Chund, after his Arrival, waited upon me. I hope that in this Manner you will transmit me Accounts of your Welfare.

(Signed) J. C.

From the Governor General where to be found.

N ^o 2.	—	In the Book of Letters, written	—	8th July 1774.
3.	—	—	D ^o —	20th February 1775.
4.	—	—	D ^o —	12th D ^o
5.	—	—	D ^o —	24th January
6.	—	—	D ^o —	30th D ^o
7.	—	—	D ^o —	12th February
8.	—	—	D ^o —	25th August 1774
9.	—	—	D ^o —	9th March 1775
10.	Duplicate of N ^o 13	D ^o —	—	17th Nov. 1774
11.	—	—	D ^o —	2d Nov. 1774
12.	—	—	D ^o —	17th D ^o
13.	—	In the Book of Letters	—	17th Novem.
14.	—	To the Nabob, D ^o —	—	8th September
15.	—	—	D ^o —	17th November

From the General.

N^o 17. I had the Pleasure to receive your friendly Favour. Praise be to God, I enjoy the Blessing of Health, and am always wishing to hear the same from you. I hope that you will continue to write me of your Welfare.

(Signed) J. C.

From Kishen Kaunt.

N^o 18. After taking my Leave of you, I proceeded on my Journey; and on Sunday the 21 of Shabain I arrived at Calcutta in good Health, and paid my Respects to the Governor. For your Information I write this. I hope that you will now and then honour me with your Letters.

N^o 19. After taking Leave of you, I proceeded to Calcutta; where, through the Favour of the Almighty, I arrived in good Health, and have had the Honour of paying my Respects to my Master. I write this for your Information.

N^o 20. I have had the Honour to receive the Favour of your Letter, "setting forth that the Gomastahs of Singeah, &c. are guilty of the greatest Outrages, in the Collection of the Pykash Revenues of the Rumna of Gorapore; and that having got together a large Body of People, they have cut and carried away the Produce of the Ground." Respectable Madam, how dare these Gomastahs in the Affairs of the Sircar commit such Acts of Misbehaviour and Insolence? they can because of no Obstructions, further than is consistent with the Bundbust, which they took in form, and for which Muchulkas were last Year given to the Gentlemen; designing People must have represented this Matter to you in a false Light. If it please God, I shall have the Honour in a few Days of paying my Respects to you, when I shall explain every Thing particularly.

N^o 21. I before addressed you respecting the Place you have in Calcutta, and you were pleased to issue your Commands to the Deroga to have it surveyed, and to take a List of the Things that were in it, which was accordingly done, and the List was transmitted you by the Deroga: Having since been upon a Journey, I have not troubled you further about it, but now request if it is your Pleasure to favour me with it, to send Orders to the Derogah to that Purport, that I may take Possession of it and put it in order; or if you have other Intentions, please to signify your Commands to me, that I may enquire for other Accommodations.

N^o 22. After taking Leave of you I proceeded on my Journey, and on the 19th of Saffier, arrived at the Place of my Destination, and have had the Happiness of paying my Respects to my Master. I am hopeful that considering me as one of your sincerest Well-wishers, you will do me the Honour to write me concerning your Health and Welfare.—What more shall I write?

Questions put by the Nabob, and Yatebar Ally Cawn's Answers. Received the 21st June 1775.

Q. You acknowledge that you took the Sum of 15,000 Rupees from Auriz Ally Cawn, out of which you charged the Sum of 3,000 Rupees in the Name of Mr. Martin; did you give the Sum of 3,000 Rupees to Mr. Martin, or not?

A. I did not give the Sum of 3,000 Rupees to Mr. Martin.

Q. Since you did not give the Sum of 3,000 Rupees to Mr. Martin, why did you charge it in his Name?

A. On the Death of Nassir Ullah Cawn Meerfaddie, the Mutfaddies of the Dewannee went to his House by Order of the Bhegum, and took an Inventory of all his Effects and Money; and the latter amounted to 20,000 Rupees, exclusive of the Effects. This Information being carried to the Bhegum, she sent the Inventory to the Nabob to receive his Signature for a Remission of the Amount; the Nabob accordingly signed the Remission. Rajah Gourda observed, "It is not proper to remit the Specie." I went and reported this to the Bhegum, who said, When the Nabob has remitted the Specie, to take it afterwards in his Name would not be proper. I represented, that this Money must be taken under an official Pretence, and accordingly delivered a Message to Auriz Ally Cawn, that he must give a Nuzzerana of 10,000 Rupees for his Appointment, and 5,000 Rupees to me. Auriz Ally Cawn replied, I am not able to give 10,000 Rupees; take 7,000. He accordingly agreed to a Nuzzerana of 7,000 Rupees to the Sircar; and I took 5,000 Rupees in my own Name; and, giving an Example of my Zeal to the Sircar, took 3,000 Rupees in Mr. Martin's Name, and deposited the whole 15,000 Rupees in the Bhegum's Sircar.

Q. Formerly, on an Enquiry into this Affair, you declared in Writing, that you took the Sum of 15,000 Rupees from Auriz Ally Cawn, on Account of his Appointment to the Office of Meer Samaun, and deposited it in the Bhala Sircar, through Chiton Durr; but upon Examination, it appears clearly, from the written Testimony of Collicherun, and Mahomed Kittal, Tavildars of the Bhala, that what you wrote was false; and that you deposited the said Sum in the Bhala, after being released from Confinement, and not before.

A. I told the Kuzzanchee to deduct the Sum of 15,000 Rupees out of the Fazel of the Bhegum's Sircar, on Account of Auriz Ally Cawn, and to carry it to your Account.

Q. The Sheristadar has the Charge of the Jumma Kurch, and not the Kuzzanchee, whose Business is to shroff the Money and exchange it?

A. The Sheristadar has undoubtedly the Charge of the Jumma Kurch.

Q. You caused the Sum of 15,000 Rupees to be debited in the Bhala Serishtah, on Account of the Fuzel of the Bhegum—Afterwards how did you pay it in Specie?

A. The very Day on which I was released from Confinement, the Bhegum sent the Sum of 15,000 Rupees from her own Apartment to the Bhala, and said, When the Books and Accounts of the Fazel are adjusted, I will then clear it up.

On the Part of the Nabob.

The Sum of 15,000 Rupees I took from the Hands of Yatebar Ally Cawn, and not from the Bhegum.

Dated 18th Rubbee Affanee, in the 16th Sun, or 17th June 1775.

(Signed)

Ch^r. Goring,
W^m. Maxwell,
D. Anderson.

N^o 12. The Arzy of Seyd Jowed Ally, &c. of the Syer Serishtah.

I am a Servant of the Nizamut, and belong to the Syer 9,623 : 4 Arcott Rupees, Account my Arrears at the End of the Year 13, have been withheld from me for these Three Years past, by the different Mutafudies of the Nabob's Household. Of this I formerly complained; but my Situation was not attended to. How long am I to represent the Circumstances of my Distress and Despair, and that of my Brethren and Followers? Let me hope, from your Uprightness and Bounty, that I shall receive my Right, and I will pray for your Advancement.

N^o 13. The Arzee of Mahomed Hussein Morad Beg, &c. Chubdars.

I am a Servant of the Nizamut, and belong to the Shagud Paishkah. The Mutafudies of the Household have, under frivolous Pretences, for Three Years, detained 300 Rupees, the Amount of my Arrears due at the End of the Year 13. Of this I formerly complained; but my Situation was not attended to. How long am I to represent the Circumstances of my Distress and Despair, when I am levelled with the Earth? Let me hope, from your Uprightness and Bounty, that I shall receive my Right, and I will pray for your Welfare.

N^o 14. The Arzy of Mirzah Momin, &c. Sworn.

I am a Servant of the Nizamut, and belong to the Syer Serishtah. The Mutafudies of the Household have withheld from me for Three Years, my Arrears, to the End of the Year 13, amounting to 472 Rupees.

I formerly complained; but my Situation was not attended to. How long am I to represent the Circumstances of my Distress and Despair? when I am levelled with the Earth? Let me hope, from your Uprightness and Bounty, that I shall receive my Right, and I will pray for your Advancement.

N^o 15. The Arzee of Jumul Udeen. Sworn.

I am a Servant of the Nizamut, and belong to the Syer Serishtah. Alwar Ally Cawn has withheld from me for these Three Years, under frivolous Pretences, my Arrears for the Year 13, amounting

[5 H]

amounting to 242 Rupees. Of this I formerly complained, but my Situation was not attended to. How long am I to represent the Circumstances of my Distress and Despair? when I am levelled with the Earth. Let me hope from your Uprightness and Bounty, that I shall receive my Right, and I will pray for your Advancement.

N^o 16. The Arzy of Mirzah Wale's Ally, belonging to the Shagud Pailshah Serishtah. I am a Servant of the Nizamut, at 30 Rupees per Month: Atwar Ally Cawn, under frivolous Pretences, has withheld my Arrears for Three Years, to the End of the Year 13. Of this I formerly complained, but my Situation was not attended to. How long am I to represent the Circumstances of my Distress and Despair? when I am levelled with the Earth. Let me hope from your Uprightness and Bounty, that I shall receive my Right, and I will pray for your Welfare.

N^o 17. The Arzy of Syed Mahomed, &c. I served the Nabob 30 Years, and on being dismissed at the End of 13, there remains a Balance due to me unpaid. I am to hope therefore that you will render me Justice. The Total 4,484 : 4 Arcot Rupees.

N^o 18. The Arzy of Shawoo Sing Sed Dewal. I was a Servant of the Nizamut in the Top Khanah Serishtah. Rupees 495 are due to me, Arrears due to the End of 13, the Mutasuddies, under frivolous Pretences, withhold it from me. How long am I to represent my Grievance? Let me now hope Justice will be rendered me.

N^o 19. The Arzy of Lahowry Beg, &c. I have served the Nabob 30 Years, and on being dismissed my Arrears of 3,006 Rupees were not paid me. Let me now hope that I shall have Justice.

N^o 20. Arzy of Mirzah Abdullah. Account my Salary for 13, there is a Balance due to me from the Nizamut of Rupees 1,452 : 2 Arcot. In spite of my Applications to the Mutasuddies it is withheld under frivolous Pretences. From your Uprightness let me hope for Justice.

N^o 21. The Arzy of Syed Abas Ally Cawn. Account my Salary for the Year 13, there is a Balance due to me from the Nizamut of Rupees 1,094 Arcot. In spite of my Application to the Mutasuddies it is withheld under frivolous Pretences. From your Uprightness let me hope for Justice.

N^o 22. The Arzy of Khyroo, &c. Dog Keepers. The Wages of your Servants, due from the Shagud Pailshah, Sherishtah of the Nizamut, to the End of the Year 13, amounts to Arcot Rupees 1,494 : 4; the Mutasuddies of the Nizamut, under frivolous Pretences, withhold it from us. How long are we to represent our Grievances and Distress? when levelled with the very Earth, and obliged to borrow Money for Subsistence? Let us hope for Justice and our Rights from your Uprightness and Liberality, and we will pray for your Welfare.

N^o 23. The Arzy of Muttah Maydnut Dun, &c. Officers of the Shaged Pailshah Serishtah. The Sum of Arcot Rupees 1,445 : 1 of our Arrears for the Year 13, has been withheld from us, under frivolous Pretences, by the Mutasuddies of the Nabob's Household. How long are we to represent our Grievances? Let us hope, by your Mercy and Goodness, that we shall obtain our Rights, and we shall pray for your Welfare, &c.

N^o 24. The Arzy Cagy Mahomed Husein, &c. Servants of the Syer, and Top Khannah, Serishtahs of the Nizamut. The Sum of Arcot Rupees 3,202 of our Arrears for the Year 13, has been withheld from us, under frivolous Pretences, by the different Mutasuddies of the Nabob's Household. How long are we to represent our Grievance? Let us hope, by your Mercy and Goodness, that we shall obtain our Rights, and we shall pray for your Welfare, &c. &c.

N^o 25. The Arzy of Syed Wadgut Dun Ally Kawn, &c. Servants of the Shaged Pailshah, Serishtah of the Nizamut. The Sum of Arcot Rupees 2,380, of our Arrears for the Year 13, has been withheld from us for Three Years; since when we have been dismissed. It appears due by the Accounts and Vouchers delivered; and we have lost our Honour and Credit with the Money Lenders. Let us hope for Enquiry, and that our Right will be restored us; on receiving which, we shall pray for the Confirmation of eternal Riches to you.

N^o 26. The Arzy of Mirzah Gokum Husein Mirseah Cawn, at the Imambaty. I was long employed, and at length dismissed in the Year 13; my Salary was 150 R^s per Month, of which 10 Months Arrears are due to me, amounting to 1,500 Rupees; and for which Balance I have often attended on the different Mutasuddies, and exerted myself with them, but in Vain, as I have never received any Thing* account of it, and therefore am obliged to represent my Grievance; as I am molested by the Money Lenders, and have no Resource but your Protection, from whose Justice I look for my Right, and receiving it, shall pray for your Welfare, &c.

* Sic in Orig.

N^o 27. The Arzy of Myaram of the Top Rhanah Serishtah, attached to the Kans Lands of the Nizamut.

My Arrears of Wages 3,703 : 10 Arcots, agreeably to undeniable Vouchers, prepared to the End of the Year 13, is due from the Household to me. I have been dismissed Three Years, and taken up Money at Interest from the Mahajins, in order to defray the Duffore Charges to the Mutafudies, of the Dewanny Officers of the Nizamut, (comprehending the Bucksby Gorry, &c.), and have prepared my Claim to the above Period, but in vain; and am myself molested and dishonoured by my Creditors the Mahajins, and those depending on me, offer me Indignities for what I owe them; wherefore I complained, and am hopeful that the Right of a distressed Bramin will be rendered him from your Bounty, &c.

N^o 28. The Arzy of Mahomed Jaffier, &c. of the Shaged Pashah, Serishtah of the Nizamut.

The Sum of Arcot R^o 1,349, Arrears of our Wages to the End of the Year 13, for Three Years has been withheld, under frivolous Pretences, by the Mutafudies of the Household. How long are we to represent our Grievances? Let us hope, from your Uprightness and Bounty, that we shall receive Justice, and our Right, and we shall ever pray for your Welfare, &c.

N^o 29. The Arzy of Munferam Sid Dewal (the Son of Myaram, and of the Top Khannah, Serishtah of the Nizamut.

The Sum of 260 Rupees Arrears, to the End of the Year 13, is withheld from me by the Mutafudies of the Household, under frivolous Pretences. How long shall I represent my Distress and deplorable Situation, when levelled with the Earth? I am now hopeful, from your Justice and Bounty, of obtaining my Right, and shall ever pray for your Welfare, &c.

N^o 30. The Arzy of Jeffwan Sing, Ruffledar of Horfe.

The Sum of 7,000 Arcot Rupees, Account the Arrears of Riziahdun Mahomed Cawn, &c. for the Year 13, agreeably to the Sunnuds and Vouchers, is due from the Nizamut. I have been distressed for Three Years, and am therefore hopeful that I shall obtain my Right, by Justice being done; that I may also be relieved from the Importunities of the Troopers who served under me for their Arrears.

N^o 31. The Arzy Shewah Pursuad Vakeel.

The Sum of 400 and odd Rupees Arcot, for the Arrears of my Constituent Meer Mahomed Syed, to the End of Rabuffan 13, agreeably to the Abstract Accounts of the Household, are due to him from the Nizamut for Three Years. I have been distressed for my Due, and am therefore hopeful, from your Bounty, that Justice will be done me, that I may be enabled to free myself from my Creditors.

N^o 32. Arzy Shewah Pursuad, Vakeel of Meer Camaul ul Dun Hussein.

The Sum of Arcot Rupees 1,100 and odd, Account the Arrears of my Constituent and his Mother, to the Time of their Dismission, at the End of the Year 13, is due to them from the Nizamut, agreeably to their Accounts and Vouchers. I have suffered Distress for Three Years for my Due and Right, and cannot obtain it; am therefore hopeful, through your Bounty and Goodness, that I shall obtain Justice, and I shall pray for your Welfare, &c.

N^o 33. The Arzy of Mirzah Abou Tabil Mahomed Cossim, and Mirzah Mahomed Hussein.

The Sum of 6,766 Arcot Rupees, for the Arrears now due to us to the End of the Year 13, from the Nizamut, agreeably to our Account and Vouchers, is withheld; and we have suffered Distress for Three Years, and cannot obtain our Right. Let us hope, from your Bounty and Goodness, that we shall receive our Dues, by having Justice done us, and we shall pray for your Welfare, &c.

N^o 34. The Arzy of Zubtatureffah Bhegum.

I am an old Widow, who long received a Pension of 15 Rupees per Month from the Nizamut Treasury, till in the 13 Year of this Reign, I was unfortunately discarded; at which Period there was a Balance of Arrears of 200 and odd Arcots due to me from the Household; which, in Spite of my Complaints of Three Years, I have not received, or have my Representations been attended to: Let me now hope from your Uprightness that I shall meet with Justice and my Due, and I shall pray for your Welfare.

N^o 35. The Arzy of Mahomed Atibary, Vakeel of Rezy Koola Cawn.

The Sum of 875 Rupees from the 1st of Sheval 13, to the End of Rabeuffany of the same Year, is due from the Nizamut to my Constituent; Account Arrears of his Wages. He cannot obtain it from any Body, and it is therefore hopeful that the Mutafudies will be ordered to pay it.

N^o 36. The Arzy Shewa Pursuad, Vakeel of Meer Abul Hussein.

The Sum of 500 Rupees, Account the Arrears of my Constituent's Wages to the End of Rabeuffany 13, agreeably to Account, is due to him from the Nizamut. I have been three Years distressed for it, and therefore am hopeful that my Due will be ordered me, * I may be freed from the Hands of my Creditors. * Sic in Origin.

N° 37. The Arzy of Mutalookan, or the Kinswoman of Usuf Ally Cawn.

The Sum of 5,283 : 10 Arcot Rupees, Account Arrears from 12 to 13, are due to me, a helpless old Woman, and my Children, from the Household, agreeably to Account. I am to hope from your Justice and Bounty that I shall meet my Right, and I shall pray for your Welfare, &c.

N° 38. The Arzy of Govendram, Vackeel of Zenitunissah Bhegum.

The Sum of 1,460 Rupees, account Arrears at the Time of Dismission in the Year 13, agreeable to the Accounts of my Constituent, is due from the Nizamut. During Three Years I have complained every where, and to every Body, for the above Sum, and my own Right, but unheard, and until now not received; am therefore hopeful, from your Uprightness, that my Constituent's Due will now be paid, that we may be relieved and freed from the Importunities of our Creditors; and the Sun of your Years be enlightened.

N° 39. The Arzy of Chaund Gardiner, &c.

We are Servants of the Nizamut, and of the Shagerd Paishah Serishtah.

The Sum of Arcot Rupees 407 : 8 appears to the End of the Year 13, for Three Years, has been withheld by the Mutafudies under frivolous Pretences. How long are we to represent our Poverty when levelled with the Earth? Let us now hope from your Bounty that we shall receive our Rights, that we may pray for your Welfare.

N° 40. The Arzy of Bryoo Kishwer of Top Canah Serishtah.

I belonged to the Nizamut and Shagerd Paishah; the Sum of 124 Rupees, Account of my Arrears for the Year 13, has been withheld by the Mutafudies, under different and frivolous Pretences, for Three Years. How long am I to represent my distressed Situation? Let me hope from your Bounty I shall receive my Right, and I shall pray for your Welfare.

N° 41. The Arzy of Nazir Bakee Bheg.

In the Year 12 I sold Paishmena, or Hair Goods, through the Mutafudies of the Household, to the Amount of 11,915 : 9 Sicca Rupees, of which I received Rupees 915 : 9, there remains due to me the Sum of Rupees * 4,000; for which as a Proof the Consumany Accounts are at Hand and examined with my own. Though none of the Mutafudies will listen to me; I am hopeful that, from Justice, the above Sum will be caused to be paid to me, that in obtaining my Right I may pray for the Encrease of the Days of your Servants, the Company, and you.

* Sic in Orig.

STATEMENT,

STATEMENT, shewing the Balance due to the Nabob by the Company, Account his Stipend, from the 1st of Jumadul Sawney, Sun 14, to the End of Robulwallal, Sun 16; also the Deduction for the Lunar and Solar Year, from the Amount granted for Arrears due to the Servants, on the Begum's taking Charge; specifying likewise the Amount of Payments made to her on Account the Arrears due, and the Amount of Transfers in lieu of Payments on said Account for which such Vouchers were delivered to her, and also for which she received no Vouchers, the Disbursements being made by Mahomed Reza Cawn.

	Account Nizamut.	Account Bhilla.	Total.
Balance due	13,63,030 — 10 —	6,15,525 11 1	19,78,556 3 16 1
Deduct Sumray Comrdy, or the Difference of the Lunar and Solar Year	1,14,403 — 15 3	22,171 2 19 1	1,36,574 3 5 —
Remains	12,48,627 8 19 1	5,93,354 8 2 —	18,41,982 — 11 1
Add the Amount of the Nabob's Allowance, from the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 14, to the End of Robuwall, Sun 16, being 2 Years 9 Months 3 Days, at 16 Lack per Annum,	— — —	— — —	44,13,333 5 13 1
Deduct Disbursements made, viz. The Charge of Boat Building, &c. and sundry Provision of Goods on the Nabob's Account, by Mahomed Reza Cawn; for the Payment of which Vouchers do not appear,	57,786 5 5 —	1,83,537 7 7 19	2,41,323.13 4 —
Deduct ditto to the Sepoys, for which their Vouchers appear	2,69,563 15 — —	— — —	62,55,315 6 4 2
Deduct Amount received, and Particulars of the Payment, viz. By Bahadree Sing Cazan Chey — — — By Shiwooram Gols, the Cozanchey of Mr. Middleton — — — By Mr. Baber — — — By Mr. Martin — — —	— — — — — — — — — — — —	— — — 3,00,000 — — — 44,74,673 — — — 4,69,000 — — — 2,92,000 — — —	60,13,991. 9 — 2 2,69,563 15 — — 57,44,427 10 — 2 55,35,673 — — —
Balance remaining due to the Nabob, on Account of his Stipend, since the Begum took Charge, to the Period of her Dismission	— — —	Rupees	2,08,754 10 — 2

N° 2.

BALANCE, due from the Nabob on sundry Accounts, hereunder specified, conformable to the Bhella Accounts, to the 15th of Robewallawall, Sun 16, viz.

			Rupees.			
To his Mother	—	—	—	49,333	5	6 3
To Cawn Samany Charges	—	—	—	2,46,148	9	13 2
To Emmarat Charges	—	—	—	38,787	10	6 —
To Immaun Bawdaw Charges	—	—	—	5,575	—	— —
To Shawgurd Peshau	—	—	—	84,278	11	— —
To Tumbool Chawnah	—	—	—	2,965	7	10 —
To Haugufs Roshnay, &c.	—	—	—	4,906	9	— —
To Medicine Expences	—	—	—	97	10	10 —
To Mahmud Kuffein the Embroidr	—	—	—	682	8	— —
To Mauny Begum, being the Amount she has advanced	—	—	—	60,000	—	— —
				4,92,775	7	6 1

BALANCE due from the Nabob to the Servants of the Nizamut, to the End of Robuwallaw, Sun 16, as hereunder particularized.

From the 1st Suffer Sun to the End of Jimmeelawall, Sun 14	—	—	Rupees.	20,24,224	1	5	—
Deduct an Overcharge in the Account of the Sepoys Pay, found out on settling them	—	—		53,012	15	5	—
							19,71,211 2 —
From the 1st Ramjub, Sun 14, to the End of Rabuwallawall, Sun 16	—	—	R	14,60,654	6	17	—
Deduct as per a written Order of Mahomud Reza Cawn, being very old Balances	—	—		5,879	5	10	—
							14,54,775 1 7
			Rupees	34,25,986	3	7	—

Payments made, viz.

From the 1st Suffer, Sun 6, to the End of Jemadeelawall, Sun 14, viz.	—	—	14,04,534	8	—	—
To the End of Sun 13	—	—	1,37,048	5	15	—
One Month Jemadeelawall, Sun 14	—	—				15,41,582 13 15 —
From 1st Rawjub, Sun 14, to the End of Robeelawall, Sun 16, viz.	—	—	4,74,720	8	5	—
In Sun 14	—	—	5,14,287	15	5	—
In Sun 15	—	—	1,44,486	11	5	—
In Sun 16	—	—				11,32,995 2 15 —
						26,74,578 — 10 —
						Neat Balance, being Rupees 7,51,408 2 17 —

Particulars of the above Balance, viz.

From 1st Suffer, Sun 6, to the End of Jumadelawall, Sun 14	—	Rup	4,29,628	4	5	—
From the 1st Rawjub, Sun 14, to the End of Robeclawall Sun 16, viz.	—					
Of Sun 14	—		43	12	10	—
Of Sun 15	—		18,479	—	7	—
Of Sun 16	—		3,03,257	1	15	—
						3,21,779 14 12
		Rupees	7,51,408	2	17	—

Dr.

The Nabob in Account

To Treafury for the Amount paid; viz.

In Mr. Middleton's Time.

							Rupees		
The 8th Jumadeel Sawney, Sun 14	from Bahadoors Sing's Tobil	—	—	—	—	—	3,00,000	o	o
The 23d Rawjub	ditto from Suvooram Gols's ditto	—	—	—	—	—	5,00,000	o	o
The 7th Shawbun	ditto ditto	—	—	—	—	—	1,00,000	o	o
The 11th Ramzun	ditto ditto	—	—	—	—	—	1,50,000	o	o
The 6th Shawall	ditto ditto	—	—	—	—	—	4,00,000	o	o
The 9th Zeekhaud	ditto ditto	—	—	—	—	—	40,000	o	o
The 21st ditto	ditto ditto	—	—	—	—	—	5,00,000	o	o
The 22d Suffa	ditto ditto	—	—	—	—	—	1,00,000	o	o
The 24th ditto	ditto ditto	—	—	—	—	—	1,00,000	o	o
The 12th Roberlawall	ditto ditto	—	—	—	—	—	1,00,000	o	o
The 14th ditto	ditto ditto	—	—	—	—	—	1,00,000	o	o
The 18th ditto	ditto ditto	—	—	—	—	—	50,000	o	o
The 6th Robee Sawney	ditto ditto	—	—	—	—	—	2,50,000	o	o
The 26th Jumadeel Sawney, Sun 15	ditto	—	—	—	—	—	2,00,000	o	o
The 11th Shawbun	ditto ditto	—	—	—	—	—	50,000	o	o
The 16th ditto	ditto ditto	—	—	—	—	—	50,000	o	o
The 16th Ramzun	ditto ditto	—	—	—	—	—	1,00,000	o	o
The 27th Shawall	ditto ditto	—	—	—	—	—	1,00,000	o	o
The 29th ditto	ditto ditto	—	—	—	—	—	2,00,000	o	o
The 4th Zeekhaud	ditto ditto	—	—	—	—	—	50,000	o	o
The 7th Zeeledge	ditto ditto	—	—	—	—	—	2,00,000	o	o
The 7th Mahorum	ditto ditto	—	—	—	—	—	1,50,000	o	o
The 14th Rooburalawall	ditto ditto	—	—	—	—	—	1,50,000	o	o
The 3d Jumadeelawall Sun	ditto ditto	—	—	—	—	—	30,000	o	o
The 18th Jumadeel Sawney	ditto ditto	—	—	—	—	—	1,00,000	o	o
The 20th Rawjub	ditto ditto	—	—	—	—	—	1,00,000	o	o
The 13th Shawbun	50,000 Rupees, and the 15th Rupees 24,000	—	—	—	—	—	74,000	o	o
								42,44,000	o o

To Munny Begum; viz.

To Munny Begum ; viz.					Rupees		
The 4th Shawbun, Sun 14	—		—	—	1,07,000	o	o
The 8th Ramzun ditto	—	—	—	—	36,000	o	o
The 5th Shawall ditto	—	—	—	—	50,000	o	o
The 6th Robee Sawny, Sun 15	—	—	—	—	46,000	o	o
The 5th September	—	—	—	—	43,200	o	o
						3,18,200	o o

To Meer Sydoo; viz.

10 Mees Syabo, viz.									
The 5th Shawbun, Sun 14	—	—	—	—	—	40,000	o	o	
The 10th Ramzun ditto	—	—	—	—	—	41,473	o	o	
Shawall ditto	—	—	—	—	—	20,000	o	o	
Zeekhaud ditto	—	—	—	—	—	40,000	o	o	
Zuledge, Sun 15	—	—	—	—	—	16,000	o	o	
Mohorum ditto	—	—	—	—	—	12,000	o	o	
Robee Sawney ditto	—	—	—	—	—	17,000	o	o	
July	—	—	—	—	3,000	} 6,000	o	o	
September	—	—	—	—	3,000		o	o	
October	—	—	—	—	—	20,000	o	o	
							2,12,473	o	o
							5,30,673	o	o

In Mr. Baber's Time; viz.

The 18th Shawbun, Sun 16	—	—	—	10,000	o	o
The 16th ditto ditto	—	—	—	50,000	o	o
The 20th ditto ditto	—	—	—	50,000	o	o
The 13th Shawall ditto	—	—	—	50,000	o	o
The 18th ditto ditto	—	—	—	1,75,000	o	o
The 13th Zeekhaud ditto	—	—	—	25,000	o	o
					4,50,000	o o

To Meer Sydoo.

January. R' 8,000 and 2,000	—	—	—	10,000	o	o		
more	—	—	—	9,000	o	o		
				<u> </u>	19,000	o	o	
					<u> </u>		4,69,000	o o

In Mr. Martin's Time; viz.

February	—	—	—	—	—	1,70,000	0	0
March	—	—	—	—	—	35,000	0	0
April	—	—	—	—	—	65,000	0	0
May	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	0	0
To Meer Sydoo in February	—	—	—	—	2,000	0	0	
March	—	—	—	—	9,000	0	0	
April	—	—	—	—	1,000	0	0	
						<u>12,000</u>	0	0
							<u>2,92,000</u>	0 0

Carry over 55,35,673 o o

with the Honourable Company.

By fundry Disbursements and Payments by Munny Begum, as here-
under particularly specified, viz. To Rabewallawall, Sun 16,
Account Nizamut,
Paid to the Servants, viz.

Syer	6,43,096	14	10
Tope Cawnah	1,66,240	1	15
Shawgurd Peshaw, and Fleet of Boats	15,92,253	9	15
Sepoys	2,55,971	3	5
Stationary	17,016	3	5
	26,74,578	0	10
Repaid the Difference deducted out of the Balance of R ^s 20,24,224 1 5	52,000	0	0
	27,26,578	0	10

Account Bhella,

By Cawn Caumuny Expences, viz.

Bauberchey Cawnah, or Kitchen	92,245	5	10
Ditto Buzar Charges	1,70,912	12	0
Ditto Spices, &c. Ingredients	41,047	8	15
Phill Cawnah, or Elephants,	82,673	1	5
Awflabeel, or Stables,	11,281	6	0
Gawby Cawnah, or Oxen for Hackreys, &c.	26,211	2	5
Tawmoofs Cawnah, or Buffaloes,	3,194	0	5
Gawey Cawnah, or Milch Cows,	1,207	3	5
Soutah Cawnah, or Camels,	1,219	3	15
Chitawh Cawnah, or Tygers,	1,466	9	5
Tawzey Cawnah, or hunting Dogs,	4,019	3	10
Kosh Kawnah, or Hawks,	1,216	6	5
Tawer Cawnah, or Aivery,	1,432	2	5
Doombah Cawnah, or Sheep,	944	11	0
Lungur Cawnah, or Charity given daily	39,132	4	0
Mulhall Cawnah, or Lights,	1,338	8	5
Shaumah Cawnah, or Wax Lights,	169	3	10
	4,80,161	11	0
	9,474	2	5

Awafs Cawnah			
Towshaw Cawnah, viz.			
White Cloths, &c.	3,30,544	7	10 0
Shawls	1,79,716	12	0
Jewelry	50,281	11	10 0
Broad Cloths	11,742	2	10 0
Lace, Gold and Silver, &c.	43,296	15	10 0
Beddings, &c. for Pleasure Boats, and fun- dry Goods	2,08,891	11	12 0
By Allowance to the Nabob's Mother,	27,833	5	6 3
Account old Balance	2,14,166	10	13 1
Paid since	2,42,000	0	0
	15,56,108	9	17

Carry over 42,82,686 10 7

Dr.

The Nabob in Account

Rupees 55,85,673 0 0

Dr. Side brought over.—To Treasury paid in,					
To Advances made at Dacca on the Nabob's Account; viz.					
To the Sepoys, &c. for which Vouchers appeared				2,69,563	15 0
To sundry Accounts for which Vouchers do not appear; viz.					
Account Nizamut			57,786	5	5
Account Bhella			1,83,537	7	19
As per Particulars in Paper N ^o 1.				2,41,323	13 4
					5,10,887 12 4
To sundry Accounts as hereunder specified; viz.					
Old Balances Account Nizamut to the 14th Jumadeelawall, Sun 14.					
In the Custody of Laul Sing Cazan Chey					
in Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah's Time		68,752	10	9	0
In Muzaffer Jung's Time; viz.					
The Balance of his Account Current		3,154	9	3	0
Amount for which Vouchers are not appeared		2,31,025	13	8	3
Outstanding Debts at Ocraw, &c. Purgun-		37,111	7	15	0
nahs					
Stoppages of Servants Wages		2,018	15	0	0
				2,73,310	13 6
The Balances when Munny Begum took Charge					
of the Nizamut, being the 18th of Jumadeelawall, Sun 14.				3,42,063	7 6
Account Nizamut, the Balance of the Treasury was		16,343	9	10	0
Received back from the Sepoys the Difference of Over-payment made them		52,000	0	0	0
The Sepoys Off-reckonings		14,850	9	0	0
Reffum from Servants Wages		8,461	0	0	0
Drawback on Tuncaws of 5 A' in the Rupee		892	9	0	0
The Aumins Reffum		813	14	0	0
				93,361	9 10
					4,35,425 16 3
Bhella Account; viz.					
The Balance of Treasury Gold Mohurs 111 4, and			57,938	9	2
Exchanged ditto for			1,557	8	0
The Profit on the Exchange of Gold Mohurs			6,307	12	0
The Batta of Wazarey, &c. Rupees			92,232	1	12
Deductions made from the Artificers Accounts			9,866	9	18
Nazarannah from Servants of the Month of Jumadeelawall, Sun 14			1,37,505	13	5
Ditto of the M ^o of Bobeewalawall, Sun 15			21,024	15	0
Received back from the Servants for Overpayment made			1,405	7	0
Received the Amount of Sale of Elephants			9,000	0	0
Nazarannah from Durbafsh Mahmud of Tope Cawnah			1,482	0	0
Salamey from Naganit Roy			250	0	0
Drawback from the Dundies			11,625	0	0
On account of Bills of Exchange			500	0	0
Received House Rent			40	9	0
Borrowed of Gajeedar			66,026	6	0
The Amount of the Sale of Two of the Nabob's Houses to Mr. Barwell 80,000 Arcot Rupees, being Siccas			73,200	0	0
The Amount of the Sale of another House to Mr. Croftes			20,000	0	0
Debts collected; viz.					
From Mr. Middleton		57,676	9	0	0
From Mr. Alderfey		30,000	0	0	0
From Mr. Du Carell		15,000	0	0	0
				1,02,676	9 0
An Over Credit in the Account				23	15 0
The Sale of an Elephant to Bahadoor Yarrcawn				600	0 0
Received from the Vakeel of Phill Cawnah				341	0 0
					6,13,603 4 17
To Meerfawmuney in the Hands of Rogoonat Cazanchy.					
An old Balance		9	13	12	0
The Rents of sundry Shops, &c.		2,109	10	5	0
The Rent of Rumnah Durampore		200	0	0	0
The Amount of the Sales of Elephants		7,911	4	0	0
Carry over		10,230	11	17	0
				6,13,603	4 17
					4,35,425 16 3
					60,46,560 12 4

with the Honourable Company.

Cr.

Cr. Balance brought over

Rupees 42,82,686 10 7 0

By sundry Accounts:

Shawgar Peshew, or Servants and Dependents,	5,02,458	0	13	3
Emmereal, or Buildings,	1,78,310	2	18	3
Awllar Cawnah, or Immaun Bowdaw	1,58,445	4	1	0
Tumbool Cawnah, or Beetle Leaf	29,497	2	0	0
Stationary Expence	7,805	6	0	0
Kheyrot, or Charity given away,	53,610	12	5	0
Purchase of Elephants, Camels, Oxen, &c. from Muzaffer Jung	60,000	0	0	0
Expences of Sweetmeats, Fruits, &c.	5,002	10	0	0
Dawk Expences,	139	0	0	0
Loss of the Sepoys Sumfay Comray	755	13	0	0
Medicine Expence	1,117	13	0	0
Charity Donation sent to Delhy to a Faqteef	525	0	0	0
Loss of Batta on bad Rupees	9,297	2	5	0
Lent to the Ryotts of Mobareck Gunge	1,000	0	0	0
Cash paid the Nabob	50	0	0	0
Lent Mr. Lambert	20,000	0	0	0
Paid ditto for a House bought of him	20,000	0	0	0
Gave the Governor, Mr. Hastings, for Entertainment	1,50,000	0	0	0
A Present to Mr. Middleton, by the Desire of Baboo Begum, the Nabob's Mother	1,50,000	0	0	0
Peshkush to the King, for the Nabob's Sunuds, by the Hands of Shitabroy	1,00,000	0	0	0

Presents to Sundries, &c. viz.

To the Nabob's Servants	23,834	9
To Gentlemen, Banians and Servants	31,425	10

55,260 3 0 0

15,03,295 11 14 3

Carry over 57,85,982 6 1 3

D^r

The Nabob in Account

	To Moorfamunny.	To Khella Act.	To fundry Ac ^{ts} .	To Treasury, &c.
D ^r Side brought over —	10,230 11 17	6,13,603 4 17	4,35,425 16 3	60,46,560 12 4 0
The Rent of Shootah Cawnah —	37 10 0			
The Sale of Milk at Burbund —	181 0 0			
Cussur, or Deduction from the Servants, —	339 15 5			
The Sales of Sundries of the Artillery —	8,219 4 10			
The Sale of Copper —	921 0 0			
On Account of Boats —	912 2 15			
On old Balance recovered from Bahadoor } Sing —	9,371 9 15			
Received from the Bhegum —	9,068 0 0			
Ditto from Jammumbux, 2 Gold Ingots —	28 0 0			
		39,309 6 2		
To Bhella Cofs.				
The Balance to the } 17 Jummadudula- wall, Sun 14	1,393 10 5 0			
Since —	7,117 0 0 0			
	8,510 10 5			
To Affoor Cawnah.				
Account Batta —	8,183 14 9 0			
The Sale of fundry Goods —	273 2 0 0			
On Account of Articles at } Dacca —	493 2 0 0			
Rents of Affroor Cawnah —	172 8 0 0			
Cressor, or Profit of Af- } foor Cawnah —	3,482 14 12 0			
Received from the Com- } pany, on Account of } Oil —	7,144 0 0 0			
	19,709 9 1			
Emmarat Rents from the Ryots —	9,846 5 15			
		38,066 9 1		
			6,90,979 4 0	
				11,26,404 4 17 2
			Total, being Rupees	71,72,965 1 1 2

with the Honourable Company.

C ^r Side brought over						Rupees	57,85,982	6	1	3
By Allowance to Munny Begum.										
To the End of Jumadeelawall, Sun 14			39,400	0	0					
Since paid			2,78,800	0	0					
						3,18,200	0	0		
Ditto to Meer Sydoo.										
To the End of Jumadeelawall, Sun 14			71,433	5	7					
Since paid			1,72,039	10	13					
						2,43,473	0	0		
By Balance							5,61,673	0	0	0
							8,25,309	10	19	3
						Rupees	71,72,965	1	1	2

Particulars of the above Balance, viz.

In the Custody of Lual Sing Cazanchey, in Nabob Najim al Dowlah's Time			Rupees	68,752	10	0
Account Nezamaut to the End of Juma- deelawall, Sun 14, in the Hands of Ba- hadoor Sing, Cazanchy of Khalfa in Muzuffer Jung's Time				2,31,025	13	9
Disbursements for which Vouchers have not appeared, viz.						
Account Nezamaut		57,786	5	5		
Account Bhella		1,83,537	7	19		
				2,41,323	13	4
Outstanding Debts at Cakrow, &c. Pur- gunahs				37,111	7	15
					5,09,461	2 8
Account Nizamut				3,94,676	4	8 3
Account Bhella				1,83,537	7	19 9
					5,78,213	12 7 3
In Mahomed Hillols Sobeel, viz.						
Money advanced the Sepoys, for which Vouchers have not appeared				29,140	6	0
A Balance from Bhaney Bowany				105	0	0
Remained in his Custody				2,01,500	11	14
					2,30,746	1 14
In Ragoonat, Cazanchy of Nezamaut Tobeel				5,462	8	13
Ditto Ditto of Meer Sawmuney's				8,981	13	15
Tobeel				1,905	6	10
In Jummumbuur's Tobeel					2,47,095	14 12 0
					Rupees	8,25,309 10 19 3

Statement of the Munny Begum, in order to account for the several Deficiencies with which she is charged, and shewing the Resources there are for entirely defraying the Nabob's present Debt to his Servants, free of any further or extra Claim on the Company.

The outstanding Balances she took upon herself are, viz.			
From Ranny Bewanney, Zemindar of Pergunah Radshy, &c.	Bengal Year 1173	R ^r . 1,15,000	—
Hussaw Zummah Cawn, Zemindar of Bhirboom	D ^o . 1173 D ^o . 1174	R ^r . 24,900 7,000	—
		31,900	—
The Factory of Allum Chund Acc ^t . Bills of Exchange			
The Zemindar of Kugmurey	—	—	1,46,900
Ditto of Luthkerpore	—	—	30,995
Davey Sing	Bengal Year 1177	—	400
Tobeel of Bahader Sing	D ^o . 1173	—	500
Ditto	D ^o . 1174	28 7	1,287
	D ^o . 1178	2,726 9	—
		2,755	—
Ditto of Rogoonut Cazanchey	—	—	7 8 0
		—	1,82,844 8
The Balance of Sundry Tobeels, as per Particulars of the Foot of the Acc ^t . Curr ^t N ^o . 4.			
The Debts to be collected from the following Persons, viz.			
From Mr. Floyer, which Mr. Middleton has promised to get paid	—	—	2,47,095
From Mr. Alderfey	—	—	—
From Mr. Lambert	—	—	1,00,000
From Dewan Cofinaut	—	—	30,000
	—	—	20,000
	—	—	22,200
		1,72,200	—
		—	6,96,094 8 12 2
Sundry Expences, viz.			
Gave the Governor R ^r . 1,50,000, and to Mr. Middleton, R ^r . 1,50,000	—	—	—
Presents gave away to Sundries, in Jewels, Shauls, &c. as per Particulars	—	—	3,00,000
Ditto ——— in Money, &c.	D ^o . —	—	1,44,123 13
		—	69,476 14 5
		2,13,600 11 5	—
		—	5,13,600 11 5 0
		Amounting to Rupees	12,09,695 3 17 2

Translation of Papers transmitted to the General by Noonda Roy.

Occurrences from 7 o'Clock in the Evening till Half past Ten at Night, of the 26th of Rubbu-ul auril, or 27th of May.

Mr. Goring sent for Rajah Ram Sewuk, and questioned him: After which he said to Rajah Gourdas Roy, What Fault have I been guilty of towards you, to induce you to draw up such a Kind of Sourrut hâl against me? The Rajah replied, What Occasion was there that I should prepare a Sourrut hâl? Mr. Goring immediately sent for Meerdoolah and Sider Muffaoud, the Witnesses, and said to them, Declare truly whether you did, or did not, affix your Seals to the Sourrut hâl. Meer Doola replied first; "On the Application of Kishwoor Cawn I put my Seal to it." Sedee Muffaoud said, "Being given to understand by Kishwoor Cawn, that it was the Order of the Nabob and Rajah, I also affixed my Seal as a Witness to it." Mr. Goring said, "If I prove Kishwoor Cawn a Servant of yours, will you then allow the Truth of what I have said, or not?"—The Rajah replied, "My Servant will answer for himself; and if he had acted in Consequence of my Orders, I should undoubtedly have been acquainted with the Affair." Mr. Goring at last sent for Kishwoor Cawn, who was absent on some Business of his Master's, and therefore did not come immediately. The Rajah took his Leave between 10 and 11, and went to the Havelu of Horum Cooly Cawn, and Mr. Goring went to an Entertainment at the House of Munny Bhegum. About Three in the Morning he arrived at the Kellah, and afterwards sent a Chubdar to call the Rajah, who said to the Chubdar, "Carry my Compliments to Mr. Goring, and say, that the Night is far spent, and that it is a very unreasonable Hour to go out, but that I will wait on him in the Morning." Mr. Goring then sent a Chubdar, in the Nabob's Name, to call the Rajah, who made the same Answer to him as the former. Afterwards a Chubdar from Mr. Goring came to the Rajah, with many Compliments, desiring he and Rajah Purbooram would go on the Morrow to the Chahil Suttoon (Apartment of Forty Pillars), and examine into the Circumstances relative to the Witnesses of the Sourrut hâl, and that on his Return from Hunting he would hear the Particulars. On the 27th of Rubbee-ul-awul (28th of May), Mr. Goring and the Nabob went to take the Diversion of Hunting in the Park near Kerut Kona. Between Seven and Eight in the Morning Rajah Gourdas went to the Kellah, and remained there till Noon employed in the Cucherry Business; after which he went to the Havelee of Hussan Cooly Cawn. Rajah Purbooram went to worship a Chunda Town, which Ceremony being over, he came about Noon to his own House. At 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, Rea Ungnoo Sing Debee Persaud and Sumboonauk went to Rajah Purbooram's House, and entered into a Consultation with the Rajah. Between Five and Six in the Evening the Nabob arrived at the Kellah, and Mr. Goring at Serrah Baug about Sun-set. Rajah Gourdas Roy went to the Kella to pay his Compliments to the Nabob, and Rajah Purbooram, accompanied by the Three Persons above mentioned, went to Mr. Goring, in whose Presence Rajah Purbooram caused them to relate, that the Sourrut hâl was prepared through the Endeavours of Rajah Gourdas, and sealed through those of Kishwood Cawn, his Aruz Beg.—On hearing this, Mr. Goring said, "You will be called on to prove this To-morrow." They all Three replied, "It will be proved To-morrow from the Reports of the Witnesses to it: In truth, the Rajah caused the Sourrut hâl to be drawn up." From Nine in the Morning till after Eight at Night, the Papers of the Serishta Dewanny, of the Sepoy Buskshy gurree, of the Shagurd Peisha, and Tope Knânâ, continued open before the Mohurers of Rajah Purbooram, who caused them to be indorsed and numbered. On the 28th of Rubbee ul awul (29th May) Rajah Goordas, sitting in the Audience Chamber with his Officers, was informed Mr. Goring was coming; on which he arose, and went to the Nabob, where Mr. Goring, accompanied by Rajah Purbooram, coming, questioned him, in the Nabob's Presence, in the following Manner, "What Fault have I been guilty of towards you, that you should, through the Means of Kishwoor Cawn, procure the Signatures of the Officers and Dependants of the Household of his Highness's Sircar to the Sourrut hâl of Noonda Roy?" The Rajah made Answer, "It is proper that you should frown on my Associates, and make use of harsh and angry Expressions. One whose Words are true, is void of all Apprehensions, and will not admit Fear or Uneasiness to have a Place in his Breast. You are not invested with such Authority from the Council as to terrify me, or to lodge a false Accusation against me." Afterwards the Witnesses, who affixed their Seals to the Sourrut hâl, were called. Accordingly Merza Khoull Ulla Beg, Darogah of the Stables, and other Witnesses, came into the Presence; and Mr. Goring asked them, "What did you understand were the Contents of the Sourrut hâl to which you affixed your Seal?" One of them, named Ally Mahomed Cawn, a Sepoy, answered, "Being thoroughly acquainted with the Contents of the Sourrut hâl, which were, that Mr. Goring who was come, by Orders from the Council of Calcutta, in the Quality of Aumeen of the Nizamut, &c. to get a Knowledge of the Accounts; had invested the Nabob and Rajah with the sole Management of Affairs, and suspended the Munny Begum from the Administration of the Nizamut, &c. imprisoned Yatebar Ally Cawn, and caused his own and the Seal of the Nabob to be affixed to all the Papers of the Dewanny, Murfawnee, Bahlaha, &c. by Mootcalal and Meer Jewad Ally, under the Direction of Noonda Roy; that after Two or Three Days, Yatebar Ally Cawn was set at Liberty: That Rajah Purbooram, by Mr. Goring's Order, broke the Seals from all the Nizamut Papers, and gave them into the Charge of his own Mohorerrrs, and the Serishtadars of the Duster. I gave my Evidence to the Truth of them." Imaum Buksh, a Sepoy

Sepoy, was then asked, "On what Encouragement did you affix your Seal to it?" He replied, "Being convinced of the Truth of the Particulars related by Ally Mahomed Cawn, I gave Evidence thereto." Miza Khoull Ullah Beg, Daroga of the Stables, being questioned, made answer, "I am an illiterate Man, and placing Confidence in Kishwor Cawn I set my Seal as a Witness to it." Afterwards Rajah Purbooram said to Kishwor Cawn, "I will send you to Calcutta to prove this." Kishwor Cawn replied, "I am ready this Instant, there is no Fear of proving what is true." On this, Mr. Goring said to the Rajah, "Send for Noonda Roy." The Rajah answered, "I cannot send for him; you are the Master to order or forbid. Do you send for him, and question him on whatever Points you please." The Durbar then broke up about Three o'Clock; the Rajah went home, and Mr. Goring went to an Entertainment at the Havellee of Hadjee Mahomed Beg. At Six o'Clock the Rajah came to the Kellah, and went into the Presence of the Nabob, and employed himself in the Affairs under his Charge. All the Papers of the Dewanny, Sepoy, Bukshuguerre, Shagurd Peisha, and Tope Khana remained open under the Charge of the Mohureers of Rajah Purbooram from Nine in the Morning till Eight at Night, they were employed in indorsing and numbering them.

On Tuesday the 29th of Rubbee ul Awul, equal to the 30th of May, about Six o'Clock in the Morning, Mr. Goring went to visit the Seets, and about Nine Rajah Purbooram came to the Kellah, and had a Conference with Munny Bhegum; at Ten o'Clock Mr. Goring came to the Kellah and visited Munny Bhegum, with whom he had a private Conference till Half past Twelve; afterwards, in consequence of some Insinuation of Yatebar Ally Cawn Deby Persaud, Sherishadar of the Nizamut, and Shin Naut, Sherishadar of the Bhela Department, being sent for with their Papers, they went to Jaggernaut Acharge, Rajah Purbooram's Naib, who had been appointed to the Nizamut Cutcherry for the Examination of the Accounts, and reported to him their being sent for with their Papers by Munny Bhegum, and Rajah Purbooram Acharge accordingly gave Orders to his People to deliver them the Papers wanted; but Rajah Goordas, upon receiving a Message from these Sherishtadars with the same Information, observed, that it was expressed in the Instructions from the Gentlemen of the Council, that until the Accounts had been examined, and an Abstract of them prepared, the Sherishtadars should have no Intercourse with the Bhegum; and that consequently, if he was to give them Orders to wait upon her, he should be guilty of a Breach of Orders, which would do him no Good. Nevertheless, in defiance of those Orders, the Sherishtadars took the Papers they wanted, and with the Permission of Acharge carried them to the Bhegum and Rajah Purbooram. Upon this, Huzzaree Mull, a Mohruer, who at the Request of Mr. Goring had been appointed in Behalf of Rajah Goordas to take a List of the Papers, left the Cutcherry, and going to the Rajah, said to him, "I will resign my Employ; I am a poor Mohruer, and wish to avoid a bad Name. When the Gentlemen of the Council shall be informed of a Breach of their Orders, I shall be made responsible." From that Day the Mohruer never attended the Cutcherry for fear of bringing Disgrace upon himself. Near One o'Clock in the Afternoon Mr. Goring, Rajah Purbooram, with the Two Sherishtadars afore-mentioned, came out of the Bhegum's Apartments and went to the Nabob, before whom all the Officers of the Nizamut had been summoned. Mr. Goring was some Time taken up in talking to the Nabob; after which Kishwor Cawn, who was accused by that Gentleman of having through Noonda Roy sealed the Souruthal, to acquit himself of the Charge, and to defend his Character and Reputation, presented an Arzee of Complaint against Noonda Roy to the Nabob, whom he desired might be sent for into the Presence, and interrogated on the Subject. Accordingly, when Noonda Roy made his Appearance, the Nabob and Mr. Goring put this Question to him: "What was your Reason for drawing up a Souruthal?" he replied, "A Regard to my own Reputation, and to acquit myself to the Gentlemen of the Council, to whom I have delivered an Account of Ten Lacks of Rupees, translated by Mr. James Grant, in consequence of which Three Gentlemen have been appointed to examine these Accounts." The Nabob then asked, "Where is the Souruthal?" Noned Roy replied, "I have got a Copy of it, and the Original is with the Three Gentlemen at Mootyil." The Nabob, upon this, demanded the Copy; which being delivered to him and Mr. Goring by Noned Roy, the Nabob ordered Moonsthee Bucht Mull to read it. The Moonsthee then read and explained the Contents of it to the Nabob, Rajah Goordas, all the Officers of the Nizamut, and all the Evidences which Mr. Goring had summoned; and carefully comparing, Word for Word, the Depositions of all the Evidences, with the Contents of the Souruthal, before Noned Roy, he answered with the greatest Precision every Question that was put to him, and in every Circumstance he acquitted himself with Honour, both before the Nabob and every Person then present. Noned Roy then declared, that, having given in an Account of Ten Lacks of Rupees to the Gentlemen of the Council, and having seized upon and affixed a Seal upon all the Accounts of the Nizamut, the Seal was afterwards broke off, the Accounts opened and delivered by Rajah Perbooram to the Officers of the Nizamut, who had to account for Sums of Money to the Company; that he laid hold of, and carried away whatever Papers he pleased from the Sherishtadars; that he, Noned Roy, being therefore remediless, the proving or disproving all Misapplication of Monies rested with Rajah Perbooram, and calling upon the Name of the Company and the Gentlemen of the Council, declared, that Rajah Perbooram knowingly and intentionally put a Stop to the Business of the Company. Rajah Perbooram then said, "I am no Servant to Mr. Goring, nor to the Company, nor to the Nabob; I am my own Master, and shall go
I
wherever

wherever I please." Noned Roy replied, "Until the Ten Lacks of Rupees are discharged, I will stick in your Skirts; the Money is the Company's, and by your Avarice and Interference, and by the Protection you have given to People who are the Company's Debtors, you have occasioned them the Loss of an immense Sum." Mr. Goring then acquitting Rajah Perbooram, and taking all the Blame upon himself, Noned Roy again replied, "To discharge the Company's Money is right and just; you are at the Head of this Business, and no Doubt some Time or other a Retrospection will take place; the Company's Money is not to go with the Wind." Afterwards the Nabob took Mr. Goring into his English Apartment, where they dined, and Rajah Goordas, Rajah Perbooram, Noned Roy, and all the Officers, went to their respective Homes. At Six o'Clock, Mr. Goring went to Ferrah Baugh, where, about Ten the same Evening, Yatebar Ally Cawn, Row Unghroo Sing, Roy Zoda Ram, formerly Dewan of the Nizamut, and Roy Cawn Roy, all waited upon him; and having sent for Rajah Purbooram, they consulted together and agreed, that as their Endeavours for oversetting the Business of Noned Roy had been defeated by his own Questions and Answers, an Arzee of Complaint against him should be written and transmitted to the Gentlemen of the Council and Lord Impey, because, should Noned Roy remain at Moorshedabad, they were sure nothing would be left undone to examine the Accounts to the Bottom; therefore it appears plainly to be the Intentions of these People to fling Obstructions in the Way of the Company's Business by whatever Means in their Power.

On the last of Rubbee ul Awul in the Morning, Rajah Goordas went to visit Mr. Martin, at Moraudbaug, and on his Return about Twelve o'Clock, he went to attend the Business of the Cutcherry; Mr. Goring was at Ferrah Baug, and Rajah Purbooram at home. The Mohrurs of the latter attended the Cutcherry about Nine o'Clock, and opened the Parcels of Papers belonging to the Dewannee Bukshy Gurree, Toap Comah and Shagerd Pesha's Apartments. At Half past One in the Afternoon Rajah Goordas left the Kellah, and went to the House of Hussein Ally Cawn.

From Noonda Roy to the General and the Gentlemen of the Council. Received the 6th June.

In conformity to your Pleasure, I privately caused an Account to be prepared, under the Hands and Seals of the Officers of the Nizamut Serishtah, &c. of the Profits received by the Governor and Bhegum. Rajah Purbooram arriving in the mean Time from Calcutta, at Moorshedabad, came with Mr. Goring to the Kellah; and sitting down in the Cutcherry of the Nizamut, opened all the Parcels of Papers which had been seized, delivered them into the Charge of the Serishtadars, deprived me of all Authority, and procured an Order from Mr. Goring, to prohibit my going to the Kellah. In consequence of this, the said Serishtadars kept the Account which I had prepared, and would not return it at my repeated Solicitations. I enclose you, however, a Copy of the said Account for your Inspection. God willing, when a Purwannah to Mr. Goring and the Nabob shall be sent, enjoining them to deliver the Papers into my Charge, I will cause such an Account as above specified, to be prepared by the Serishtadars, and will forward it to you. I enclose you a Paper of Intelligence from the 1st of Rubbee Assanee (or June) till the 2d of the same Month, which you will peruse.

PARTICULARS of the Receipts of the Governor's with his Dependents, from the Representations of Officers of the Nizamut, &c. who are acquainted with the Circumstances, exclusive of what was received by Mr. Middleton, of which you have been informed by Mr. Goring. The Governor, at the Time of his going to the Cossimbuzar Factory, investing the Bhegum with the Administration, and making Rajah Goordas Dewan, from the 1st of Rubbee ul Awul, of the 14th Sun, viz.

At Cossimbuzar, through Nursing Baboo, youngest Brother to Kauntoo Baboo, for the Custom of Entertainment; (when a Governor arrives at Moorshedabad, it is an established Custom to make him a daily Allowance of 2000 Rupees,)	—	—	—	—	1,50,000	—	—
---	---	---	---	---	----------	---	---

On Account of investing the Bhegum with the Administration in the Form of a Nuzzerana at Calcutta, viz.

Through Kauntoo Baboo, from the Bhegum's private Treasury	—	—	—	—	1,00,000	—	—
Through Mahah Rajah Nundcomar, at the written Desire of the Bhegum, on the 12th of Aushur, in the Bengal Year 1179	—	—	—	—	1,00,000	—	—
Jewels and Cloths on the Day of an Entertainment, the Particulars of which I cannot detail without having the Papers in my Possession	—	—	—	—	25,000	—	—

Carry over — 3,75,000 — —

					Brought over, — 3,75,000 — —
Zemistanny (Winter Cloths) viz.					
In the 14th Sun — 18,000	}	—	—	—	30,000 — —
In the 15th Sun — 12,000					
On Account the Entertainments of Yateram-ud Dowlah, Sidoo Sahib, Mirza Daood Shazadah, Seets Sahibban, Mahomed Errich Cawn, Mahomed Yâr Cawn, and others	}	—	—	—	1,00,000 — —
Kauntoo Baboo, at the Time of the Bhegum's being invested with the Administration, viz.					
On her Investiture — 40,000	}	—	—	—	47,000 — —
A Kellaât Pearl Neck-lace, Elephant, &c. } 7,000					
Receipts of Dewan Santiram.					
At the Time of the Bhegum's being invested with the Administration	}	—	—	40,000 — —	
Profits from the Arrears of the Sepoys, paid at Mootejil, on Condition of receiving a Fourth Part the Sum paid, amounting to 3,71,504 15 —					
Particulars, viz.					
Paid the 1st of Zeheja of the 14th Sun	}	—	2,69,563	15 —	
Paid in the Name of Merza Zeinul Obdein and others, through Bohwanny Metre, in the 14th Sun, on Account of Wages for the 13th Sun					
Paid in the 16th Sun, on Account of Wages for the 13th Sun, through Dewan Santiram — 70,605 — —	}	—	12,336	— —	
Through Bowanny } 10,000 — —					
Metre —					
			80,605	— —	
On Account of the Dakellah of Kerut Chund	}	—	9,000	— —	
			3,71,504	15 —	
The Fourth Part of this Sum which he received, amounts to	}	—	—	92,876	3 15
Zemistanny — — —					
				20,000	— —
					1,52,876 — —
An Account of Presents at taking Leave, in the Name of Bowanny Metre and Nein-fook Aumeen, on the Part of the Governor and Mr. Middleton, viz.					
On Account of Presents at taking Leave	}	—	—	17,000	— —
Profits from the Officers of the Nizamut					
				12,000	— —
					29,000 — —
				Rupees —	7,33,876 3 15

PARTICULARS

PARTICULARS of the Profit received by the Munny Bhegum, from the 1st of Rubbee Affance of the 14th Sun, to the 15th Rubbee of ul Awul of the 16th Sun, taken from the Representations of the Sherishtadars, and Persons acquainted with the Circumstances.

Two Months Wages from the Sepoys, Servants, and Bahlah, viz.

An Account of Jummadee Affance of the 14th Sun	—	—	66,625	—	—
An Account of Rubbee Affance of the 15th Sun	—	—	66,625	—	—
				1,33,250	—

On Account Difference in the Time of appointing, and Deductions in the Wages of the Servants, as settled by the Governor, viz.

From the 1st of Rujjub to the last of Rubbee Affance of the 14th Sun, the Sum, agreeable to the Governor's Settlement, is	—	5,50,000	—	—
Wages paid to the Servants, as appears on the Sherishtah of the Nizamut	—	4,44,421	11	10
			1,05,578	4 10

From the 1st of Jummadee ul Awul of the 15th Sun, to the last of Rubbee Affance of the same Year, agreeable to the Governor's Settlement, is	—	6,00,000	—	—
Wages paid to the Servants, as appears in the Sherishtah of the Nizamut	—	5,19,324	—	—
			80,676	—

From the 1st of Jummadee ul Awul of the 16th Sun, to the 15th of Rubbee ul Awul of the same Year	—	5,25,000	—	—
Wages paid, as appears by the Sherishtah of the Nizamut	—	4,51,500	—	—
			73,500	—
				2,59,754 4 10

Account of Nuzzeranas for Appointments of Officers of the Household and Sherishtadars, together with Two Months Salary, from Munfaram Pame Sing, Hinchum Sing, Futtah Cawn, Achul Sing, and others	—	—	—	96,000	—
--	---	---	---	--------	---

Profit on Account of Batta on Sonaut, Patna, Dacca and Viziry Rupees, and on Benaris and Bechersahy Gold Mohurs, and on the Purchase of Jewels, &c. viz.

On Account of Batta on Sonaut Rupees, and the others specified above	—	—	75,000	—	—
On Account of the Purchase of Jewels, &c.	—	—	75,000	—	—
				1,50,000	—

On Account of the Discharge of Debts, which are entered in the Accounts of the Bahlah Disbursements, and the Loans not credited	—	—	—	20,000	—
---	---	---	---	--------	---

Presents entered in the Jumma Curch of the Bahlah, viz.

In the 14th Sun	—	—	—	18,000	—
In the 15th Sun	—	—	—	12,000	—
				30,000	—

Deduct from what may have been expended on that Account	—	—	—	5,000	—
				25,000	—

On Account of Nuzzer Salams, from the 17th of Jummadee ul Awul of the 14th Sun, to the 15th of Rubbee ul Awul of the 16th Sun	—	—	—	25,000	—
---	---	---	---	--------	---

Carry over = 7,13,004 4 10

			Brought over, Rup ^a —		7,13,004 4 10
Receipts of Yatebar Ally Cawn, viz.					
On Account Mohurrânâ, agreeable to an Invoice signed by the Nabob, received from the Nizamut Sherishtah	}	—	—	—	10,000 — —
On Account of Collusion and repairing the Kellah, &c.	}	—	—	—	40,000 — —
On Account of Arrears to the 15th Sun, paid at Mootijil in a fraudulent Manner, in the 16th Sun, viz.					
Arrears due	—	—	—	1,36,605	— —
Deduct what was paid through-San-tiram, &c.	}	—	80,605	— —	
		Rupees	—	56,000	— —
From this Sum he paid the Sepoys	—		42,000	— —	
				14,000	— —
					64,000 — —
		Rupees	—	7,73,004	4 10

Intelligence enclosed in the above.

On the First of Rubbee Affanee, or June, between the Hours of Eight and Nine in the Morning, Rajah Gourdas went to visit Mr. Anderson, and about Ten came to the Kellah and applied himself diligently to the Business of the Cuchery. Rajah Purbooram coming to the Munny Bhegum's Door, entered into a private Consultation with Yatebar Ally Cawn, which lasted near Three Hours; after which he went to Ferrah Baug, where Mr. Goring continued till the Evening, and then went to Mr. Anderson, and remained with him, Mr. Maxwell, and Mr. James Grant, till Nine at Night, and then returned to the Gardens. On the Second of the same Month, between Seven and Eight in the Morning, Rajah Gourdas went to Ferrabaug, and was received very graciously by Mr. Goring, who expressed his Pleasure at the Kindness of the Rajah in this Visit. After which they entered into Conversation with Chiton Durr the Bahlah Treasurer, concerning the Nizzurânâ given to the Governor, amounting to Two Lacks of Rupees, which was sent to Calcutta at the Time of the Bhegum's being invested with the Administration. At last the said Treasurer mentioned something contrary to the Orders of the said Gentlemen, and was therefore put under a Guard of Sepoys for near Two Hours, after which he agreed that he would relate in the Evening whatever he might be able to discover from Yatebar Ally Cawn, and from an Examination into Papers; on this he was released. Rajah Goordas and the said Treasurer went in the Evening to Ferrabaug, and remained there till near Eight at Night: I understand that nothing was settled. Victuals being sent to Mr. Goring from the Nabob's Sircar, according to an established Custom, he sent it back again. The Papers of the Serishtah of the Nizamut, Belah, &c. remained open from Nine o'Clock in the Morning till Seven in the Evening.

From Noonda Roy, addressed to the General, and the other Gentlemen of the Council.

Received the 5th of June.

After taking my Leave of you, I proceeded with Mr. Goring and Mr. James Grant to Moorshehabad, and agreeable to my Instructions from the Presence, on the 15th of Rubbee ul Awul, answering to the 16th of May 1775, about Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, I attended Mr. Goring to the Kellah, seized upon all the Papers of the Nizamut, and affixed a Seal upon them; afterwards, on the 19th of Rubbee ul Awul, or the 20th of May, Rajah Burbooram arrived from Calcutta, and assembling together all the old and new Officers who were under Apprehensions on Account of the misapplied Money, carried them to Mr. Goring, and thus advised him, "Let your Enquiries be so managed as to create Confusion in the Company's Affairs, and prevent Noonda Roy from making any Examination into the Papers of the Nizamut; for he is a Person well acquainted with the Business, and in the Course of the Enquiry the Sum of Ten Lacks of Rupees, including Batta, of which the Gentlemen of the Council have received Information, will turn out twice as much. Should no Enquiry be made by Noonda Roy, it will be Matter of great Joy to Munny Bhegum and Mahomed Reza Cawn, as they will thereby preserve a good Name. The Gentlemen who have held the Administration at Moorshehabad have connived at these Matters; and it is necessary that you should connive at them also." Accordingly, on the 26th of Rubbee ul Awul, or the 27th of May, Purbooram went with Mr. Goring to the Kellah, who, in the Presence of the Nabob and all the Officers of the Nizamut, gave Orders to Rajah Gourdas to forbid Noonda Roy from coming to the Kellah or near the Cutcherry: In this Case, I shall appear to you deficient in respect of the Papers which I delivered to you; moreover to this Time not a single Nizamut Account, owing to the Obstructions of Rajah Purbooram, has been presented to the

Inspection

Inspection of the Three Gentlemen who were appointed to examine them, which therefore obliges me to explain these Circumstances particularly unto you.

On the 22d of Ribbee ul Awul, equal to the 23d of May English Style, Rajah Peerbooram went to the Nizamut Cutcherry, and broke the Seals from off the Accounts which I had before seized upon, and delivered them to the Serishtadars, who are rendering in their Accounts. Being therefore remediless, I addressed myself to you, that positive Order may be transmitted to Mr. Goring to deliver the Papers to me, that I may daily approve myself worthy of your Favour by serving the Company. There are several Serishtadars of the Nizamut who are well acquainted with the Business, and are Enemies to Yatchar Ally Cawn, whom I have made my Friends, and learn from them that the Account which I delivered to you will turn out much more; but if such Obstructions as these are flung in my Way I am remediless, and hope for Redress from you.

[(*) Every Day's News is transmitted you, from which you will be acquainted with all Particulars. I enclose you a Paper containing an Account of the Bhegums of Jaffier Ally Cawn, and I hope you will send me a speedy Answer.

Paper inclosed in the foregoing.

Shah Chanim deceased was Sister to the Nabob Mahabut Jung by the same Father, but different Mothers; she married Meer Mahomed Jaffier Cawn, by whom she had a Son and a Daughter, the Name of the former was Meer Mahomed Sadduc Ally Cawn, and the latter was married to Meer Mahomed Cossim Cawn. Sadduc Ally Cawn had Two Sons and Two Daughters; the Sons Names are Meer Sydoo and Meer Sobeen, who are now living; the Daughters were married to Sultan Merza Danoos.

Buboo Bhegum, the Mother of the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowlah, was the Daughter of Summin Ally Cawn, and married Meer Mahomed Jaffier Cawn. The History of Munny Bhegum is this: At a Village called Balcunda, near Sekindra, there lived a Widow who, from her great Poverty, not being able to bring up her Daughter Munny, gave her to a Slave Girl belonging to Summin Ally Cawn, whose Name was Bissloo. During the Space of Five Years she lived at Shahjehanabad, and was educated by Bissloo after the Manner of a dancing Girl. Afterwards the Nabob Shamut Jung, upon the Marriage of Ikram ul Dowlah, Brother to the Nabob Surage ul Dowlah, sent for Bissloo Beg's Set of dancing Girls from Shahjehanabad, of which Munny Bhegum was one, and allowed them 10,000 Rupees for their Expences, to dance at the Wedding. While this Ceremony was celebrating they were kept by the Nabob; but some Months afterwards he dismissed them, and they took up their Residence in this City. Meer Mahomed Jaffier Cawn then took them into keeping, and allowed Munny and her Set 500 Rupees per Month, till at length finding that Munny was pregnant, he took her into her own House. She gave Birth to the Nabob Nijum ul Dowlah, and in this Manner has she remained in the Nabob's Family ever since.]

* Sic in Orig.

A P P E N D I X, N^o XCIX.

Book 190, Page 503.

Cossimbazar, the 7th Sept. 1772.

At a Committee; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, President;
Samuel Middleton,
Philip Milner Dacres, } Esquires.
James Lawrell, and
John Graham,

Resumed the Consideration of the Begum's Letter laid before the Committee on the 31st ultimo.

From Minny Begum.

Received 24th August 1772.

You are probably acquainted, Sir, that the deceased Nabob Nejum ul Dowlah settled upon me in his Life-time the Sum of Six thousand Rupees per Month, to defray my extra Expences, and it with great Difficulty answered the Purpose. After that, the Sum of Seven thousand Rupees for the Expences of the Women of the Mahul, Five thousand Rupees the Salary of Myr Sider, amounting to Seven thousand Rupees, exclusive of the Six thousand Rupees, came under my Direction. With this 23 thousand Rupees, the Expences of the Mahul, the Servants of the Doory, Relations, Connections, the Two Fasts, the Nine Days rejoicing, Charities and Festivals for the Deceased, were

(*) Vide supra, Page 976.

in a Manner provided for. Since that, by the Intrigues of my Enemies, these Three last Articles were put a Stop to, and it was reduced to the said Six thousand Rupees. I have with the greatest Difficulty supported my Head. Now that you, Sir, and the Gentlemen of the Committee, have put the Management of all Affairs under my Charge, an Increase in my Expences will be unavoidably necessary, agreeably to the Increase of my Dignity: For instance, an additional Number of Servants will be required for the Credit of the Doory, and Presents must be made to Visitors agreeably to their respective Distinctions; and without your Favour, Sir, and that of the Gentlemen of the Committee, these cannot be effected. I therefore write you that you are wise, and a proper Judge of Rank and Distinction, it is requisite that having understood all these Circumstances, you consider of something proper (exclusive of the Six thousand Rupees my former Allowance, which was settled for the necessary Expences of myself and the Women of the Mahul) for the honourable Management of the Business which you have now conferred upon me; that the necessary Expences of Business being provided for, it may prove an Encrease of Credit to Affairs, and my Advantage.

A true Translation.

Signed,

A. B. Goodlad,

Persian Translator to the Committee of Circuit.

[(a) The Committee deliberating at the same Time on the Appointments necessary for the other Officers of the Nabob's Household, lately established by them, and paying proper Attention to the Orders of the Company, with regard to the Allowances to be granted to the ostensible Minister, who was to act in the Place of the Naib Subah, have agreed that the Sum of Three Lacks, limited for the above Purposes by these Orders, be divided in due Proportion among these Officers, who are now substituted instead of the said Naib Subah and Naib Dewan.

Resolved therefore that this Sum be distributed as follows:

	Rupees.
To the Begum, per Annum	1,40,000
To Rajah Goordas, Dewan, and his Officers	1,00,000
To Rajah Rajebullub, Royroyan of the Khalsa, as per Proceedings of,	60,000
	<u>3,00,000</u>
	Rupees
	<u>3,00,000</u>

The Committee further propose, after settling the Expences of the Nabob's Household, and the Appointment of his Officers, to consider whether any Allowance suitable to her Rank and Office can be afforded to the Begum out of his Revenue.

(Signed at the End)

Warren Hastings,
P. M. Dacres,
James Lawrell,
J. Graham.]

A P P E N D I X, N. C.

Book 190, Page 531.

Cossimbuzar, the 14th September 1772.

At a Committee; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, President;

Samuel Middleton,

Philip Milner Dacres,

James Lawrell, and

John Graham,

} Esquires.

The President acquaints the Committee, That he has superintended an Inspection which has been made into the Accounts of the different Departments of the Nabob's Household, his Troops, &c. and proposes a Retrenchment therein, which shall bring the Whole within the Bounds of the Stipend the Company have directed to be allowed for the Support of the Nabob's Expences and Dignity. The Plan of this Reduction, and the Allowances in future to take place, the President now submits to the Approbation of the Committee, acquainting them, that it has been formed with the Concurrence of Munnee Begum.

This Plan of Reduction, and new Establishment of the Nabob's Household and other Expences, receiving the entire Approbation of the Committee;

(a) Vide supra, Page 979.

Resolved,

Resolved, That the President do recommend to the Begum to carry the Establishment into Execution, and that a Copy thereof be entered in the Appendix.

The President lays before the Committee the following Papers of Requisitions which he has received from the Begum.

Requisitions made by Munnee Begum.

A Paper of Requests, to which the Gentlemen of the Committee are to affix their Signature after Perusal, that no Body hereafter may be able to obstruct and oppose them.

1st. There are several Officers who have Accounts with the Sircar, who make a Stand at the Settlement of them, which is the Occasion of a great Loss to the Sircar: Let the Gentlemen of the Committee affix their Signatures, that no one be permitted to make Recommendations in their Favour.

2d. There are a few Servants of whose Situations I have no Knowledge, and of whom I have no Acquaintance, who receive their Salaries by the Channel and Support of each other, which is the Cause of a Loss: Let the Gentlemen of the Committee sign, that no one makes Recommendations for their Establishment.

3d. That the Dismission and displacing of the Officers and other Servants of the Sherifhta Nizamut and Bhaleer may be under my Direction; whoever I shall know as a Well-wisher and capable, I shall continue, and keep established; and those who are Ill-wishers and incapable, those I will dismiss, and turn from the Dependencies of Office: Let the Gentlemen of the Committee affix their Signatures, that no one supports and makes Recommendations in their Favour.

4th. The Kaus Talucs and the Fougedarry of the City was of old annexed to the Nizamut. It is now separated, which is a Reflection and Loss of Credit to the Nizamut. That they may as formerly be put under the Officers of the Nizamut, and that the Malguzary may be made through me, agreeably to the Bundebust, which has ever been settled, and that I may be employed in the Transaction of the Business thereof. That the Gentlemen of the Committee affix their Signatures to this.

5th. That in case of any Person complaining to the Council Adalut, or any where else, against the Dependents and Servants of the Sherifhta Nizamut and Bhaleer, or any other of the Offices of the Household, that no Peons be sent for apprehending them, but the settling and adjusting their Affairs may depend upon me, and the Complainant and Defendant be sent to me, that no Reflexion may attend the Affairs of the Nizamut. That the Gentlemen of the Committee affix their Signature to this.

A true Translation.

A. B. Goodlad,

Persian Translator to the Committee of Circuit.

[(a) Agreed that the President be desired to write her an Answer; he prepares it accordingly; it is approved of, and is as follows:]

To Munnee Begum.

Some Time ago I received, by the Hands of Raja Goordass, a Paper containing the following Requisitions.

1st. That several Officers make a Stand at the Settlement of their Accounts to the Loss of the Sircar.

2d. That a few Servants whom you know nothing of receive their Salaries through each other, which is the Cause of a Loss.

3d. That the Dismission of the Officers of the Sherifhta Nizamut be under your Direction.

4th. That as formerly the Khafs Talucks, and the Fouzedarry of the City, be attached to the Nizamut, and the Mullguzary made through you.

5th. That Complaints against the Dependents of the Sherifhta Nizamut and Bhaleer be not heard by the Council Adalut, but that the settling of the Affairs of Plaintiff and Defendant may rest with you.

And to these Requisitions you desire that the Gentlemen of the Committee may affix their Signatures.

I have consulted with the Committee upon these Articles, and I request that you will receive this Reply to them, in their Names and my own.

[(b) You are undoubtedly the Mistress to confirm, dismiss, and appoint whomever you shall think fit in the Service and Offices of the Nizamut; they are accountable to you alone for their Conduct, and no one shall interfere between you and them. Although I know that you in this Point have no View or Desire but what is entirely consistent with the Regard which you bear the Company, and the Continuance of that cordial Union and Connection of Interests which prevail between the House of the Nabob and the Company, which, by the Blessing of God, have taken stronger Root than ever since the Administration of the Affairs of the Nizamut hath been happily placed in your Hands; yet, in a Writing of this Kind, it is necessary that every Thing

(a) Vide supra, Page 979.

(b) Vide supra, ibid.

be clearly expressed, and therefore I beg leave to remark, that as the Dewan and Pashker have received their Offices at the immediate Instance and Recommendation of the Company, it will be a Diminution of their Credit, and bear the Appearance of a Difference of Interest between us, if these Officers are removed but by the Concurrence of this Government.]

With respect to the Khafs Talucks and the Foujdarry, the Emoluments of the Mahals have hitherto principally arisen from Fines and other Articles of the Bazy Jumma, which have been always complained of as a Source of great Oppression to the People; for their Ease the Company have thought proper to abolish these Collections. In Conformity to their Sentiments, therefore, what remains of the Khafs Talucks was let out to farm a considerable Time before your Desire in that Particular was known; and the judicial Office of the Foujdarry, has been annexed by a new Bundabust to the Court of Adaulut, so that nothing now remains of it but the Name, which according to your Intimation will continue to Meer Easof Allah Cawn, and in lieu of the Profits annexed to the Office, I have proposed the Addition of 600 Rupees per Month, to 400 which he already receives from the Nizamut, in the List of the Shigherdspecha which has been prepared and submitted to you for Confirmation.

As Two Courts of Adaulut have been formed at the City of Moorshedabad, for the Decision of all Disputes of Property, and for the Punishment of all Offenders; and as the Welfare and Dignity of every Governor depend on a due and equal Administration of Justice, without Distinction of Rank or Patronage; I hope you will consent that the Servants of the Sircar shall be so far amenable to these Courts, that they shall, when summoned, be made to appear before them, and to submit to a legal Examination, that if they shall be found innocent of the Charge alleged against them, they may be forthwith discharged, but if guilty, they may be sent to you, with a Copy of the Sentence and Judgement of the Court, and the Execution thereof referred to your Orders.

By this Accommodation the Authority of the Courts will be maintained, and the Dignity of the Nizamut suffer no Diminution.

I shall be happy if the Determination of the Company upon the above Matters, shall meet with your Approbation; I have been guided in them entirely by the Desire to support the Dignity and Interests of both the Sircar of the Nabob, and of the Company, which are so mutually blended, that they cannot be separated. I beg to be favoured with your further Sentiments upon them.

A true Copy.

A. B. Goodlad,
Persian Translator.

Page 537. Agreed, we address the following Letter to the Council of Calcutta.

To William Aldersey Esquire, &c. Gentlemen of Council at Fort William.

Gentlemen,

It is with great Satisfaction we can now acquaint you, that we have finished the Business assigned to us at this Place. You have been duly advised from Time to Time of the general Line of our Proceedings, and the various Minutes transmitted to your Approbation upon the occasional Business of the Committee, leave no further Intelligence immediately wanting on these Heads. What is chiefly left for your Information at this Day is the Settlement of the Revenues, for which we beg leave to refer you to our Proceedings at large, which our Secretary will lay before you in a few Days. In the mean Time it may suffice to inform you, that we have concluded the Settlement of the Western Division of Rajeshahee and the other Huzzoor Zelas, and also of the Eastern Division of Rajeshahee, upon the best Footing that Times and Circumstances would admit of, and as such they will be submitted to your Approval.

We have also to advise you, that for rendering more compleat the Establishment of the new Collectorships, and for affording Mr. Middleton the proper Assistance in the Departments committed to his Charge, we have thought fit, under your Confirmation, to make the following Appointments.

List of Assistants in Proceedings of the 5th instant.

List of Dewans in Ditto of the 5th Ditto.

It is further, with no small Satisfaction, that we can inform you of our having completed the arduous and disagreeable Task of a Reduction of the Nabob's Expences, and new Arrangement of his Household. In this we have endeavoured to proceed on a Plan of Equity and Economy, which we flatter ourselves will have the most happy Effect. The Particulars of the Establishments will be found in our Proceedings; we will only for the present say, that List of Servants, Officers, and Dependants of each Office of the Nizamut have been fixed, and the Number and Charge reduced considerably within the Bounds of the Nabob's present Annual Stipend. A monthly Sum has also been settled for the Expences of each Department, which is on no Account to be exceeded.

With respect to the Allowance of the Begum and the Dewan, we thought we could not be guided by a better Rule than that which our Honourable Masters have been pleased to prescribe on the Subject of the oftensible Minister, which they mention for the Nabob's Affairs. As in fact the Begum, the Dewan, and the Roy Royan of the Khalfah, stand in the Room of this Minister, we thought the Sum of Three Lacks allowed for him would be properly divided among the Three, and we have settled it in the following Proportions.

To the Munny Begum	—	—	—	R' 1,40,000
To Rajah Goordals Dewan, for himself and Officers	—	—	—	1,00,000
To Rajah Rajebullub, Roy Royan of the Khalfah	—	—	—	60,000
Rupces				3,00,000

As to the last, we have to remark that in his Share we had an Eye to his own Pretensions from the Company, independent of the Office. We should have esteemed a smaller Salary a competent Allowance for the Office of Roy Royan; but when we considered the great Claims he has in his Father's Services to the Company, the high Rank he has to support, and the numerous Family that depend for Subsistence upon him, and the prodigious Reduction his Income sustained in the falling in of his Father's Pension, we judged this a fit Occasion to shew the Generosity of the Company in the Division of the Three Lacks, without drawing it into Precedent, or loading them with additional Expence.

(Signed at the End of this Letter, being the End of the Proceedings of the Committee)

Warren Hastings,
P. M. Dacres,
James Lawrell,
J. Graham.

A P P E N D I X, N° CI.

Book 189, Page 491.

[(a) Fort William, 29th August 1772.]

Secret Dept.

At a Consultation; Present,
William Aldersey Esquire, President;
Thomas Lane,
James Harris, } Esquires.
Henry Goodwin,
Mr. Barwell indisposed.

Read, the following Letters and Inclosure from the Committee of Circuit.

To William Aldersey Esquire, and the rest of the Gentlemen of Council at Fort William.

Gentlemen,

We formerly advised you of our having, in Consequence of your Approbation, recommended to the Nabob the Appointment of Munnee Begum and Rajah Goordals to the Offices assigned them in our Resolutions. The Answer from his Excellency was not so direct as we could have wished. He declared nothing positively as to his Intentions, but expressed his Wish to settle these Matters in personal Interview with us. We therefore determined to wait on him, and, as we knew his Indecision proceeded solely from the undue Influence of some People about him, we made no Doubt of bringing Matters to the Point we proposed by an amicable Conference; accordingly we proceeded Yesterday to the Kella, and had an Interview with the Nabob. After having opened the Conference, we desired him to summon the Attendance of such of the Officers of his Household as we knew to be the Persons who directed his Councils; we expostulated with them on the Impropriety of their Opposition, explained the Motives which influenced the Board in their Recommendation of these Appointments, and had the Satisfaction to obtain from the Nabob his entire Assent to them.] We afterwards accompanied his Excellency to the Apartments of Munnee Begum, to whom he formally declared his Acceptance of her as his Guardian and Superintendant of his Family. We returned with him to the Durbar, where Raja Goordals was formally invested with the Office of Dewan, and Baboo Jaggut Chund with that of Peshkar, and both received the usual Khellauts upon that Occasion.

This Day we assembled here in Committee; and taking into Consideration the Directions of the Company, which bear, that the Person who shall be entrusted with the Management of the Nabob's

(a) Vide supra, Page 980.

Salary shall account with the Governor and Council for the Application of it; and as Rajah Goordas has received his Appointment through their Recommendation, we were of Opinion that to give greater Weight and Authority to the Dewan, as well as to confirm him in his Dependence on our Government, and shew to the World that he holds his Trust by the Influence of the Company, it would be proper to invest him and his Peshkar in their new Offices in Behalf of the Council, and in the Name of the Company, with the same Forms and the same Honours as were bestowed by the Nabob.

They were accordingly called in before us, their Appointment to the respective Offices declared, and they received the Khelaws in the usual Form.

We are with Esteem, &c.

(Signed)

Cossimbuzar,
20th August 1772.

Warren Hastings,
Samuel Middleton,
P. M. Dacres,
James Lawrell,
J. Graham.

☞ [(a) To William Alderfey Esquire, and the rest of the Gentlemen of Council, at Fort William.
Gentlemen,

This accompanies an Extract of our Proceedings of this Date, containing a Plan which is submitted to your Approbation, for the Distribution of the Huzzoor Zelabs, and the general Superintendence of the Collections.

The Reasons for the Separation which we have proposed for the Huzzoor Zelabs will best appear in these Minutes; but it may not be unnecessary to obviate the Objections which may possibly occur to the apparent heavy and disproportionate Charge which we have assigned to Mr. Middleton.—The Propriety of his Appointment to the Residency at the Durbar, and Chiefship of Cossimbuzar, we will not suppose to admit of any Doubt. The Divisions which prevail in the Family of the Nabob, and the Reluctance with which the late Arrangements have been submitted to by a Part of it, require the Presence and constant Attention of a Person of Authority, to conciliate the former, and to support the latter. This appears to be a Point of such essential Consequence, and more particularly in the Commencement of the new Establishment, that we think Mr. Middleton cannot accompany the Committee in its Circuit, without manifest Hazard of leaving the Nabob's Affairs to fall into more Disorder than that from which we have endeavoured to relieve them; and for this Reason we recommend that he be permitted to remain at the City, and that his Appointment to the Committee be revoked.

We are, with Esteem, &c.

Signed at the End of the Letter,

Cossimbuzar,
20th August 1772.

Warren Hastings,
Sam^l Middleton,
P. M. Dacres,
James Lawrell,
J. Graham;]

and at the End of the Consultation,

Rich^d. Barwell,
W. Alderfey,
Thomas Lane,
James Harris.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CII.

Book 194.

Extract of a General Letter to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated Fort William, the 10th November 1772. Secret Department.

Par. 8. The Enquiry into the Conduct of the Nabob Mahomed Reza Cawn, and of Raja Shitabroy, have necessarily been suspended during the Absence of the President, on the more important and interesting Business of the Settlements, and other Objects with which the Committee of Circuit were charged. In the mean Time no preparatory Steps have been neglected for bringing Matters to the Issue you expect. We have sought for Information by every justifiable Method, wherever there was a Probability of obtaining it, and have prosecuted our Researches where the Lights we received served to shew the Way. We entertain no Doubts of

(a) Vide supra, Page 981.

fixing on the former sufficient Facts to justify your Dismission and Censure of him; but our Duty obliges us to intimate our Doubts of being able to ascertain some of the Charges against him; in particular that of his Dealings in the Time of the Famine, and of his Peculation in the Management of the Nabob's Revenues. The First must by the Nature of it be vague and unprecise, and even the Transactions themselves, if proved, are susceptible of a specious Colouring which it may be difficult to remove; and the last is so involved in the Intricacies of voluminous Household Accounts obscured by the Bengal Character and Language, that they promise very little Success in the unravelling them. All we can say is, that as soon as Leisure and Convenience will permit us to assume these Enquiries, (which we flatter ourselves will be immediately after the Dispatch of these Ships), we will prosecute them with unremitting Diligence and Zeal, and we hope to some Effect.

9. It was in the latter End of September, that the President returned from the Committee of Circuit, every Thing was finished at Moorshedabad, and the Committee proceeded to Dacca in Prosecution of the general Business of the Settlements.

10. Our Letter from the Department of Revenue, and the actual Proceedings of the Committee transmitted by this Packet, will furnish you with ample and we trust satisfactory Details on this Subject. It remains for us here to take Notice of the less direct Objects of their Commission, though not less consequential or difficult in the Arrangement.

11. The Reduction of the Nabob's Stipend, and the new Arrangement of his Household in consequence, was a Measure equally difficult and invidious in Execution; but besides being indispensable from your Orders, our Sense of it's Wisdom and Propriety made it be undertaken without Delay or Regret. To bring the Whole of the Expences of the Nizamut within the Pale of the 16 Lacks, it was necessary to begin with reforming the useless Servants of the Court, and retrenching the idle Parade of Elephants, Menageries, &c. which loaded the Civil List. This cost little Regret in performing; but the President, who took upon him the chief Share in this Business, acknowledges he suffered considerably in his Feelings, when he came to touch on the Pension List; some Hundreds of Persons of the ancient Nobility of the Country excluded, under our Government, from almost all Employments, Civil or Military, had, ever since the Revolution, depended on the Bounty of the Nabob; and near 10 Lacks were bestowed that Way. It is not that the Distribution was always made with Judgement or impartial, and much Room was left for a Reform; but when the Question was to cut off entirely the greatest Part, it could not fail to be accompanied with Circumstances of real Distress. The President declares, that even with some of the highest Rank, he could not avoid discovering, under all the Pride of Eastern Manners, the manifest Marks of Penury and Want. There was, however, no Room left for Hesitation; to confine the Nabob's Expences within the limited Sum, it was necessary that Pensions should be set aside: It was done, and every possible Regard was had to Equity, and the Pretensions of Individuals, in settling those which were allowed to remain.

* Sic in Orig.

12. The Dependants of the late Naib Soubah were, without Exception, cut off the List; and the Remainder of the Reduction chiefly confined to those who were either of less Pretensions or more Independance of Fortune than the old Pensioners. In short, the whole Establishment was adjusted to the Nabob's new Income, beyond which the Begum was given to understand she must not go. The general State of it was intended to be sent; but, as it may be well imagined, the minute Household Accounts of 32 Lacks could not be examined by the proper Officers in a few Days; the President's Departure pressed; they promised to send it after him; it is not yet come; but we hope to transmit it by one of the latter Ships.]

13. We have been so full on the Subject of Rajah Goordas in the Consultations, and in what has been already written, that we beg Leave to refer you to them, and only add here, that we have hitherto every Reason to applaud our Choice. He conducts himself in his new Ministry, both to our Satisfaction and that of the Begum, who is at the Head of the Nabob's House.

Consultation
6th Aug.

14. We also acquainted you with our entire Approval of the Committee of Circuit's Appointment of Munnee Begum. We have every Thing to expect from her Management in confirming the Plans of your Administration, and forwarding the Company's Views. She displays great Prudence in her Conduct, and carries herself with a Dignity becoming the Post she holds. We can say little of the Nabob himself; he seems to betray a Mind more neglected than really deficient at the Bottom. How far the Care of Munny Begum may be able to bring him back to himself must be seen in future. In the mean Time the President, with her Approbation, has driven from his Presence some of the Chief Minions of his Favour, and Instruments of his irregular Pleasures.

15. We are happy in having adopted beforehand your Sentiments in respect to Raja Rajebullub, communicated to us per the Grafton. The Committee, when at Cossimbuzar, had made Enquiry into his Circumstances, and found his Income inadequate to his Expences and the Rank he had to maintain. The Removal of the Khalsa would have brought a fresh Distress upon him. In this Situation, and finding him a young Man of honourable Sentiments, with a very competent Share of Parts, they determined to employ him in the Office of Roy Royan, then to be newly estab-

(a) Vide supra, Page 981.

lished. We approved and appointed him. He is now here with the Khalsa, and, by his Application to Business, promises to be a useful Servant to the Company. We have no Doubt of your approving of this Appointment, which so well reconciles your ancient Regard to the Family with the Interest of your Government here.

16. We think it necessary to say something on another Appointment of the Committee of Circuit; we mean that of Mr. Middleton. As it was necessary to have a Resident still at the Durbar, we could not, without lessening the Dignity of the Country Government in the Eyes of the World, appoint any junior Servant to that Trust, nor would it have been consistent with the Privacy and intimate Communication of the Political Measures of Administration which such a Station requires. Mr. Middleton was therefore naturally continued there, and being by this necessarily fixed to the City with little Occupation, it became a Matter of Convenience for ourselves, as well as of Propriety to him, to give him the Collection of the District (which is included under the Name of Rajethatry) and the Chiefship of Cossimbuzar, the Business of which is so interwoven with that of the Revenue, and with the Police and Justice of the City, that no Separation could be made without apprehending much Confusion. These were the Grounds on which we approved of the Appointments in Question.

(Signed at the End)

Warren Hastings,
R. Barker,
W. Aldersey,
Thomas Lane,
Rich^d. Barwell,
James Harris,
H. Goodwin.

A P P E N D I X , N^o CIII.

Book 3, Page 17.

Fort William, the 25th of January 1773.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

At a Consultation; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, President;
Brigadier General Sir Robert Barker,
William Aldersey,
John Reed,
Henry Goodwin,
William Lambert, } Esquires.
Messrs. Lane and Barwell indisposed.

[(a) The President lays before the Board the reduced Establishment of the Nabob's Expences, with the following Minute.

I have now the Satisfaction to lay before the Board the Account completed of the Establishment fixed for the various Expences of the Nabob's Household. For the readier Comprehension of the Reduction which has been made in those Charges, the old and the new or reduced Establishment, are drawn out in separate Columns, with the Sums appertaining to each Head or Article of the Accounts, in opposite Columns. The annual Amount of the Nabob's Expences, as they have hitherto stood, was Rupees 26,84,559 : 10. The Amount on the present Reduction is, 15,45,689 : 8; which comes within the present allotted Stipend, and leaves a Saving of 54,310 : 8. The Difficulty of adjusting an Account of such Magnitude, consisting of so many various Articles, and which furnished a Livelihood to near Ten thousand Persons, obliged the Committee when they parted at Cossimbuzar to leave it unfinished: I have since completed it with the Peshkur of the Nizamut, whom I called down from the City for that Purpose.] I am pleased with this Opportunity of doing Justice to the Merit of Mr. Bogle, from whom I received great Assistance in this Business. The Accounts were all translated and prepared by him, and it was principally owing to his great Diligence, that I have been at length able to compleat them. As a Reformation of this Nature is liable to much Imposition from Influence and Misrepresentation, I think it necessary to mention that I was at the Pains to examine every Article of the Accounts myself, and took every Precaution to inform myself of the Pretensions of every Person whose Name is inserted among the Pensioners; of them, none are retained, except such as I am assured are justly entitled to the Salaries which they enjoy from their Birth, old or actual Service; long Prescription,

• Sic in Orig.

(a) Vide supra, Page 982.

or

or some accidental Circumstances of Right, such as the Confiscation of the Estates of deceased Persons in the Service of Government, whose Children thereby acquired a Claim to its Support, &c. Among the many Dependants of the Nabob whose Names are struck out of the present List, I cannot omit to take Notice of a vast Multitude introduced by Mahomed Reza Cawn, and his Dewan Rajah Amirt Sing; in this Retrenchment I felt little Reluctance, as the Loss could not be very afflicting to those on whom it fell, since they had not been long in Possession of their Stipends, nor of Course reduced by Habit to a total Reliance upon them for their Livelihood. It will doubtless appear extraordinary to our Honourable Masters, that such Allowances to the Dependants of Mahomed Reza Cawn should have existed in the Nabob's Accounts, when so liberal a Stipend had been granted to that Minister for his State and Expences. In other Instances, I confess I proceeded with great Pain, in the Reflection that I was an Instrument in depriving whole Families, all at once, of their Bread, and reducing them at once to a State of Penury. Convinced however of the Necessity of the Measure, I endeavoured to execute it with Impartiality, and with a due Attention to the Orders of the Company, as well as to the different Circumstances of the Persons who had hitherto lived on the Nabob's Allowances; I believe I may, at the same Time, venture to add, that the other Members of the Committee were actuated by the same Sentiments.

I have strongly recommended to the Begum, and have given it in strict Command to the Dewan, to adhere closely to this Establishment, nor to suffer the least Deviation from it, without first advising me of it, and receiving my Concurrence to it. I have no Fear of their exceeding it.

The following is an Explanation of the different General Heads or Offices for the Accounts.

Shagherd Peshha, or List of Pensioners.

Behila—List of Officers of the Household. In this also are comprehended many Persons who may be considered only as Pensioners.

Tope Conna—Officers and Charges of the Artillery, and Burchundaffes, or Gun Men; these latter are chiefly employed as Guards at different Stations.

Sair—Horsemen.

Guardee—Sepoys, disciplined after the European Manner; used only for the Guard of the Palace.

Tosha Khana—Wardrobe, &c. &c. &c.

Ordered, The Abstract to be entered after this Proceeding, and a Copy of the General Account to be sent a Number in the Packet.

The President lays before the Board the Proceedings of the Select Committee of the 7th January.

The Minute of the General relating to Captain Harper to lie for Consideration, as Two of the Members, who do not belong to the Select Committee, desire to inform themselves on the Subject.

Signed, at the End of the Consultation,

Warren Hastings,
W^m Aldersey,
H. Goodwin.

Abstract of the Nizamut Accounts.

PENSIONERS.		Late		Reduced		Late		Reduced	
Shagherd Peshha Account.		Establishment.				Establishment.			
Pensioners	—	46,570	2 0	42,144	13 0				
Akul Culumb Officers	—	4,767	8 0	2,931	13 0				
Armenians, &c. Artificers, &c.	—	45,313	0 0	20,312	15 0				
						96,650	10 0	65,389	9 0
Behila Account.									
Pensioners	—	4,746	0 0	1,621	4 0				
Begums	—	3,960	12 0	3,960	12 0				
Akul Kalumb Officers	—	1,195	8 0	838	2 0				
Eunuchs	—	1,217	0 0	978	12 0				
Slaves	—	312	0 0	272	0 0				
Hajee Alimafs, Charity Pensioners	—	278	8 0	181	13 0				
Arbah Nefrat, Musicians	—	1,393	0 0	16	8 0				
Persons under different Heads	—	3,957	10 0	2,419	7 0				
						17,016	0 0	10,288	10 0
Sayr Account.									
Pensioners	—	34,061	8 0	7,946	1 0				
Turk Sawar, or Turkish Troop,	—	2,455	0 0						
Indostan Sawar, Hindostan Troop,	—	2,710	0 0	1,000	9 0				
Tapo Khana, Artillery,	—	10,063	8 0	1,410	14 0				
						49,290	0 0	11,257	8 0
Guardee Account.									
Infantry	—	8,734	0 0	5,654	8 0	8,734	0 0	5,654	8 0
				Total per Month		1,71,735	10 0	92,590	3 0
Meer Sammanee Account.									
Table, Animals, &c.	—	3,20,540	13 5	2,46,965	0 5				
Jofha Khana Account.									
War Drake, &c.	—	3,03,191	4 15	1,87,642	3 15				
						6,23,732	2 0	4,34,607	4 0
						6,23,732	2 0	4,34,607	4 0
Total									
Amount brought down, per Month		1,71,735	10 0	92,590	3 15	20,60,827	8 0	11,11,082	4 0
Amount brought down, per Annum						6,23,732	2 0	4,34,607	4 0
						26,84,559	10 0	15,45,689	8 0

A P P E N D I X, N^o CIV:

Book 191, Page 442.

Fort William, the 21st February 1774.

At a Consultation; Present,

(a) The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, President;

William Aldersey,

James Lawrell,

Henry Goodwin,

John Graham, and

George Vansittart,

} Esquires.

Separate Pro-
ceedings rela-
tive to Maho-
med Reza
Cawn.
Monday.

Read and approved the Proceedings of the 14th instant.

The President lays before the Board the following Letter from the President at the Durbar, accompanied by the Accounts of the Receipts and Disbursements in the Nizamut and Bhaila Departments, during the Period of Mahmud Reza Cawn's Administration; which he received in Course, according to its Date.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esq.

I have at length obtained from the Begum, and have now the Pleasure to forward to you, all the Nizamut Accounts, from the Beginning to the End of M. R. Cawn's Administration. Accompanying these, I also send English Translations of them; and for your further Satisfaction, I beg Leave here to make such Remarks on the Nature of each particular Charge, beginning with the Disbursements in the Bhaila Department, as occur to me from my own Knowledge, grounded on common Report, the Enquiries I have purposely made, or from the special Information of such Persons as were privy to these Disbursements.

The Resident
at Durbar
sends down
the Accounts
of the Nizamut
and Bhaila.

The first Five Articles are all acknowledged.

Mahmud Elloll, an old Servant or Slave of Meer Jaffier's, and Tavildar of the Bhela Department, acknowledges Receipt of the Sum passed under his Name; and Vouchers for his Disbursement of it are deposited in the different Duffahs,

Sevooram Pundit held the same Appointment with Mahmud Elloll for some Months, and gives the same satisfactory Account of the Money with which he is charged.

Charges Consummation and Tushaw Connah, were defrayed by Oudwanfing the Peishcar, as set forth in the Accounts.

Charges Emmarut, at Calcutta and Moorshedabad, as well as those of Emaum Barry, are all in like Manner accounted for, and acknowledged as just.

Charges Extraordinary; viz.

Jewels were purchased to the Amount specified, Part of which were given to Baboo Begum, as per her Receipt; the Remainder are now in the Possession of the Nabob Mabarruk ut Dowlah, Paeshcush to the King; and Purchase of Books appear to be just Charges. Way-charges of Mahbut Jungs Begum from Dacca, incurred at the Desire of Munny Begum, Money lent to sundry Persons; Part of this Sum has been accounted for with the Nabob, and for the Remainder there are Bonds in his Possession. Purchase of Shawls: This Money was paid to Cojah Huffat, immediately from the Khalsa; Particulars of which appear in the Consummation Duffah. Batta R^s. 44,621 11. This Transaction happened in the Time of Nizam-ut-Dowlah: The Money was disbursed from the Nabob's Treasury in Calcutta, in different Species of Coin; and the Loss arising on the Whole was made good here, to the above Amount. Clocks, &c. curious Pieces of Mechanism and other Jewelry, wrought in England, purchased soon after Mabarruk ut Dowlah's Accession: Charges for Saltpetre, Seerpoofties, and Houses, appear all to be just.

Elephant Charges are acknowledged by the Derogha, with this Difference, that the Charge of maintaining them for Two Years at Dacca, is included in the Sum of R^s. 75,000, and that the Charge of R^s. 9,115 9 was incurred on former Occasions, but not before brought to Account. Subscription to the Town Hall in Calcutta, a just Charge. Mahomed Nahamut disbursed so much in Charity, as appears by his Account Subscription of 2,500 R^s. for the Relief of an unfortunate Englishman.

Charity in the Time of the Famine.—The Nabob distributed Rice to the Poor in several Places; the Amount of which is supposed to be equal to the Sum charged. Lottery Tickets. In Mr. Becher's Time a Lottery was set on foot for various Articles of Jewelry, in which the Nabob took a Number of Tickets to distribute among his Dependants. Present made to Major Graham, on a Representation made by Mr. Cartier, and that to the King's Servant, are just Charges. Charges Nowarra, accounted for by Jessaraut Cawn, as stated. Payments made out of the Allowance to the Nabob Nuzam-ut-Dowlah, for One Month before the Allowances to the Persons to whom these Payments were made, were settled. Charges Bullocks and Oxen, were incurred in former

(a) Vide supra, Page 982.

Times, but not before brought to Account: Vouchers are existing. The next Charge is the Expence of an Entertainment given to Setab Ray: The Expence of the Hodgje Devotion at Mecca, incurred by the Desire of Munny Begum: Presents sent to the King; Nazers paid in Gold Mohurs on various Occasions; Durbar Charges at the King's Court, disbursed by Setab Roy: Jugget Seat's Debt and Payment, are stated right.

Of the Deficiency between the Receipts and Disbursements, Account the Bhela Department, R^r. 78,862 3 10, are said to have been paid to Jessaurut Cawn, in Part of Newarrah Charges; Vouchers for which are forth-coming.

The Sum of Rupees 36,444 8 6 3 is said to be the Amount of Assignments from the Khalsa on Gain Chund and others, which were never paid. For Rupees 9,802 1 5, Charges Emarut, Vouchers are forth-coming; so that the whole Sum of Rupees 30,41,335 9 2, allotted for the Bhela Department, seems to be fully accounted for. In the like Manner, all the Disbursements entered in the Accounts particularly distinguished by the Name of Nizamut, are acknowledged, and Vouchers appear for them in the different Offices. Rajah Goordafs has however remarked to me, that a Number of M. R. Cawn's Friends and Dependants have by his own Appointment received their Maintenance from the Allotment made from the Nizamut Department, and on this Head has delivered to me a Paper N^o 1, which particularizes these Appointments, and will shew the Amount of them to be about 27 Lacks. The Paper N^o 2, delivered also by Rajah Goordafs, relates to the same Subject, as it contains a List of such of M. R. Cawn's Relations, &c. as held Offices under the Government in different Places, and received at the same Time an Allowance from the Sircar, together with an Account of Servants and Prisoners received from the Begum, and taken from authentic Vouchers. I likewise send you Two Persian Accounts of these which were given to me by Rajah Goordafs; that marked with the Letter A corresponds exactly with the Begum's; that marked B, and which was delivered subsequently to the Account A, was found erroneous, as many Persons are therein said to be introduced by M. R. Cawn, who it evidently appears had their Appointments from Jaffier Alli Cawn, or who had their Appointments only confirmed by the former, or their Salaries increased. It being further observed to me by Rajah Goordafs that a Number of Horsemen and Sepoys had been retained in the Service of M. R. Cawn, and paid from the Sircar without any Kind of Authority, I was led to make an Enquiry into the Matter, and it appeared that when Lord Clive was at Moorshedabad he formed an Establishment for M. R. Cawn, as follows: 100 Horsemen, 350 Cofs Burdars or Musqueters. These Men were paid from the Tope Cannah Department; but M. R. Cawn dismissed them, and substituted the like Number of Sepoys at the same Rate of Pay in their Room. These received their Allowance from the Gardee or Sepoy Department, and in subsequent Years the Number of them was altered as follows:

Original Appointment	—	Men	350
Decreased in Sun 9	—	—	18
			332
Increased in Sun 10	—	—	42
Ditto 11	—	—	48
Ditto 12	—	—	108
		Men	530

So that, at the Time of M. R. Cawn's Dismission, the public Servants stationed with him were 100 Horsemen and 530 Sepoys.

The Article of Batta is brought as another Charge against M. R. Cawn by Rajah Goordafs, but nothing appears in the Nizamut Records. The Account N^o 3, is what was delivered to me by Roy Sunder Sing, the Person the Person* who managed this Business. Goordafs says that it amounts to a much larger Sum, but he has not as yet furnished me with any Proofs.

On these Accounts, therefore, I have only further to remark to you, that the Sum of 2,31,044 Rupees, which is stated against Mahmud Rizza Cawn as a Balance is, in fact, the Amount of sundry Assignments, as represented in my Letter to the Board under Date the 18th November 1772, accompanying the Nabob's Accounts; for although the Sums do not exactly agree, yet on a Reference to the Accounts now sent, it will be seen that the Amount for which Vouchers have been since delivered (Rupees 2,69,563 15), and the Sum in Question, make the exact Difference of (Rupees 5,00,608 2 8 3), specified in the Accounts transmitted with my above mentioned Letter.

I am, with much Esteem,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient and
faithful Servant,

(Signed)

Samuel Middleton.

P. S. Since writing the above, Rajah Goordafs has been with me, and tells me he will have his Accounts of Batta ready in Three or Four Days, when they shall be forwarded to you. The Articles marked in Paper N^o 1, delivered by Rajah Goordafs, are what he objects to.

Signed

S. M.

STATEMENT of the Transaction of Bhela Circar, from Sawhoon 1172 Bengall Year, or the 1st of Suffor, Sun 6, to Choyet 1180 Bengall Year, or the 5th of Moherum, Sun 13.

[illegible]

Times, but not before brought to Account: Vouchers are existing. The next Charge is the Expence of an Entertainment given to Setab Ray: The Expence of the Hodgie Devotion at Mecca, incurred by the Desire of Munny Begum: Presents sent to the King; Nazers paid in Gold Mohurs on various Occasions; Durbar Charges at the King's Court, disbursed by Setab Roy: Jugget Seat's Debt and Payment, are stated right.

Of the Deficiency between the Receipts and Disbursements, Account the Bhela Department, R^r. 78,862 3 10, are said to have been paid to Jessaurut Cawn, in Part of Newarrah Charges; Vouchers for which are forth-coming.

The Sum of Rupees 36,444 8 6 3 is said to be the Amount of Assignments from the Khalsa on Gain Chund and others, which were never paid. For Rupees 9,802 1 5, Charges Emarut, Vouchers are forth-coming; so that the whole Sum of Rupees 30,41,335 9 2, allotted for the Bhela Department, seems to be fully accounted for. In the like Manner, all the Disbursements entered in the Accounts particularly distinguished by the Name of Nizamut, are acknowledged, and Vouchers appear for them in the different Offices. Rajah Goordafs has however remarked to me, that a Number of M. R. Cawn's Friends and Dependants have by his own Appointment received their Maintenance from the Allotment made from the Nizamut Department, and on this Head has delivered to me a Paper N^o 1, which particularizes these Appointments, and will shew the Amount of them to be about 27 Lacks. The Paper N^o 2, delivered also by Rajah Goordafs, relates to the same Subject, as it contains a List of such of M. R. Cawn's Relations, &c. as held Offices under the Government in different Places, and received at the same Time an Allowance from the Sircar, together with an Account of Servants and Prisoners received from the Begum, and taken from authentic Vouchers. I likewise send you Two Persian Accounts of these which were given to me by Rajah Goordafs; that marked with the Letter A corresponds exactly with the Begum's; that marked B, and which was delivered subsequently to the Account A, was found erroneous, as many Persons are therein said to be introduced by M. R. Cawn, who it evidently appears had their Appointments from Jaffier Alli Cawn, or who had their Appointments only confirmed by the former, or their Salaries increased. It being further observed to me by Rajah Goordafs that a Number of Horsemen and Sepoys had been retained in the Service of M. R. Cawn, and paid from the Sircar without any Kind of Authority, I was led to make an Enquiry into the Matter, and it appeared that when Lord Clive was at Moorsheadabad he formed an Establishment for M. R. Cawn, as follows: 100 Horsemen, 350 Cofs Burdars or Musquitters. These Men were paid from the Tope Cannah Department; but M. R. Cawn dismissed them, and substituted the like Number of Sepoys at the same Rate of Pay in their Room. These received their Allowance from the Gardee or Sepoy Department, and in subsequent Years the Number of them was altered as follows:

Original Appointment	—	Men	350
Decreased in Sun 9	—	—	18
			332
Increased in Sun 10	—	—	42
Ditto 11	—	—	48
Ditto 12	—	—	108
		Men	530

So that, at the Time of M. R. Cawn's Dismission, the public Servants stationed with him were 100 Horsemen and 530 Sepoys.

* Sic in Orig.

The Article of Batta is brought as another Charge against M. R. Cawn by Rajah Goordafs, but nothing appears in the Nizamut Records. The Account N^o 3, is what was delivered to me by Roy Sunder Sing, the Person the Person* who managed this Business. Goordafs says that it amounts to a much larger Sum, but he has not as yet furnished me with any Proofs.

On these Accounts, therefore, I have only further to remark to you, that the Sum of 2,31,044 Rupees, which is stated against Mahmud Rizza Cawn as a Balance is, in fact, the Amount of sundry Assignments, as represented in my Letter to the Board under Date the 18th November 1772, accompanying the Nabob's Accounts; for although the Sums do not exactly agree, yet on a Reference to the Accounts now sent, it will be seen that the Amount for which Vouchers have been since delivered (Rupees 2,69,563 15), and the Sum in Question, make the exact Difference of (Rupees 5,00,608 2 8 3), specified in the Accounts transmitted with my above mentioned Letter.

I am, with much Esteem,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient and
faithful Servant,

(Signed)

Samuel Middleton.

P. S. Since writing the above, Rajah Goordafs has been with me, and tells me he will have his Accounts of Batta ready in Three or Four Days, when they shall be forwarded to you. The Articles marked in Paper N^o 1, delivered by Rajah Goordafs, are what he objects to.

Signed

S. M.

STATEMENT of the Transaction of Bhela Circar, from Sawhoon 1173 Bengall Year, or the 1st of Suffor, Sun 6, to Choyet 1180 Bengall Year, or the 5th of Mohorum, Sun 13.

The Amount Jamna	—	—	—	—	—	R.	1,10,46,889	3	14	1	
The Amount Collection	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,04,14,232	10	16	0	
											6,32,656 8 18 1
The Amount Collection, as above, was	—	—	—	—	—	1,04,14,232	10	16	—		
The Amount accounted in the Khalsa is more	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	3			
							1,04,14,233	1	18	3	
Disposed of as follows, viz.											
To the Boddaw Begum	—	—	—	—	—	4,08,000	—	—	—		
To the Nabob Mahbarrec ul Dowlah Bahadur	—	—	—	—	—	2,35,000	—	—	—		
To Meer Sydoo	—	—	—	—	—	3,01,400	—	—	—		
To the Zunana of Nabob Naujemut Dowlah	—	—	—	—	—	21,000	—	—	—		
To Banboo Begum the Nabob's Mother	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
To Mahmud Elloll	—	—	—	—	—	60,93,184	9	3	2		
To Seevoorum Pondut	—	—	—	—	—	172,977	5	—	—		
							9,65,400	—	—		
							1,41,335	10	13	1	
							62,66,161	14	3	2	
							73,72,897	8	16	3	
Whereof the following is the Disbursements passed in the Khalsa Account, viz.											
Charges Confaumunvy	—	—	—	—	—	2,21,354	15	18	—		
Charges Tufhaw Cannah	—	—	—	—	—	3,92,138	1	18	—		
Charges Emmarut at Moorshdabad:											
By Hufia Nundey Cawn	—	—	—	—	—	64,281	14	10			
Deduct Short Receipt	—	—	—	—	—	232	13	5			
By Shaik Kyroolah	—	—	—	—	—	64,049	1	5			
						33,316	2	10			
Charges Emmarut at Calcutta:											
By Mahmud Aureff	—	—	—	—	—	24,250	—	—			
By Fackeer Mahmua	—	—	—	—	—	13,302	15	—			
By Roy Ramnut	—	—	—	—	—	24,005	4	—			
Deduct Nonpayment	—	—	—	—	—	9,569	4	—			
							52,088	15	—		
Charges Immaum Baudey	—	—	—	—	—						
							1,49,454	2	15	—	
							1,77,178	15	18	3	
							9,40,126	4	9	3	
							30,41,335	9	2	—	
											6,32,656 8 18 1

[5 Q]

Carry over

The Balance of Jamma and Collection brought over.	—	—	—	—	—	R ^r 6,32,656	8	18	1
Ditto remained brought over	—	—	—	—	—	R ^r 30,41,335	9	2	—
Account Disbursements and	—	—	—	—	—				
Sundry extraordinary Charges brought over.	—	—	—	—	—	R ^r 23,91,226	12	1	—
Borrowed from Jugget Ser's Bank, from Year 1173	—	—	—	—	—				
to Year 1177 Bengal Year,	—	—	—	—	—				
Assigned over the Company's Allowance in part	—	—	—	—	—				
Payment,	—	—	—	—	—				
Remained due	—	—	—	—	—				
further Part, 5 Years stated Payment, at R ^r 1,05,000 per Annum,	—	—	—	—	—	5,25,000	—	—	—
						29,16,226	12	1	—

1,25,108 13 1 3
 7,57,765 6 — —
 Deficient Rupees,

N. B. The Deficiency of the R^r 30,41,335 9 2, which is R^r 1,25,108 13 1 3, is to be accounted for as follows, viz.

By Jafferut Cawn, Account Dacca Naw Waddaw Year 1178, R ^r	—	—	—	—	—	78,862	3	10	—
By Gahun Chund, the Balance of Drafts on Allum Chund and Laul Chund	R ^r 31,495	—	—	—	—				
By the Zemidars of Coggmery	400	—	—	—	—				
By D ^r of Laskarpore	500	—	—	—	—				
By Davy Sing	1,287	—	—	—	—				
By the Khilla Cazanah	2,755	6	3	—	—				
By Rogonut Cazanah	7	8	0	0	—				
						36,444	8	6	3

By Roy Ramrut, Account Deduction made in the Calcutta Emmarut	—	—	—	—	—	Rupees	1,15,306	11	16	3
By Affah Nuday Cawn, D ^r , in Moorshedabad	—	—	—	—	—					
							9,569	4	—	—
							239	13	5	—
							9,802	1	5	—
							1,25,108	13	1	3
							Rupees			

ACCOUNT PARTICULARS of Monthly Pay of the Servants of Nizamut Sircar, and by whose Dustakeft or Written Order they were admitted in the Service, &c.; as likewise the Subfiftance allowed to the Begums, &c. Dependants, to the End of Jumad ul Awall, Sun 14; videlicet:

Under the Denomination of Horsemen.

The Command of Ahmud Ally Beg Cawn.

	R ¹
Syed Mahmud Huffain Cawn, by the Dustakeft of Nabob Meer Jaffer, the 1st Suffor, Sun 4	500
Agah Ismael, by Ditto of Ditto, the 1st Suffor, Sun 4	100
Increased by Nabob Naujemut Dowla, 1st Suffor, Sun 6	100
by Muzaffer Jung, 1st Zeeleage, Sun 7th	400
	500
	600
Mirza Ahmud, by the Dustakeft of Nabob Naujemut Dowla, the 1st Suffor, Sun 6	200
Meer Mahmud Ally Cawn by Ditto of Ditto, the 9 Robuwall Awall, Sun 6	400
Meer Mahmud Zuckey, by Ditto of Ditto, 1st Suffor, Sun 6	200
Increased by Muzaffer Jung, the 1st Rowbufawney, Sun 12	100
	300
	2000
Mirza Immaum Bux, &c. the Party of Mahmud Tuckey Cawn, by the Regulation of Nabob Naujemut Dowla and the Dustakeft of Muzaffer Jung, viz.	
Mirza Immaum Bux, the 1st Suffor, Sun 6	200
Increased the 8th Zuleage, Sun 7	25
the 22 Zeekhana, Sun 12	25
	50
	250
Ally Nookey Beg, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 7	60
Mahmud Aumeey Beg, the 16th Zeeleage, Sun 8	40
Increased the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 10	20
	60
Mahmud Syed, the Son of Suddullah, the 16th Zeeleage, Sun 8	60
Gullam Ally — the 16th Ditto Ditto	50
Mahmud Syed, the Son of Nuradin, the 16th Ditto Ditto	40
Mahmud Cummer Ally — the 16th Ditto Ditto	40
Mahmud Nazar Ally — the 16th Ditto Ditto	37
Increased the 1st Zeekhana, Sun 9	13
the 1st Jumadel Sawney, Sun 11	15
the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 12	50
	88
	125
Meer Bahadur Ally, the 1st Jumadel Sawney, Sun 7	100
Mahmud Hussein Beg, the 2d Shawall, Sun 7	32
Increased the 1st Robewall Awall, Sun 10	13
	45
Mahmud Roffee Beg, the 3d Shawall, Sun 7	32
Increased the 1st Rawjub, Sun 8	20
	52
Zorowar Sing, — the 8th Shawbun, Sun 7	32
Mahmud Bellah, — the 7th Zuleage, Sun 8	32
Mahmud Bahadur, the 26th Moharum, Sun 7	32
Mahmud Zuman, the 30th Shawall, Sun 13	32
	1010
Mahmud Ally, &c.	
Mahmud Ally, — the 1st Shawbun, Sun 11	75
Shaik Julull Oddin the 1st Ramzun, Sun 7	32
Mahmud Rustum the 23d Shawbun, Sun 12	32
Gozuffer Ally, — the 9th Robee Sawney, Sun 10	32
Soiff Ally, — the 21st Moharum, Sun 12	32
Mahmud Coddadut the 9th Shawall, Sun 13	32
	235
	1245
Carry over	3245

Brought over, R. 3,145 --

Fazoolah Beg, &c.

Fazoolah Beg, — the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 7	75
Increased the 1st Rawjub, Sun 9	25
	<u>100</u>
Mahmud Gofs, — the 30th Jumadul Sawney, Sun 7	32
Mahmud Cahin — the 27th Robee Sawney, Sun 12	32
Gullam Husein — the 30th Jumadul Sawney, Sun 7	32
Mahmud Innahet — the 30th Ditto — Ditto	32
Shaik Peer Mahmud, the 23d Shawbun, Sun 12	32
	<u>260</u>

Bahadur, &c.

Bahadur Sing, — the 17th Zuledge, Sun 8	75
Ramkistum Sing, — the 17th Ditto Ditto	32
Increased the same Day,	5
	<u>37</u>
Hunundey Sing, — the 17th Zuledge, Sun 8	32
Increased the same Day,	5
	<u>37</u>
Shurick Sing — the 21st Rawjub, Sun 12	32
Increased the same Day,	5
	<u>37</u>
Gopaul Sing, — the 21st Rawjub, Sun 12	32
	<u>218</u>

Mirza Husein Bux, &c.

Mirza Husein Bux, — the 5th Moharum, Sun 11	100
Mirza Cotohe Beg, — the 30th Jumadul Sawney, Sun 7	32
Shaik Bauzid, — the 6th Suffar, Sun 12	32
Shaik Bandoolah, — the 11th Jumadul Sawney, Sun 11	32
Bogwan Sing, — the 4th Ditto, Sun 8	32
	<u>228</u>

Mirza Mogul, &c.

Mirza Mogul, — the 1st Zuledge, Sun 13	50
Syed Abdulla, — the 17th Moharum, Sun 8	32
Syed Turrob Ally, the 17th Ditto Ditto	32
Mahmud Official, the 17th Ditto Ditto	32
Gullam Mahmud, the 17th Ditto Ditto	32
Mahmud Jahat, — the 17th Ditto Ditto	32
Syed Hassom Ally, the 17th Ditto Ditto	32
Syed Aumanoolah, the 17th Ditto Ditto	32
Mahmud Gauzey, the 17th Ditto Ditto	32
Shaik Merrub, — the 19th Ditto Ditto	32
Mahmud Zievan, the 6th Shawbun, Sun 9	32
Nichall Sing, — the 21st Ramzun, Sun 10	32
	<u>402</u>

Razihodin Mahmud Cawn, &c. by the Regulation of Nabob Meer Jaffier, viz.

Razihodin Mahmud Cawn — the 20th Moharum, Sun 4	500
Suffey Beg Cawn, by the Dustakut of Naujumut Dowla, the 15th Tukkaud, Sun 6	90
Meer Mahmud Husein, by Ditto, the 15th Ditto Ditto	110
Increased by Muzaffer Jung, the 1st Suffor, Sun 8	40
	<u>150</u>
Mahmud Ally Beg, by the Dustakut of Muzaffer Jung, the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 8	55
Awkah Mahmud Beg, the 1st Moharum, Sun 13, by Ditto — Ditto	125
Mahmud Beg, &c. Ditto the Increase by Muzaffer Jung, viz.	
Mahmud Beg — the 1st Suffor, Sun 4	100
Increased — the 20th Ramzun, Sun 10	20
	<u>120</u>
Hossein Beg — the 1st Suffor, Sun 4	50
Increased — the 1st Moharum, Sun 8	5
	<u>55</u>
Cosim Beg — the 1st Suffor, Sun 4	50
Increased — the 1st Moharum, Sun 8	5
	<u>55</u>
	<u>1,150</u>

Carry over 5,503 --

				Brought over, R' 5,503 --
Gullum Ally Beg	—	the 1st Suffor, Sun 4	50	
Increased	—	the 1st Moharum, Sun 8	5	
			55	
Meer Ahmud	—	the 1st Suffor, Sun 4	50	
Increased	—	the 1st Moharum, Sun 8	5	
			55	
Bandull Beg,	—	the 1st Suffor, Sun 4	50	
Increased	—	the 1st Moharum, Sun 8	5	
			55	
Mahmud Saulay Beg	—	the 2d Robee Sawney, Sun 4	50	
Increased	—	the 1st Moharum, Sun 8	5	
			55	
Mahmud Ally Beg	—	the 8th Robee Sawney, Sun 4	50	
Increased	—	the 1st Moharum, Sun 8	5	
			55	
Badullah Beg	—	the 28th Jumadul Awall, Sun 5	50	
Increased	—	the 1st Moharum, Sun 8	5	
			55	
Commer Ally Beg	—	the 11th Jumadul Sawney, Sun 6	50	
Increased	—	the 1st Moharum, Sun 8	5	
			55	
Mahmud Beg	—	the 4th Moharum, Sun 5	50	
Increased	—	the 1st Moharum, Sun 8	5	
			55	
Abdoo Zumah Beg	—	the 24th Suffor, Sun 5	50	
Increased	—	the 1st Moharum, Sun 8	5	
			55	
Affaud Beg	—	the 24th Suffor, Sun 5	50	
Increased	—	the 1st Moharum, Sun 8	5	
			55	
Juffwant Sing	—	the 4th Moharum, Sun 5	50	
Mahumed Husein	—	the 2d Zeelodge, Sun 6	32	
Zulull Lodin	—	the 6th Ditto	50	
Sawley Beg	—	the 19th Rawjub, Sun 9	50	
Abdull Carim Beg	—	the 19th Jumadul Sawney, Sun 10	50	
Baubah Beg	—	the 19th Ditto	50	
Commall Beg	—	the 19th Ditto	50	
Increased	—	the same Day	5	
			55	
Curim Beg	—	the 12th Robee Awall, Sun 10	50	
Mahmud Beg	—	the 12th Ditto	50	
Mahmud Husein Beg	—	the 12th Ditto	50	
Callender Beg	—	the 12th Zeelodge, Sun 11	50	
Abboo Coffim Beg	—	the 21st Ditto	50	
Abdulla Beg	—	the 16th Suffor, Sun Ditto	50	
Rahim Beg	—	the 4th Zeekhaud, Sun 12	50	
Kheroola Beg	—	the 16th Zeelodge, Ditto	50	
Mahmud Ally Beg	—	the 16th Ditto	50	
Increased	—	the same Day	5	
			55	
Mirza Andey Beg	—	the 27th Robee Sawney, Sun 12	50	
Mustapha Beg	—	the 1st Suffor, Sun 4	50	
Increased the same Day	—		5	
			55	
Ally Huckbur Beg	—	the 1st Suffor, Sun 4	50	
Increased the same Day	—		5	
			55	
Mahmud Beg	—	the 18th Robee Sawney, Sun 4	50	
Increased	—	the 1st Moharum, Sun 8	5	
			55	
				1,557 --
Syed Juvud Ally Cawn, &c. by the Duffakut of Mirza Mahmud				
Errich Cawn, the Naib of Nabob Meer Jaffier.				
Seyd Juvud Ally Cawn	—	the 1st Suffor, Sun 4	150	
Increased by Muzuffer Jung	—	the 1st Ramzun, Sun 10	50	
			200	
Carry over				7,060 --

				Brought over	R ¹	R ²	7,060
Syed Juvud Ally Cawn, &c. brought over				—	—	200	
Yar Ally Beg	—	the 19th Spawall, Sun 5	—	—	—	32	
Mahmud Chund	—	the 19th Suffor, Sun 4	—	—	—	32	
Shaik Chund, the Son of Shaik Ramun, the 8th Robewall Awall, Sun 4				—	—	32	
Mahmud Mungull	—	the 4th Zuledge, Sun 5	—	—	—	32	
Mahmud Roffein	—	the 15th Jumad ul Awall, Sun 5	—	—	—	32	
Meer Ally Beg	—	the 20th Shawbun	—	Ditto	—	32	
Mahmud Munwar	—	the 23d Moharum	—	Ditto	—	50	
Auzey Abraham	—	the 15th Jumadall Awall, Ditto	—	—	—	32	
Mahmud Issuff	—	the 29th Shawall	—	Ditto	—	50	
Shahoo Narran	—	the 19th Ditto	—	Ditto	—	32	
Suntoke Sing	—	the 27th Suffor	—	Sun 8	—	32	
Mahmud Paunah	—	the 27th Ditto	—	Ditto	—	32	
Mahmud Fyzoolah	—	the 26th Moharum	—	Sun 9	—	32	
Shirr Ally Beg	—	the 26th Robuwall Awall, Sun 10	—	—	—	32	
Shaik Mahmud Roffun	—	the 15th Jumadul Awall, Sun 5	—	—	—	32	
Mahmud Raza Beg	—	the 14th Robeewal Awall, Sun 11	—	—	—	32	
Syed Nynudeen Hufflein	—	the 26th Ditto	—	Ditto	—	50	
Shaik Abdull Curim	—	the 26th Ditto	—	Ditto	—	32	
Shaik Gullam Murtooza	—	the 10th Ditto	—	Sun 12	—	32	
						862	
Syed Nujabaut Ally, &c. by the Dustakut of Muzaffer Jung, introduced by Meer Zuvahed Ally, the 4th Shawbun, Sun 13.							
1 Syed Nujabaut Ally	—	—	—	—	—	100	
Shaik Rehimhoolah, &c. Sawvurum	—	—	—	—	—	576	
						676	
Mahumed Zyed Cawn, &c. the Son of Abdally Cawn, by the Dustakut of Mirza Mahmud Ertch Cawn, viz.							
3 Mahmud Zyed Cawn, &c. the 2d Jumadal Awul	—	Sun 5	—	—	—	192	
1 Meer Ahmud, the Son of Meer Codaw Bux, Ditto	—	Ditto	—	—	—	50	
1 Mirza Ollyhoolah, the Son of Abdally Cawn, by the Dustakut of Muzaffer Jung, not knowing who introduced him, the 27th Suffor, Sun 8	—	—	—	—	—	50	
						292	
Lawhurry Beg, &c. by the Dustakuts of Nabob Meer Jaffier, Nabob Naujemut Dowla, and Mirza Mahmud Ertch Cawn, dismissed by Muzaffer Jung, and taken again by his Order, viz.							
Lawhurry Beg	—	the 1st Rawjub,	—	Sun 9	—	100	
Increased the 1st Roba Sawney	—	—	—	Sun 11	—	40	
						140	
Affods Beg	—	the 1st Rawjub	—	Sun 9	—	50	
Increased the 1st Robee Sawney	—	—	—	Sun 11	—	20	
						70	
Waffil Beg	—	the 1st Rawjub	—	Sun 9	—	30	
Increased the 1st Robee Sawney	—	—	—	Sun 11	—	20	
						50	
Munam Beg	—	the 14th Zeckhaud	—	Sun 11	—	40	
Increased the 1st Robee Sawney	—	—	—	Sun 11	—	20	
the 1st Rawjub	—	—	—	Sun 12	—	20	
						40	
						80	
Ramzun Ally Beg	—	the 1st Zeckhaud	—	Sun 10	—	50	
Increased the 1st Robee Sawney	—	—	—	Sun 11	—	20	
						70	
Goffoor Beg	—	the 1st Zeckhaud	—	Sun 10	—	50	
Increased the 1st Robee Sawney	—	—	—	Sun 11	—	20	
						70	
Gullam Ally Beg	—	the 1st Rawjub	—	Sun 9	—	30	
Increased the 1st Robee Sawney	—	—	—	Sun 11	—	20	
						50	
Futty Ally Beg	—	the 1st Rawjub	—	Sun 9	—	30	
Increased the 1st Robee Sawney	—	—	—	Sun 11	—	20	
						50	
Aumunnut Ally Beg	—	the 5th Jumadull Awall	—	Sun 12	—	50	
						50	
						630	
Meer Wahgie Oddin Cawn, by the Dustakut of Muzaffer Jung, but does not appear who introduced him,							
the 1st Zeckhaud	—	—	—	Sun 8	—	300	
						2,760	
Carry forward						R ¹	9,820

Brought over —

R^e 9,820 — —

Nilkaunt, &c. introduced by Hungnoo Sing, in the Room of Shevenaut Sing, that was in the Service, by the Order of Nabob Meer Jaffier : These Nilkaunt, &c. were taken by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, viz.

Nilkaunt	—	the 1st Moharum	—	Sun 9	—	70
Shevenaut Sing, &c.	—	the 28th Zeeledge	—	Ditto	—	224
Hurry Kishna Sing	—	the 28th Ditto	—	Ditto	—	32
Mahmud Affaud	—	the 5th Suffor	—	Ditto	—	32
Mahmud Bullund	—	the 28th Zeeledge	—	Ditto	—	32
Mahmud Uffmut	—	the 11th Suffor	—	Ditto	—	32
Mahmud Yarr	—	the 1st Robeewall	—	Ditto	—	32
Sahauje Sing	—	the 24th Ditto	—	Sun 10	—	32
Buddall Sing	—	the 13th Shawall	—	Sun 12	—	32
Kisbeen Sing	—	the 16th Zeeledge	—	Ditto	—	32
Jeetoo Roy	—	the 10th Shawbun	—	Sun 10	—	32
Syehab Sing	—	the 5th Suffor	—	Sun 9	—	32
Ram Sing	—	the 4th Robee Sawney	—	Sun 10	—	32

646 — —

Nabob Meer Jaffier had by his Regulation appointed Houssein Ally Cawn, &c. the Party of Muzaffur Jung; whereby Mahmud Rahum Ally, the Subaltern of the said Houssein Ally Cawn, became the Head, viz.

1 Mahmud Raham Ally	the 1st Rawjub	—	Sun 5	—	40
1 Mahmud Cahin	the 2d Robeewall Awall	—	Sun 4	—	40
10 Meer Guzuffur Ally, &c.	the 12th Ditto	—	Ditto	—	320
2 Bahadur Sing, &c.	the 20th Ditto	—	Ditto	—	64
2 Syed Houssein, &c.	the 11th Ditto	—	Ditto	—	64
1 Mahmud Rahamut	the 26th Ditto	—	Ditto	—	32
1 Shaik Nazar Mahmud	the 2d Jumadull Awall	—	Sun 5	—	32
1 Mahmud Rohun	the 16th Robeewall Awall	—	Sun 4	—	32
1 Shaike Mahmud Vilahet,	the 5th Shawbun	—	Sun 5	—	32
1 Shokorpolah Beg	the 5th Ditto	—	Ditto	—	32
1 Syed Surff Oddin,	the 27th Shawall	—	Sun 7	—	—
1 Meer Fyaz Mahmud,	the 27th D ^e	—	ditto	—	—
2 Per Mamood, &c.	the 10th Zeeledge	—	ditto	—	—
1 Meer Heyduthhoolat,	the 14th Ramzun	—	Sun 8	—	—
1 Goculnutt,	the 17th D ^e	—	ditto	—	—
1 Chairt Sing,	the 17th D ^e	—	ditto	—	—
1 Mahmud Ibrahim,	the 9th Rawjub	—	Sun 9	—	—
1 Mahmud Sunun.	the 19th Ramzun	—	ditto	—	32

976 — —

Employed at Houghly, viz.

Mirza Sultan Ally, the 1st Robuwall Awall,	Sun 4	—	500
Increased by Muzaffur Jung the 1st Ramzun,	Sun 11	—	100

600

Mirza Abdull Rahur Beg, the 20th Moharum,	Sun 4	—	100
Increased by Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Shawall,	Sun 11	—	40

140

740 — —

Employed at Hockbur Nagore, viz.

Meer Jognah, the Son of Keytramut Dowla, by the Dustakut of Nabob Meer Jaffier, the 1st Robuwall Awall,	Sun 4	—	100
Increased by Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Jumadull Awall,	Sun 11	—	40

140

Employed at Culpee, viz.

Mirza Rabey, alias Raza Cooley Cawn, by the Dustakut of Nabob Meer Jaffier, the 20th Moharum,	Sun 4	—	100
Increased, the 1st Robee Sawney,	Sun 4	—	25

125

265 — —

Employed at Purneah, viz.

Bucker Ally Cawn, &c.			
Bucker Ally Cawn by the Dustakut of Nabob Meer Jaffier, the 1st Suffor,	Sun 4	—	100
Increased by Nabob Navjemut Dowlah, the 1st Suffor,	Sun 6	—	100

100

100

Carry over — R^e 200

12,447 — —

Employed at Purneah, brought over	Brought over	R ^s 250	R ^s 12,447
Aukim Meer Huskarey, by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not appear by whom he was introduced, the 1st Suffor, Sun 10		250	
The Command of Ally Beg Cawn amount in all, Men 201, and Horses 152, and Pay per Month			450
			Rupees 12,897

The Command of Mirza Abdull Husein, viz.
 Mirza, Abbo, Tullep, &c. by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not appear who introduced them; these men were formerly in the Command of Ahmud Ally Beg Cawn

Mirza, Abboo, Tullep	the 1st Rawjub	Sun 10	R ^s 140
	Increased the 1st Jumadul Sawnee, Sun 12		25
John Beg	the 17th Shawbun	Sun 10	165
Maha Zudy Beg	the 17th Ditto	Ditto	50
Humzah Beg	the 7th Ditto	Ditto	50
Nuffir Beg	the 7th Ramzun	Ditto	50
Murtuzah Cooley Beg	the 7th Ditto	Ditto	50
Mirza Cauzem	the 21st Ditto	Ditto	50
	Increased the 1st Zeehaud	Sun 11	5
Cullub Ally Beg	the 21 Ramzun	Sun 10	55
Ally Raza Beg	the 21st Ditto	Ditto	50
Mahmud Tuckey Beg	the 26th Zeekhaud	Ditto	50
Meer Hufsun	the 26th Ditto	Ditto	50
	Increased the 1st Jumadul Awall	Sun 13	5
Ally Mahmud Beg	the 26th Zeehaud	Sun 10	55
Abdulla Beg	the 26th Ditto	Ditto	50
Mahmud Beg	the 20th Zuledge	Sun 11	50
Moraud Ally Beg	the 20th Ditto	Ditto	50
Mahmud Beg	the 20th Ditto	Ditto	50
Meer Ibrahim	the 12th Shawbun	Sun 12	50
Ibrahim Beg	the 12th Ditto	Ditto	50
Heydut hoolah Beg	the 12th Ditto	Ditto	50
Mirza Ally Uekbar	the 23d Robee Sawney	Ditto	50
Irmahet hoolah Beg	the 2d Jumadul Sawney	Sun 13	50
Meer Abdullah	the 19th Sawbun	Ditto	50

Dismissed, viz.			
Hodge Guy came in the 7th Ramzun, Sun 10, and dismissed the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 14			50
Cullub Ally Beg came in the 7th Ramzun, Sun 10, and dismissed the 30th Robee Sawney, Sun 13			50
			100

Mahmud Razah Beg, &c. by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not appear by whom they were introduced; these Men were formerly in the Command of Ahmud Ally Beg Cawn, viz.

Mahmud Razah Beg	the 1st Rawjub	Sun 10	R ^s 75
	Increased the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 12		25
Meer Ibrahim	the 17th Shawbun	Sun 10	100
	Increased the 1st Zeckhaud	Sun 11	5
	the 1st Shawbun	Sun 13	5
			10
Nawhooroze Ally Beg	the 17th Shawbun	Sun 10	60
Meer Moonsoo	the 17th Ditto	Ditto	50
	Curtailed the 1st Zeckhaud	Sun 11	10
			40

Carry forward — R^s 250 1,325

	Brought forward	—	—	—	R' 1,325
Mahmud Razah Beg, &c. brought forward	—	—	—	—	250
Meer Suduck Beg	the 17th Shawbun	Sun 10	—	—	50
	Curtailed the 1st Zeekhaud	Sun 11	—	—	10
					— 40
Fackeer hoolah	the 7th Ramzun	Sun 10	—	—	50
	Curtailed the 1st Zeekhaud	Sun 11	—	—	10
					— 40
Meer Aurey	the 7th Rawzun	Sun 10	—	—	50
Mahumed Ally Beg	the 26th Zeekhaud	Ditto	—	—	50
Auk Ally	the 28th Zeeledge	Ditto	—	—	50
Fuzull Ally Beg	the 28th Ditto	Ditto	—	—	50
Mahmud Raza Beg	the 28th Ditto	Ditto	—	—	50
Futty Ally Beg	the 26th Robee Sawney	Ditto	—	—	50
Auzey Beg	the 11th Rawjub	Sun 11	—	—	50
Ibrahim Beg	the 8th Shawbun	Ditto 12	—	—	50
Bauker Beg	the 19th Zeeledge	Sun 11	—	—	50
Hushruff Ally Beg	the 20th Suffor	Sun 12	—	—	50
Wyad Shaw	the 20th Ditto	Ditto	—	—	50
Mahmud Beg	the 24th Shawbun	Sun 13	—	—	50
Mahmud Sudduck	the 24th Ditto	Ditto	—	—	50
Dismissed, viz.					
Mahmud Ally Beg	the 17th Shawbun	Sun 10	—	—	50
Coffur Beg	the 23d Ditto	Sun 12	—	—	50
Awkhally	the 7th Ramzun	Sun 10	—	—	50
					— 150
					1,130
Meer Budradin Ally, &c. by the Duflakut of Muzaffur Jung; but does not appear who introduced them, viz.					
Meer Budradin Ally	the 1st Jumadul Sawney	Sun 12	—	—	150
Meer Mustapha	the 1st Ditto	Ditto	—	—	65
Mirza Mahabut Ally	the 1st Ditto	Ditto	—	—	60
Meer Comradin	the 1st Ditto	Ditto	—	—	60
Meer Mustapha	the 1st Ditto	Ditto	—	—	45
Shaik Curum Ally	the 1st Ditto	Ditto	—	—	45
Nujuff Ally	the 1st Ditto	Ditto	—	—	55
Meer Affuzul	the 1st Ditto	Ditto	—	—	50
Meer Catobee Ally	the 1st Ditto	Ditto	—	—	45
Meer Immaum Ally	the 1st Ditto	Ditto	—	—	65
Mahmud Anshuck	the 1st Ditto	Ditto	—	—	45
Meer Awdull	the 1st Ditto	Ditto	—	—	45
Meer Abdull Lutriff	the 12th Zeekhaud	Sun 13	—	—	40
Meer Curim hoolah	the 14th Ditto	Ditto	—	—	40
					— 810
Meer Bahadur Ally, &c. viz.					
Meer Bahadur Ally, by the Duflakut of Mirza Mahmud Ertch Cawn, but does not appear who introduced him, from the 22d Jumadul Awall, Sun 5, to the 14th Robeewall, Sun 6					
From the 15th Robeewall Awall, Sun 6, to the 14th of Jumadul Sawney, Sun 12, curtailed	—	—	—	—	R' 100
					25
					— 75
Increased by Muzaffur Jung the 15th Jumadul Sawney, 12 Sun	—	—	—	—	25
					— 100
Syed Ahmud, by the Duflakut of Nabob Meer Jaffier, the 22d Shawbun, Sun 5					
Increased by Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Robee Sawney, Sun 10	—	—	—	—	50
					20
					— 70
					170
Mirza Mindy Cawn, by the Duflakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not appear who introduced him, the 1st Robeewall Awall, Sun 10					
Meer Oynuddin, by	Ditto of	Ditto	—	—	100
	the 1st Robee Sawney, Sun 10	—	—	—	R' 140
Increased the 1st Suffur, Sun 11	—	—	—	—	60
the 1st Robeewall, Sun 12	—	—	—	—	100
					— 160
					— 300
Carry over	—	R'			570 3,265

	Brought over	—	—	R' 3,265
	Meer Bahadur Ally, &c. brought over	—	—	579
The following Men are by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not appear by whom they were introduced.				
Cauzay Jumalladin	—	the 1st Jumadul Awall	Sun 11	40
Yarr Ally Beg	—	the 1st Ditto	Ditto	25
Mahmud Abdulla	—	the 1st Rawjub	Ditto	70
Meer Joinull Abdin	—	the 1st Shawall	Ditto	60
Shaw Kiffurhoolah	—	the 1st Zeekhaud	Ditto	200
Bahadur Sing	—	the 1st Ditto	Ditto	75
Haffien Zumah Cawn	—	the 1st Suffor	Ditto	150
Meer Mubureck Ally	—	the 1st Robee Sawney	Ditto	100
Newals Beg	—	the 1st Jumadul Awall	Sun 12	40
Mindey Ally Cawn	—	the 1st Shawbun	Ditto	40
Meer Mahmud Hyat	—	the 1st Ramzun	Ditto	50
Meer Gullam Ally	—	the 2d Moharum	Ditto	150
Mahmud Affem	—	the 9th Jumadul Awall	Sun 13	150
Mirza Mahmud Husein	—	the 1st Rawjub	Ditto	75
Cummali Sing	—	the 1st Zeekhaud	Ditto	15
Mahmud Rostum	—	the 1st Robee Sawney	Sun 10	50
Meer Mahmud Tuckey	—	the 1st Robeewall Awall	Sun 11	40
				<u>1,900</u>

The above Command amount in all, Men 81, and Horses 58;
 Pay per Month } — R' 5,165

Under the Denomination of Musquitiars, or Tope Cannah, viz.

Gullam Shaw, &c. they were the Comrades of Yarr Mahmud, the Party of Husein Ally Cawn, who was joined with Aujut Sing, &c. and taken in the Service by the Dustakut of Nabob Meer Jaffier, in Sun 4; but Muzaffur Jung dismissed them in Sun 6, and kept said Yarr Mahmud, &c. viz.
 50 Men, Gullam Shaw, &c. the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 6, by the Dustakut of Nabob Meer Jaffier, and the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 11, of Muzaffur Jung — — — — — 250

Yarr Mahmud, &c.					
244 Men, and 10 Horse	—	the 1st Zeekhaud	Sun 6	R' 1,313	8
3 Ditto, and 3 Ditto	—	the 9th Jumadul Sawney	Sun 10	72	—
1 Ditto	—	the 15th Rawjub	Ditto	4	8
2 Ditto and 2 Ditto	—	the 13th Shawbun	Ditto	48	—
				<u>1,438</u>	
300 Men, and 15 Horse.					<u>1,688</u>

Keerparam, &c. employed in the Fowzedary; they were ancient Servants in Cossim Ally's Time, Sun 4, and by the Dustakut of Nabob Meer Jaffier, joined with Chentamun Sing at the Request of Assuruff Ally Cawn (the Son of said Nabob) Muzaffur Jung confirmed them in the Service by his Dustakut, viz.

Men.	Horses.			
1	1	Keerparam, the 15th Robee Sauney,	—	Sun 7
1	1	Boolah Sing, the 30th ditto	—	ditto
7	—	Bahoo Sing, &c. the 20th Robuwall Awall,	—	ditto
5	—	Merbun Sing, &c. the 23d ditto	—	ditto
1	—	Ramkisan Roy, the 26th ditto	—	ditto
1	—	Chumroo, the 18th Robee Sawney,	—	ditto
5	—	Tyezullah, &c. the 21st Robuwall Awall,	—	Sun 8
1	—	Jahoo Roy, the 27th Robee Sauney,	—	ditto
2	—	Mongney Roy, &c. the 28th ditto	—	ditto
1	—	Bechoo Laul, the 29th ditto	—	Sun 9
1	—	Comwar Sing, the 21st Robuwall Awall	—	Sun 8
1	—	Tickaw Roy, the 27th Shawall,	—	Sun 10
1	—	Hirrah Roy, the 29th Moharum,	—	ditto

28 2

Carry forward — R' 1,688

Brought forward R^s. 1,688 =

Men.	Horses.				
28	2	Brought forward.			
1	—	Narrain Sing, the 18th Robee Sawney,	—	Sun 10	
1	—	Dunah Roy Rauje, the 24th Rawjub,	—	Sun 12	
1	—	Sookay Roy, the 2d Robuwall Awall	—	Sun 11	
1	—	Choorawmun Roy, the 28th Robee Sawney	—	ditto	
2	—	Ram Sing, &c. the 24th Rawjub	—	Sun 12	
1	—	Raum Roy, the 25th Shawbun,	—	ditto	
1	—	Govind Roy, the 29th Zuledge	—	ditto	
1	—	Mohadebb, the 29th Robee Sawney	—	ditto	
1	—	Davey Sing, the 18th Ramzun	—	Sun 13	— 210 8

38 Men and 2 Horses.

Zuffer Beg, &c. formerly by the Duftakut of Mirza Mahmud Ertch Cawn, in Sun 4, and the 27th Zeehaud, Sun 7, dismissed; but at the Request of Affuruff Ally Cawn, the Son of Nabob Meer Jaffier, Muzuffar Jung took them by his Duftakut the 1st Moharum, Sun 7, viz.

Men.	Horses.				
1	1	Zuffer Beg, the 24th Ramzun, Sun 8	—	—	24
1	—	Mahmud Nauffib, the 28th Robee Sawney, Sun 4	—	—	4 8
					28 8

2 Men and 1 Horse.

Durbefs Mahmud, &c. formerly by the Duftakut of Mirza Mahmud Ertch Cawn, which Muzaffur Jung confirmed.

Durbefs Mahmud, the 10th Jumadul Awall, Sun 5	—	R ^s	18
Increase by M. M. Ertch Cawn, ditto	—		6
by ditto, 25th Ramzun, Sun 5	—		10
by Muzaffur Jung, 2d Moharum, Sun 7	—		10
			26

Men.	Horse.				
7	—	Meghoo Roy, &c. the 9th Jumadul Awall, Sun 5 a 4½	—	44	
6	—	Shaik Merbun, &c. the 1st Rawjub,	ditto	31	8
9	—	Carrug Roy, &c. the 21st Robuwall Awall, Sun 8	—	27	
1	—	Shaik Sobaney, the 23d Jumadul Awall, Sun 10	—	40	8
1	—	Davey Sing, the 17th Suffor,	—	4	8
1	—	Mahmud Hingah, the 27th Zeekhaud,	—	4	8
2	2	Mahmud Ramzun, &c. the 23d Suffor, Sun 11	—	4	8
2	—	Hollaffey Roy, &c. 27th Robee Sawney	—	48	
2	—	Hummerjut Roy, &c. the 29th ditto,	—	9	
1	—	Boorun Sing, the 3d Shawbun,	—	9	
2	—	Ramperfaut, &c. the 4th ditto,	—	4	8
1	—	Hommed Sing, the 13th ditto,	—	9	
4	—	Bolday Roy, the 25th ditto,	—	4	8
1	—	Chudawan Roy, the 2d Ramzun	—	18	
1	—	Shaik Peer Mahmud, the 28th ditto	—	4	8
1	—	Mungoo Roy, the 17th Shewall	—	4	8
1	—	Monohur Roy, the 28th ditto	—	4	8
1	—	Saywack Roy, the 8th Moharum	—	4	8
3	—	Hungnoo Roy, &c. the 14th Shawbun	—	4	8
2	—	Shaik Durbarey, &c. the 1st Ramzun	—	13	8
					9
					303 =

50 Men and 2 Horses.

Tooloozum, &c. by the Duftakut of Mirza Mahmud Ertch Cawn.

Men.	Horses.				
1	1	Tooloorum, the 24th Robee Sawney,	—	Sun 4	10
4	—	Narran Sing, &c. the 21st ditto	—	ditto	18
1	—	Bandoo Sing, the 27th Moharum,	—	Sun 11	4 8
1	—	Gopaul Sing, the 25th Robuwall Awall,	—	Sun 12	4 8
					37 =

7 Men and 1 Horse.

Carry over R^s. 2,267 =

Brought over R. 2,267.

Men. Horses.

Jeet Sing, &c. by the Duffakut of Mirza Mahmud Ertch Cawn,

1	1	Jeet Sing, the 4th Robeewall Awall, Sun 4, dismissed, and the 23d Robee Sawney, Sun 12, taken again	—	24	8
1	—	Sawdulah, the 9th Ramzun, Sun 5	—	4	8
3	—	Tichaw Roy, &c. the 4th Suffar, Sun 4	—	18	8
2	—	Mauney Roy, &c. the 8th ditto, Sun 5	—	9	8
7	—	Shaum Laul, &c. the 9th ditto, ditto	—	31	8
1	—	Sudanund Roy, the 19th Shawbun, Sun 9	—	4	8
2	—	Bovan Laul, &c. the 12th Robuwall Awall, Sun 9	—	18	8
1	1	Bovaney Sing, the 22d Rawjub, Sun 10	—	24	8
1	—	Juggun Roy, the 27th Zeekhaud, ditto	—	4	8
1	—	Davey Roy, the 29th Suffor, Sun 11	—	4	8
1	—	Raumju Roy, the 28th Robee Sawney, Sun 11	—	4	8
2	—	Mahmud Mittah, &c. the 29th ditto, ditto	—	9	8
1	1	Nundo Laul, the 29th ditto, ditto	—	18	8
5	—	Mahmud Hawhakur, &c. the 16th Ramzun, Sun 12	—	22	8
5	—	Hultiroy, &c. the 27th ditto, ditto	—	22	8
5	—	Hollafsey Roy, &c. the 29th Robee Sawney, ditto	—	22	8

232 8

40 Men, 3 Horses.

Beer Sing, &c. formerly by the Duffakut of Mirza Mahmud Ertch Cawn in Sun 4, of which Narran Sing, &c. Soduwall were sent to Houghly in Sun 6, and dismissed afterwards on the 1st Rawjub, Sun 7, and in their Room admitted Syed Miran, &c. the same Sun 7, by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung, and dismissed them in Sun 8, and in their Room took Bolah Sing, &c. who were also dismissed in Sun 12, and the 3d of Moharum, Sun 12, admitted Bee Sing, &c. again by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung, being 150 Men and 7 Horses.

R. 811 8

The Musquiteers amount in all 587 Men and 32 Horses;
and Pay per Month

R. 3,311 —

Shawgurd Peshaw or the Public Servants, Meer Mossitah Siritah, viz.
Syed Tynul Abdin Cawn, by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung, the
10th Robee Sawney, Sun 12 — — — 700
Affanudu Cawn, by Ditto, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 12 — — — 400
Ally Ibrahim Cawn, the 1st Ramzun, Sun 7 — — — 700
Mirza Abdull Husein Buxey of Turk Sawvur, by the Duffakut of
Naujemut Dowlah, the 1st Rawjub, Sun 7 — — — R. 200
Increased by Muzaffur Jung, viz.
the 1st Shawall, Sun 10 — — — R. 50
the 1st Ramzun, Sun 12 — — — 50
the 1st Shawbun, Sun 8 — — — 50

150

Keyrutley Ram, by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Zeek-
haud, Sun 10 — — — — — 350
Roop Chund, by Ditto, the 1st Robee Sawney, Sun 12 — — — 100
Bote Bodin Moonshay, by Ditto, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 8 20
Increased the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12 — — — R. 10
the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 13 — — — 20

30

50

Rahoo Radakishna, by the Duffakut of Nabob Meer Jaffier, the 1st
Shawall, Sun 5 — — — — — R. 30
Increased by Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Zeekaud, Sun 12 — — — 60

90

Durgapersaud Peshker introduced by Shevook Ram, by the Duffakut
of Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 12 — — — — — 50

50

Brought forward R. 2,540 =

Men.

1 Mahmud Ally Cawn, by the Dustakut of Mirza Ertch Cawn, the 1st Shawall, Sun 5 — — — R. 125

Increased by Muzaffur Jung, viz.

the 1st Shawall, Sun 6 — — — R. 50

the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 7 — — — 100

the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 11 — — — 50

the 1st Jumadul Sawney — — — 25

225

350

2 Meer Mahmud Cawn, &c. by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, the

1st Zeehaud, Sun 10 — — — 70

the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12 — — — 40

3 Men.

110

460 =

Auzey Mahmud Mofsem, a clever Writer, by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not appear who introduced him, the 1st Ramzum, Sun 11 — — —

200 =

Curum Ally Cawn, by the Dustakut of Nabob Meer Jaffier, the 20th Moharum, Sun 4, his Pay was — — — R. 150

Increased by Muzaffur Jung, viz.

the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 8 — — — R. 100

the 1st Ditto — — — Sun 9 — — — 50

the 1st Shawall, — — — Sun 11 — — — 50

the 1st Zeeledge — — — Ditto — — — 50

250

400

Shaikhe Kehamudin, by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, introduced by Curum Ally Cawn, the 1st Rawjub, Sun 12 — — — 40

Moholbey Culleb Ally, by Ditto, but does not appear who introduced, the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 12 — — — 40

Meer Aufkarry, by the Ditto, Ditto, the 1st Rawjub, Sun 11 — — — 25

405 =

The following by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not appear who introduced them, viz.

Syed Gullam Ruffool Cawn, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 12 — — — 150

Meer Raubah — — — the 1st Suffor, Ditto — — — 200

Mirza Mahmud Tuckey, the Son of Hodgje Mahmud Ismael, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 11 — — — 100

Aukim Nassarut Hoolah Cawn, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12 — — — 100

Noorazamat Cawn, the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 10 — — — R. 50

Increased the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 11 — — — R. 25

the 1st Suffor, Sun 12 — — — 50

the 1st Jumadul, Awall, Sun 13 — — — 50

125

175

Moholbey Moordut Hoolah, the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 10 — — — R. 100

Increased the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 11 — — — 25

125

125

Abdull Ally, the 4th Zeeledge, — — — Sun 13 — — — 40

Meer Roussoom Zamier, the 1st Moharum, Sun 7 — — — 150

Mirza Mahmudy, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 11 — — — 100

Mirza Gullum Hussein, the 20th Robuwall Awall, Sun 10 — — — R. 60

Increased the 1st Robee Sawney, Sun 11 — — — 40

100

100

Moholhey Mahmud Syed, the 1st Rawjub, Sun 9 — — — 75

Increased the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 11 — — — 25

100

100

Meer Sudradin first wrote down that it does not appear by whom he was introduced, and afterwards wrote that he was introduced by Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Shawall, Sun 6 — — — 125

Mirza Mahmud Hussein, the 1st Rawjub, Sun 9 — — — 100

100

14 Men.

Carry over R. 1,625 3,705 =

		Brought over	R ¹ 1,625	3,705
Men.	Sehadut Nuffub Cawn, introduced by Mirza Mahmud Cawzun, the former Phoulder of Houghly, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 7		100	1,725
Mirza Dawler Beg, &c.				
1	Mirza Dawler Beg, by the Dufstakut of Nabob Meer Jaffier, the 20th Moharum, Sun 4	R ¹ 80		
	Increased by Muzaffer Jung the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 13	15		
			95	
3	Ally Nawkey, the Son of Mirza Dawler, &c. by the Dufstakut of Muzaffer Jung, but does not appear by whom they were introduced, the 1st Shawall, Sun 12, viz.			
	Ally Nawkey	R ¹ 40		
	Mahmoodey Beg	30		
	Mirza Fazool Ally Beg	40		
			110	
4 Men.				205
Huball Huffien Cawn, &c. by the Dufstakut of Muzaffer Jung, but does not appear by whom they were introduced, viz.				
1	Huball Huffien Cawn, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 8	50		
	Increased the 1st Moharum, Sun 9	20		
			70	
3	Hubdoo Reffid, &c. the 1st Shawbun, Sun 8, viz.			
	Hubdoo Reffid	R ¹ 25		
	Mahmud Huffiar	50		
	Joinull Abdin Cawn	100		
			175	
4 Men.				245
By the Dufstakut of Muzaffer Jung, viz.				
Huball Mohoffein Cawn, does not appear by whom introduced, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 7				
			40	
Mirza Mahmud Huffien, introduced by Ibrahim Cawn, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 7				
			75	
Meer Syed Ally, introduced by Merza Awall Huffein, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 10				
		R ¹ 50		
	Increased the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 10	R ¹ 10		
	the 1st Ditto, Sun 11	20		
			30	
			80	
Mirza Mahmud Ally, not appearing by whom he was introduced, the 1st Jummadul Awall, Sun 8				
			40	
Abdulla Beg, does not appear who introduced him, 20th Zeeledge, Sun 12				
			30	
Meer Mahmud Ally, introduced by Mahmud Ismel Cawn, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12				
		40		
Mahmud Ally Beg, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12				
		40		
			80	
Gullam Huffien, the 1st Shawall, Sun 9				
		R ¹ 35		
	Increased the 1st Robee Sawney, Sun 10	10		
	the 1st Rawjub, Sun 13	10		
			20	
			55	
Syed Fuffull Ally, the 15th Suffor, Sun 12				
			15	
Moholbey Codrut Toolah, does not appear who introduced him, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 11				
			50	
Yarr Mahmud, his Father, was in the Service in Nabob Meer Jaffier's Time, on whose Death took the Son, the 1st Moharum, Sun 7				
		R ¹ 50		
	Increased, the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 9	20		
	the 20th Zeeledge, Sun 11	10		
			30	
			80	
Carry forward				545
				6,425

	Shawgurd Peshaw, brought forward	—	—	R ^s 6,425
Men.	Raum Ally, &c. by the Dufstakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not appear by whom they were introduced, viz.			
	Raum Ally, &c. the 1st Shawbun, Sun 12	—	—	15
	Mahmud Hussien, the 1st Ramzun, Ditto	—	—	25
	Roffun Tamah, the 1st Robuwall Sawney, Ditto	—	—	50
	Moholbey Huzahur, the 1st Rawjub, Sun 11	—	—	75
	Meer Syed Ally Ostad, the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 13		S ^a . R ^s .	300
	Syed Baboo Mahmud, the 1st Rawjub, Ditto	—	—	30
	Heyder Beg, the 15th Ditto, Ditto	—	—	30
	Meer Mahmud Syed, the 1st Shawbun, Ditto	—	—	50
	Mirza Abdull Ruffaut, the 20th Rawjub, Ditto	—	—	80
	Mirza Mahmud Mindey, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Ditto	—	—	40
	Nuzar Mahmud Ammah Cawn, the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 13	100		
	Shaik Hedut Tuzzul, Ditto	20		
	Shaik Immaum Bix, Ditto	40		
	Shaik Mahmud Huckbar, Ditto	30		
	Abdull Momulleck, Ditto	30		
				230
	Mirzah Mahmud Mindey, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 13	—	—	100
	Bubber Ally, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 8	—	—	30
	Fuzzur Ally, the 1st Ditto Ditto	—	—	25
	Abdullah, the 1st Suffor, Sun 12	—	—	80
	Cullichum, the 1st Ditto Ditto	—	—	35
	Ram Mohon, the 1st Ditto Ditto	—	—	35
	Syed Fuza Ell Ally Cawn, the 1st Ramzun, Sun 13	R ^s 125		
	Ally Auzim Cawn the 1st Ditto Ditto	—	75	
	Ally Zumah Cawn the 1st Ditto Ditto	—	75	
	Husdoolah Cawn, the 1st Ramzun, Sun 13th	—	75	
	Syed Zeahoolah, the 1st ditto ditto	—	50	
	Syed Suddeck Ally, the 1st ditto ditto	—	40	
	Syed Ruffeyhoolah, the 1st ditto ditto	—	50	
	Meer Lotefullah, the 1st ditto ditto	—	50	
	Mirruck Hussien, the 1st ditto ditto	—	40	
	Meer Mindey, the 1st ditto ditto	—	40	
	Syed Moradhoolah, the 1st ditto ditto	—	50	
				670
	Meer Mahmud Nizam, the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 9	R ^s 40		
	Increased the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 13	20		
				60
				1,960
	Rajah Kishun Chund, &c. by ditto — ditto, viz.			
1	Rajah Kishun Chund, the 1st Shawal, Sun 12	R ^s 150		
	Increased the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 12	50		
			200	
1	Sauje Ram, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 12	—	250	
1	Joy Gopaul, the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 11	R ^s 60		
	Increased the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 12	20		
			80	
				530
4	Caulkah Persaud, &c. the 1st Shawbun, Sun 12	—	250	
2	Ramsust Sing, &c. the 1st Ramzun, ditto	—	50	
1	Gullam Ruffool, the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 11	—	80	
1	Aukim Syed Peer Mahmud, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 10	R ^s 175		
	Increased the 1st Zuledge, Sun 11	125		
			300	
	Curtailed the 1st Rawjub, Sun 13	—	100	
				200
1	Mahmud Seckunder, the 2d Rawjub, Sun 13	—	14	
1	Sheer Gullam Zuffar, the 2d ditto ditto	—	13	
1	Shaik Hussien Ally, the 2d ditto ditto	—	20	
1	Mirza Zuffar Ally, the 2d ditto ditto	—	20	
1	Mahmud Kingah, the 2d ditto ditto	—	7	
1	Mirza Mahmud Ally, the 2d ditto ditto	—	30	
17	Men carried over.		Carry over R ^s 1,214	8,385

Shawgurel Peshaw, brought over				R' 8,385	
17 Men brought over.		Raja Kishun Chund, &c. brought over		R' 1,214	
1	Mahmud Nuzzer, the 2d	Rawjub, Sun 13	—	—	13
1	Cauzay Naujunuddin, the 3d	ditto	—	—	15
1	Shaik Muzahur Ally, the 3d	ditto	—	—	15
1	Shaik Immamuddin Ally, the 3d	ditto	—	—	17
1	Mahmud Iffooff Ally, the 3d	ditto	—	—	10
1	Shaik Furratolah, the 3d	ditto	—	—	25
1	Mirza Mahmud Ally, the 2d	ditto	—	—	10
1	Shaik Nuzzar Ally, the 3d	ditto	—	—	17
1	Syed Hussan, the 2d	ditto	—	—	22
1	Syed Mahmud Tuckey, the 3d	ditto	—	—	45
1	Dyarum, the 1st	ditto	—	—	45
	Cauzay Abdull Ally, the 2d	ditto	—	—	15
	Sam Sing, the 2d	ditto	—	—	18
	Goor Dyall Sing, the 2d	ditto	—	—	10
	Shaik Mahmud Hewess, the 2d	ditto	—	—	17
	Mirza Mahmud Mindey, the 2d	ditto	—	—	50
	Mahmud Corfimoolah, the 2d	ditto	—	—	20
	Laulmun Sing, the 2d	ditto	—	—	12
	Gopaul Sing, the 1st	ditto	—	—	20
	Mohon Sing, the 1st	ditto	—	—	14
	Mahmud Juffer, the 1st	ditto	—	—	60
	Commul Sing, the 1st	ditto	—	—	15
	Meer Codurut Ally, the 2d	ditto	—	—	22
	Meer Moorad Bux, the 1st	ditto	—	—	30
	Meer Ahmud, the 3d	ditto	—	—	15
	Mahmud Noohoor, the 3d	ditto	—	—	10
	Mirza Mindey, the 3d	ditto	—	—	30
	Meer Gullam Hussain, the 3d	ditto	—	—	15
	Meer Huzum, the 3d	ditto	—	—	15
	Zulf Kaur Ally, the 3d	ditto	—	—	20
	Meer Lotefullah, the 2d	ditto	—	—	18
	Meer Sadoolah, the 2d	ditto	—	—	18
	Syed Rahamatoolah, the 2d	ditto	—	—	15
	Mahmud Tauje, the 2d	ditto	—	—	23
	Lauldoss, the 2d	ditto	—	—	43
	Hurjumaul, the 3d	ditto	—	—	43
	Meer Mahmud Humah, the 2d	ditto	—	—	33
	Shaw Mahmud, the 2d	ditto	—	—	18
	Meer Mindey, the 2d	ditto	—	—	18
	Aujee Hussain, the 2d	ditto	—	—	12
	Gungarum, the 2d	ditto	—	—	13
	Meer Heydar Ally, the 2d	ditto	—	—	74
	Gullum Ally, the 2d	ditto	—	—	28
	Hurfook Roy, the 2d	ditto	—	—	43
	Aukim Sing, the 2d	ditto	—	—	43
	Mahatah Nundarum the 2d	ditto	—	—	18
	Huzzirimaul, the 2d	ditto	—	—	43
	Milstock Roy, the 2d	ditto	—	—	18
	Hurfahey, the 2d	ditto	—	—	43
	Sookah Nund, the 2d	ditto	—	—	20
	Chawhin Roy, the 2d	ditto	—	—	64
	Gocell Chund, the 2d	ditto	—	—	54
	Moonoo Missur, the 2d	ditto	—	—	23
	Roshun Ally, the 2d	ditto	—	—	13
	Bohoje Rauje, the 2d	ditto	—	—	18
	Bahoola Moonshay, the 2d	ditto	—	—	79
	Shevoo Sing, the 2d	ditto	—	—	74
	Hyssop Beg, the 2d	ditto	—	—	28
	Kishun Chund, the 2d	ditto	—	—	28
	Naydhur Sing, the 2d	ditto	—	—	54
	Hurjess Roy, the 2d	ditto	—	—	29
	Bahigennrt Ponder, the 2d	ditto	—	—	28
	Kishun Chund, the 2d	ditto	—	—	28
	Wassall Beg, the 2d	ditto	—	—	28
81 Men carried forward.				Carry forward	R' 2,988

Shawgurd Peshaw, brought forward					R' 8,385
81 Men brought over.	Raja Kiffun Chund, &c. brought forward			R' 2,988	
Shaik Buttaun, the 2d	Rawjub, Sun 13	—	—	13	
Cauzay Cofhall, the 2d	ditto ditto	—	—	23	
Gullam Sufdar, the 2d	ditto ditto	—	—	28	
Mirza Nessur Ally, the 2d	ditto ditto	—	—	54	
Gungarum, the 2d	ditto ditto	—	—	18	
Gaussey Sing, the 2d	ditto ditto	—	—	28	
Hayhoor Ally, the 2d	ditto ditto	—	—	13	
Bahadur Sing, the 2d	ditto ditto	—	—	13	
Ramdut Sing, the 2d	ditto ditto	—	—	13	
Torrub Ally, the 2d	ditto ditto	—	—	13	
Cummuladin Husein, the 2d	ditto ditto	—	—	13	
Gullum Mustapha, the 2d	ditto ditto	—	—	13	
Durgados, the 2d	ditto ditto	—	—	54	
Aukim Musseah Zumah the 2d	ditto ditto	—	—	79	
Joy Gopaul, the 2d	ditto ditto	—	—	105	
Meer Mahmud Tuckey, the 2d	ditto ditto	—	—	23	
Husein Ally, the 2d	ditto ditto	—	—	23	
Syed Cauzay Ally, the 2d	ditto ditto	—	—	13	
Fyar Ally, the 2d	ditto ditto	—	—	13	
Butteram, the 2d	ditto ditto	—	—	28	
Nagurmaul, the 2d	ditto ditto	—	—	64	
Berkwan, the 2d	ditto ditto	—	—	156	
Hurban, the 2d Jumadul Awall, Sun 13		—	—	79	
Kerparum, the 1st ditto ditto		—	—	54	
Davey Sing, the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 13		—	—	33	
Mohan Laul, the 1st Rawjub, Sun 13		—	—	23	
Mirza Mahmud, the 1st Shawall, Sun 12		—	—	100	
Mirza Sufdar Ally, the 1st ditto ditto		—	—	125	
Coffall Chund, the 1st Rawjub, Sun 13		—	—	49	
Curnig Bawn, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 13		—	—	75	
Holley Hoolah, the 3d Rawjub, Sun 13		—	—	20	
Mirza Juffer Ally, the 2d ditto ditto		—	—	19	
Shaik Mahmud Tuckey, the 2d Rawjub, Sun 13		—	—	18	
Mahmud Husein, the 3d ditto ditto		—	—	40	

4,405

115 Men.

Hoffeyhodin Ally Cawn, &c.
 Hoffeyhodin Ally Cawn, by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not
 appear who introduced, the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 11, was 125
 Curtailed the 1st Ramzun, Sun 14 — — 25

100

Wyed Ally Cawn by ditto, introduced by Mirza Mahmud Cawzam Cawn
 Bahadur, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 7 — — 150
 Cauzay Julull Abdin by ditto, introduced by ditto, 1st Zeeledge, Sun 7 — — 50

300

3 Men.

Merr Suffdar Ally, &c. by the Dustakut of ditto.
 Meer Suffdar Ally, from the 1st Shawall, Sun 10, to the End of Shawbun,
 Sun 12 — — — 100
 Curtailed the 1st Ramzun, Sun 12 — — — 50

50

Mirza Huffer Ally, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 12 — — — 40
 Muzaffer Ally, the 1st ditto ditto — — — 40
 Mirza Heyder Ally Cawn, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 7 — — — 100
 Increased the 1st Shawall, Sun 12 — — — 40

140

4 Men.

270

Cauzay Mahmud, he was in the Sirislay Saher, by the Dustakut of Mirza
 Mahmud Ertch Cawn, from the 10th Jumadull Sawney, Sun 5, to the
 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 10; from which Time to Jumadull Awall 14, was
 brought here, by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung — — — 35

	Brought over	—	R ^s 13,395
Mahmud Nuffar Cawn, by the Dufstakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not appear who introduced him, the 1st Jumadull Sawney, Sun 13	—	—	160
Mahmud Molloo, by the Dufstakut of ditto, viz.			
Mahmud Molloo, the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 9	—	—	R ^s 75
Increased the 1st Robee Sawney, Sun 11	—	—	25
			100
Attar Ally Cawn, the 1st Shawall, Sun 13	—	—	200
Roy Currug Roy, the 1st Jumadull Awall, Sun 10	—	—	150
			450
<u>3 Men.</u>			
Roy Jewan Mull, &c. by the Dufstakut of ditto.			
Roy Jewan Mull, the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 11	—	—	60
Hutchall Sing, the 1st ditto ditto	—	—	50
Gullob Sing, the 1st Robuwall Awall, ditto	—	—	40
Sadoo Ram, the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 12	—	—	40
Ram Sing, the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 11	—	—	35
Dunawnut, the 1st ditto ditto	—	—	20
			245
<u>6 Men.</u>			
Rajah Sookpaut, &c. by the Dufstakut of ditto, viz.			
Rajah Sookpaut, the 1st Moharum, Sun 7	—	—	150
Soy Gopaul, the 1st ditto ditto	—	—	100
Meer Ahmud, the 1st ditto ditto	—	—	40
Muzaffur Hufsein, the 1st ditto ditto	—	—	75
Ally Nukee, the 1st Zeekhaud, ditto	—	—	150
			515
<u>5 Men.</u>			
Aukim Nuffooroolah, &c. by ditto of ditto, viz.			
Aukim Nuffooroolah, the 1st Moharum, Sun 8	—	—	100
Increased the 1st Moharum, Sun 12	—	—	100
			200
Huzey Lotefullally, the 1st Suffor, Sun 6	—	—	100
Syed Ally, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 9	—	—	100
Mirza Auzim Beg, the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 12	—	—	75
Mahmud Samir, the 1st Ramzun, Sun 9	—	—	25
Increased the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 10	—	—	10
			35
Roy Motu Laul, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 12	—	—	400
Mirza Huckarr Ally, the 1st Moharum, Sun 6	—	—	150
Shaik Surfadin Hufsein, the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 12	—	—	125
			1185
<u>8 Men.</u>			
Motee Ram, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 10			60
Gun Daw Maul, by ditto ditto, the 10th Rawjub, Sun 12			50
Meer Zunull Abdin Cawn, &c. viz.			
Meer Zunull Abdin Cawn, by the Dufstakut of Muzaffur Jung, and introduced by himself, the 1st Suffor, Sun 6	—	—	150
Increased the 1st Suffor, Sun 10	—	—	50
			200
Mahmud Audey, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Suffor, Sun 6	—	—	100
Increased the 1st Ramzun, Sun 10	—	—	50
			150
Mirza Joenull Abdin, by ditto, the 1st Suffor, Sun 6			100
Syed Mirza, by ditto, the 1st Shawall, Sun 6	—	—	200
Mirza Bauker, by ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	50
Mahmud Heffiz, by ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	45
			745
<u>6 Men.</u>			
Moonshay Shurafut Mahmud Cawn, &c. by the Dufstakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not appear by whom they were introduced, viz.			
Moonshay Shurafut Mahmud Cawn, the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 6			60
Increased the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 10	—	—	40
the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12	—	—	25
			65
Carry forward	R ^s 125		16,805

Shawgurd Peshaw brought forward	—	R ^r	16,805 —
Moonthey Shurafut Mahmud Cawn, &c. brought forward	—	125 —	
Mahmud Gullam Ruffool, the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 6	—	30	
Increased the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 7	—	R ^r 10	
the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12	—	20	
the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 13	—	20	
	—	50	
Mahmud Meer Hynudin, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12, } in the Room of Mahmud Huffier	—	R ^r 30	
Increased the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12	—	R ^r 10	
the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 13	—	20	
	—	30	
	—	60 —	
Mahmud Aumey, the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 6	—	R ^r 20	
Increased the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 10	—	R ^r 10	
the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12	—	20	
the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 13	—	20	
	—	50	
	—	70 —	
Fahazudin, the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 6	—	R ^r 25	
Increased the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 10	—	R ^r 10	
the 1st ditto, Sun 12	—	20	
the 1st ditto, Sun 13	—	20	
	—	50	
6 Men. Mahmud Pawnah, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 13	—	75 —	
	—	40 —	
	—	450 —	
Mahmud Taherr, &c. by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, introduced by himself, viz.			
Mahmud Tahurr, the 2d Ramzun, Sun 8	—	—	60 —
Shawgherd, the 2d ditto ditto	—	—	5 —
	—	—	65 —
Mahmud Laskarry, &c. Chobdars, viz.			
Mahmud Laskarry, by the Dustakut of Mirza Mahmud Ertch Cawn, the 20th Moharum, Sun 4	—	—	R ^r 24
Increased the same Day	—	—	7
	—	—	31 —
Meer Gullam Huffein, by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, not appearing by whom introduced, the 5th Robcewall Awall, Sun 12	—	—	3 8
Cawhun Chund and Rahim Beg, the 1st Suffor, Sun 12, a 3 8	—	—	7 —
Mosey Raum, the 5th Shawall, Sun 12	—	—	3 8
Furaffut, the 1st Ramzun, ditto	—	—	3 8
Boolah, by the Dustakut of Nabob Meer Jaffier, the 20th of Moharum, Sun 4, dismissed, and taken again the 20th of Moharum, Sun 8, by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung	—	—	3 8
Mahmud Huffein, ditto Manner	—	—	3 8
Mahmud Bellah, by the Dustakut of Nabob Naujemut Dowla, the 5th Shawall, Sun 12	—	—	3 8
Mahmud Soopan, alias Sallabut, by Ditto, the 20th Moharum, Sun 8	—	—	3 8
Immamudin, by Nabob Soiffat Dowla, the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 10	—	—	3 8
Mahmud Keyzer, by M. M. Ertch Cawn, the 1st Suffor, Sun 6	—	—	3 8
	—	—	69 8
12 Men.			
Wyed Hoolah, &c. employed in Cofs Taalue, viz.			
Men 300. Wyed Hoolah, &c. Pafsbund, by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not appear by whom they were introduced, the 5th Robewall Awall, Sun 12	—	R ^r	1,045 8

Carry over — R^r 1,045 8 17,389 8

	Shawgurd Peshaw brought over	—	R ^s .	17,389	8
300 Men.	Wyed Hoolah, &c.	brought over	R ^s .	1,045	8
100, and 6 Horfes.	Mahmud Chund, &c. May Watrey, dismissed before, and taken afterwards by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, the 15th Robcewall Awall, Sun 12	—	R ^s .	612	—
1	Rogonaut Sing Wakeel, by the Dustakut of ditto, but does not appear by whom introduced, the 20th of Robcewall Awall, Sun 12	—	10	—	1,667 8
401 Men, and 6 Horfes.					
20	Chumroo, &c. Beldars, by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not appear who introduced them, the 5th Ramzun Sun 12	—	—	—	75
	Mahmud Hussein, &c. Hircaras, by ditto, ditto, viz.	—	—	—	—
	1 Mahmud Hussein, the 1st Suffor, Sun 11	—	R ^s	5	—
	10 Cullun, &c. the 27th Moharum, Sun 8	—	50	—	—
			—	—	55 —
11	Moholbey Mahmud Rabec, by ditto ditto, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 8	—	—	—	250 —
26	Onnoof, &c. Hircaras employed at Khalsa Sheriffah, by ditto and ditto, and get their Pay through the Hands of Hungnoo Sing, the 1st Shawall, Sun 12	—	—	145	—
	Manah Roy, &c. Hircaras, the Dependants of Hungnoo Sing, by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, viz.	—	—	—	—
	1 Manah Roy, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 10	—	R ^s	5	—
15 14	Braudery Manah Roy, the 1st ditto ditto	—	70	—	—
			—	75	—
5	Neemoo Sing, &c. the 1st Robewall Awall, Sun 10	—	25	—	—
			—	—	245 —
Amounting in all, 736 Men and 6 Horfes.					
Pay per Month				Rupees	19,682 —

The Begums, &c. Zanancies.

The Family of Nabob Hufahoolah Cawn, by the Dustakut of Nabob Meer Jaffair, the 1st Suffor, Sun 4				R ^s	1,000
Mauguley Begum, by the Dustakut of Nabob Naujemut Dowlah, the 1st Rawjub, Sun 7				—	500
The Daughter of Nabob Hufahoolah Cawn, by the Dustakut of Nabob Meer Jaffair, the 1st Suffor, Sun 4				—	400
The Daughter of Mirza Mahmud Ertch Cawn, by his own Dustakut, the 20th Moharum, Sun 4				—	400
Koodcey Begum, who used to get her Subsistence from Duvaney, the 1st of Zeekhaud, Sun 7, afterwards brought here by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung				R ^s	200
Increased by ditto, the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 9				—	300
				—	500
Kherool Niffan, by the Dustakut of Nabob Naujemut Dowla, the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 7				—	100
Yawcootey Begum, by the Dustakut of ditto, the 1st Ramzun, Sun 6				R ^s	50
Increased by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 11				—	50
				—	100
Salleah Cawnun, by the Dustakut of Nabob Naujemut Dowla, the 1st Shawall, Sun 6				—	60
Jahan Begum, by the Dustakut of ditto, the 1st Ramzun, Sun 6				—	50
Laban Niffan, by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, the 22d Moharum, Sun 8				—	35
Cawn Cawnun, by ditto ditto the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 8				—	50
Harrum Cawnun, by the Dustakut of Mirza Mahmud Ertch Cawn, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 5				—	10
Salleah Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 5				—	9
Fyzool Niffan, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto				—	25
				—	—
Carry forward				—	3,239

The Begums, &c. Zananiahs brought forward		R ^s . 3,239
Hozeah Nissan, by the Dustakut of Mirza Mahmud Ertch Cawn, the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 5	—	7
Suddut Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, Sun 5	—	R ^s . 40
Increased by Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Suffor, Sun 9	—	10
Ackrum Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 5	—	50
Hodgie Baboo, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Robee Sawney, Sun 4	—	30
The Widow of Mordun Ally Cawn, by ditto's ditto, the 20th Moharum, Sun 4	—	20
Aumidaw Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 20th ditto, ditto	—	60
Kulfum Begum, &c. 6 Women, by the Dustakut of Nabob Meer Jaffier, the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 5	—	10
The Family of Abdull Huzim, by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 8	—	40
Kayrool Nissan Cawnun, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 8	—	17
Nuziball Nissan, the Daughter of Meer Mortovah, by ditto's Dustakut, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 9	—	20
Zynul Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Zechaud, Sun 9	—	25
Zebbun Nissan, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 10	—	200
The Widow of Huckhah Amzeh, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Suffor, Sun 10	—	50
The Widow of Mirza Huskarey, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Moharum, ditto	—	40
Bubey Hoorool Nissan, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Suffor, ditto	—	25
Mossamah Zebbun Nissan, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Robuwall Awall, ditto	—	30
Mossamah Hossoney Begum, by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 10	—	15
The Family of Seyd Aumey Nuddin Tirandoss, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Robee Sawney, Sun 11	—	15
Mossamah Bubeg Zebun, by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 11	—	250
Mossamah Fyzool Nissan, by ditto's ditto, the 20th Zeeledge, Sun 11	—	30
Mehtey Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Suffor, ditto	—	30
Zuweel Nissan, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Robuwall Awall, ditto	—	100
Bubey Zumut, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	100
Muzitey Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	30
Yadgur Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	50
Hoffchan Nissan, formerly under the Bhella, and afterwards brought here, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Robee Sawney, Sun 11	—	30
Murdamaun Cawnah, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	150
Furzunah Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	20
Syed Nissan Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	15
Nunney Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Zeeledge, ditto	—	14
Muffirey Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	100
Syed Roshun Jaun Beg, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Robee Sawney, ditto	—	100
Sharr Banoo Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 8	—	15
Vilotrety Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	250
Maugiley Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	100
Futmah Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	100
Bechoo Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	40
The Daughter of Syed Naujeb Ally Cawn, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 8	—	100
Increased the 1st Robee Sawney, Sun 11	—	R ^s . 75
	—	60
The Daughter of Cauzim Ally Cawn, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 8	—	135
The Wife of Meer Moorloozah, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	50
Mootey Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	50
Luttifaw Cawnun, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	25
Munizaw Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	25
Sallabatun Nissan Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	75
Ditto's Daughter, Syed Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	30
Jewney Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	30
Increased the 1st Ramzun, Sun 8	—	R ^s . 20
the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 12	—	10
	—	30
	—	40
	—	60
Nudgieball Nissan Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 8	—	20
Munwar Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	20

Carry over — 6,052

The Begums, &c. Zanancies brought over		R ^r 6,052 —
Aumurall Niffan Begum, by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 8	—	20 —
Allimah Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st	— ditto, ditto	20 —
Rauzeah Begum, by the Dustakut of Nabob Naujemut Dowlah, the 1st Ramzun, Sun 8	—	150 —
Kayroon Niffan, by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Shawbun, —	ditto	20 —
Moharun Niffan, by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 8	—	20 —
The Family of Iffoof Ally Cawn, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 12	—	170 —
The Daughter of ditto, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	60 —
The Family of Jaffier Cooley Cawn, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 7	—	261 —
Shurbanoo, &c. 2 Women brought here from the Bhella, by ditto's ditto, the 1st	—	—
Robee Sawney, Sun 11	—	50 —
The Daughter of Nuffar Ally Cawn, brought from the Bhella, by ditto's ditto, the	—	—
1st Robee Sawney, Sun 11	—	15 —
Curimah Niffan Begum brought from the Bhella, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Robee	—	—
Sawney, Sun 11	—	15 —
Murdamaun Cawnah, the Wife of Cauzay Bahahoodin, brought from the Bhella, by	—	—
ditto's ditto, the 1st Robee Sawney, Sun 11	—	1 —
Cuttarah Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 11	— S ^r R ^r	100 —
Mifferry Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	100 —
Joyharry Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	100 —
Doolhen Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	300 —
Syed Zebun Niffan, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Robee Sawney, Sun 11	—	15 —
Syed Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Robuwall Awall, ditto	—	40 —
The Family of Aukim Meer Mutaub, by ditto's ditto, the 20th Robuwall Awall, Sun 12	—	200 —
The Widow of Syed Mussun Ally Cawn, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Jumadul Awall,	—	—
Sun 12	—	40 —
Hooroo Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12	—	25 —
Cumaroon Niffan, the Daughter of Emtituefs, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Jumadul Sawney	—	—
Sun 12	—	10 —
Nadraw Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12	—	100 —
Pawnah Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	100 —
Rubeh Fussiah Cawnun, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto R ^r	100	—
Increased the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 12	—	100 —
Moffumah Begum, — by ditto's ditto, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12	—	200 —
Bauboo Begum, — by ditto's ditto, the 1st Ramzun, ditto	—	30 —
Suffiah Chawnun, — by ditto's ditto, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 13	—	50 —
Aumilley Niffan, — by ditto's ditto, the 1st Rawjub, ditto	—	60 —
Rubey Naugie Bun, — by ditto's ditto, the 3d ditto, ditto	—	15 —
Auzey Cawnun, — by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	25 —
Aumurall Niffan, — by ditto's ditto, the 1st Shawbun, ditto	—	30 —
Hydurey Begum, — by ditto's ditto, the 1st Rawjub, ditto	—	20 —
The Family of Mirza Syed Beg, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	30 —
The Family of Ausher Ally Beg, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	10 —
Rehimah Mussac, — by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	25 —
Bubey Nudrah Mussac, — by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	10 —
Bubey Furlaw — by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	15 —
Moffumah Ramzaney Cawnun, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Shawbun, ditto	—	25 —
The Widow of Mirza Mahomed Hussein, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Jumadul Awall,	—	15 —
Sun 13	—	—
The Family of Mahmud Autahoolah Cawn, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Jumadul Awall,	—	20 —
Sun 9	—	13 4
The Family of Karamatoolah, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, Sun 9	—	7 10
The Family of Mahmud Hussein, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	20 9
Coteboo Bauhey, by Nabob Meer Jaffier, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 6	—	200 —
Jumney ditto, by Muzaffur Jung, the 1st ditto ditto	—	300 —
Dealarun, by Nabob Meer Jaffier Dustakut, receive from Tope Cannah, Jincey 4,	—	—
being in all 115 Women, — amounting to —	R ^r 9,124 7	—

[(a) The Dependants, &c. Servants.]

Men.	Horses.	Mahmud Bahadur, &c. by the Duftakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not appear by whom they were introduced, viz.			
389	12	Mahmud Bahadur, &c. Chobdars used to be employed at Said Muzaffur Jung's Service, the 1st Suffer, Sun 6	R.	1,870	8
50	1	Hawtoo, &c. Beldars, the 1st Zeckhaud, Sun 12	—	16	—
10	—	Kirpah Saddoo Dugrah, the 1st Rawjub, Sun 9	—	16	14
21	—	Nundoo, &c. Hircaras, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12	—	99	—
470	13				2,202 6

Servants that receive their Pay from Seristah Bhella, viz.
 Naujamut hoolah, by the Duftakut of Nabob Meer Jaffier, the
 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 6 — — R' 25
 Increased by Muzaffur Jung, viz.
 the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 7 — — 15
 the 1st Raujub, Sun 12 — — 100
 the 1st Zeckhaud, Sun 11 — — 60
 the 1st Zeckhaud, Sun 12 — — 200

375

400

Futtay Ally, the Son of Ditto, by the Duftakut of Nabob Soiffat
 Dowlah, the 12th Shawbun, Sun 8 — — R' 55
 Increased by Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Zeckhaud, Sun 12 — — 45

100

3 Gullam Hufflein, by the Duftakut of Nabob Soiffat Dowla, the
 1st Raujub, Sun 8 — — — 20

Mahmud Syed hoolah, by the Duftakut of Nabob Naujemut Dowla,
 the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 6 — — R' 25
 Increased, viz.

By Nabob Soiffat Dowla, the 25th Jumadul Sawney, Sun 8 R' 10

By Muzaffur Jung, the 1st ditto, Sun 12 — — 30

40

65

Neahmut hoolah, Burburdar of Cullamdun Canna, by the Duftakut of
 Nabob Soiffat Dowla, the 1st Robeewall Awall, Sun 7 — — 25

3 Mahmud Wauker, by ditto, the 1st Shawall, Sun 9 — — R' 10
 Increased, the 1st Robeewall Awall, ditto — — 5

6 Men.

15

625 —

Roy Ramnut, the Son of Rajah Coffinaud, by the Duftakut of Nabob
 Mohbarrach Dowla, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 11 — — 500 —

Syed Hossain Ally Moonshy, introduced by Moonshy Ally Juvaheb, by
 the Duftakut of Nabob Mohbarruk Dowla, the 1st of Moharum,
 Sun 13 — — — — 100 —

Juggall Audey Carrey, by the Duftakut of Nabob Soiffat Dowla,
 the 16th Jumadul Awall, Sun 11 — — R' 60

Curtailed by Muzaffur Jung, the 12th Zeckhaud, Sun 11 — — 30

30 —

Chendeydofs, by the Duftakut of Nabob Mohbarruk Dowla,
 the 1st Robeewall Awall, Sun 13 — — — 100 —

Megghos, &c. by the Duftakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not appear
 by whom they were introduced, viz.

Megghoo, the 14th Zeckhaud, Sun 10 — — — — R' 30

Gullam Mindey, the 1st Shawall, Sun 12 — — — — 25

Mahmud Cowbun, the 1st Rawjub, ditto — — — — 12

Huzzim Beg, the 1st ditto ditto — — — — 30

Khan Mahmud, the 1st ditto ditto — — — — 30

Abbull Ally, the 1st ditto ditto — — — — 12

6 Men carried over.

Carry over — Rupees

139 3,557 6

(a) Vide supra, Page 982.

[5 Y]

The Dependants and Servants brought over				R'	3,557	6
Naujamut hoolah, &c. brought over				R'	139	
Men 6						
Meer Auzim Ally, the 1st Rawjub, Sun 12	—	—	—		45	
Meer Immamudin, the 1st ditto ditto	—	—	—		35	
Mahmud Hussein Ally, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	—		15	
Mahmud Mussnud, the 1st Zeeledge, ditto	—	—	—		25	
Mahmud Allum, the 1st ditto ditto	—	—	—		20	
Mahmud Zeehun, the 23d Robee Sawney, ditto	—	—	—		35	
Mahmud Mutwah, the 12th Jumadul Awall, Sun 13	—	—	—		40	
Mirza Warrifally, the 2d ditto ditto	—	—	—		30	
Moholbey Mahmud Aubed Ally, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 13	—	—	—		15	
Auzey Ibrahim, the 15th Ramzun, Sun 12	—	—	—		30	
Meer Mahmoodey, the 1st Jumadul Awall, ditto	—	—	—		40	
Juggernaut Moonshy, introduced by Neamutoolah Cawn, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12	—	—	—		25	
					494	—
18 Men.						
Meer Zynull Abdin, &c. by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not appear who introduced them, viz.						
Meer Zynull Abdin, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12	—	—	—		200	
Gullam Zuffar, the 1st Robee Sawney, ditto	—	—	—		30	
Fackeradin Engraver, the 12th ditto, Sun 10	—	—	—		25	
					255	—
3 Men.						
The Clerks or Assistants of Moonshy Suruffut Mahmud Cawn, by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung, but it does not appear by whom they were introduced, viz.						
Moonshy Husmatoolah, the 1st Shawall, Sun 13	—	—	—		40	
Ditto, Mahmud Bahadur, the 1st Rawjub, ditto	—	—	—		40	
Ditto, Mahmud Muffiazudin, the 1st Jumadul Awall, ditto	—	—	—		25	
Ditto, Immamudin, the 1st Zeekhaud, ditto	—	—	—		50	
					155	—
4 Men.						
Mohon Laul, by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 13	—	—	—		20	—
Orbub Nissaut, or the Women of Diversion, viz.						
Nunny Bauhey, by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Robeewall Awall, Sun 11	—	—	—		300	
Buffunt Comaur, by ditto, the 20th Jumadul Awall, Sun 12	—	—	—		200	
					500	—
Mahmud Sheriff, &c. Buffoons, by the Duffakut of Nabob Soiffat Dowla, viz.						
Mahmud Sheriff, &c. 2 Men, the 1st Suffor, Sun 9	—	—	—		100	
Hassim, the 7th Rawjub, Sun 11	—	—	—		30	
					130	—
Mahmud Ramatoolah, &c. by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung,						
1 Mahmud Ramatoolah, the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 12	—	—	—		200	
4 Meer Woohaujehudin, &c. the 1st Ramzun, Sun 13	—	—	—		250	
					450	—
Moonshy Immam Bux, by the Duffakut of Nabob Meer Jaffeir, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 6						
	—	—	—	R'	15	
Increased, viz.						
By Nabob Soiffat Dowla, the 1st Suffor, Sun 10	—	—	—	R'	10	
By ditto, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 11	—	—	—		10	
By Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Ramzun, Sun 13	—	—	—		25	
					45	
					60	—
Being in all, 2 Women, 515 Men, and 14 Horses.				Amount of Rupees		5,621 6

[(a) Abstract of the foregoing Account.

	Men.	Women.	Horses.	Rupees.	Number of Duftack.
By the Duftakut of Nabob Meer Jaffier	386	11	46	7,602 8	425
Ditto of Mirza Mahmud Ertch Cawn	276	10	33	3,287 8	323
Ditto of Nabob Naujemut Dowlah	8	6		2,338 8	19
Ditto of Nabob Soiffat Dowlah	10		1	358 8	15
Ditto of Nabob Mohbarrick Dowlah	3			725 0	4
Ditto of Muzaffur Jung —	1,437	90	181	41,488 13	686
Being in all	2,120	117	261	55,800 13	1,472

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
W. Aldersey,
P. M. Dacres,
James Lawrell,

H. Goodwin,
J. Graham,
George Vanfittart.]

A P P E N D I X, N° CV.

Book 203.

Letter from Mr. Hastings to the Nabob, dated 18th July 1772.

[(b) To the Nabob Mebareck ut Dowlah.

18th July 1772.

In compliance with the Desire of the Council, I take the Liberty of writing to your Excellency on a Subject which immediately concerns your own Welfare and the Order and Economy of your domestic Affairs. They observe with great Concern, that notwithstanding the Notification from the Board to your Excellency by the Letter of Mr. Cartier so long ago as the Month of January last, of the Reduction of your Revenue to 16 Lacks, your Establishment and current Expences still continue on the Footing of your former Allowance. They think it therefore their Duty to remind your Excellency of this Reduction which at † it proceeds from the positive Orders of the Company, it admits neither of Recall or Mitigation. The Receipt of Mr. Cartier's Letter, which your Excellency regularly acknowledged, fixes the Date of its Commencement; it takes place from that Time.] Your Excellency will therefore see the Propriety and even Necessity of regulating your Expences according to your present Income, to prevent Confusion in your Affairs: In this so necessary a Work, myself and the Gentlemen of the Committee will, with the greatest Cheerfulness, lend our Assistance; and I hereby offer it to your Excellency, conscious that with proper Attention to Order and Economy, your Expences may with great Ease be settled on a Plan calculated to free you from all Embarrassments on that Account in future, and to maintain you in the Dignity and Honor which your Station requires.

† Sic in Orig.

(a) Vide supra, Page 983.

(b) Vide supra, Page 984.

A P P E N D I X, N° CVI.

Book 177.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Hastings to the Court of Directors, dated Fort William, the 25th March 1775.

[(a) Honourable Sirs,

I have the Honour to send you a Triplicate of my Address of the 10th of January, a Duplicate of my last, and Observations on the Minutes sent by the Gentlemen of the Majority to your Honourable Court with the last Dispatches.

The various and accumulated Attacks which have been made upon me by my Adversaries exceed my Abilities, and the narrow Compass of my Time, to repel them by that circumstantial Mode of Defence which I have made use of in my former Addresses.

I beg Leave to recall to your Attention the original Points of Controversy which formed the Subjects of our First Appeals. These were, on their Part, a Condemnation of the Rohilla War, a Justification of their Resolutions for the Recall of the Brigade, and the Dismissal of my publick Agent from his Appointment at the Court of the Vizier Sujah Dowla; and on mine, a Vindication of that War, and a Protestation against their Resolutions.

Not trusting to their Strength on this Ground, they shifted the Scene to the Treaty of Benaris, which they endeavoured to decry, and I have defended.

Their next Attack was on the Management of your Collections and Finances. Those were represented as in a State of irretrievable Ruin, and these exhausted; with what Truth you will judge from Facts, which supersede all Argument.

On all these Points I have fully replied; and it rests with you to determine on the Justice of their Accusations and my Defence. Neither my Judgement nor my Conscience will allow me for a Moment to fear for the Issue of your Decision.

To this Period the Contests between the Majority and me were confined to Subjects of a public Nature, although my Conduct and Character, my Credit at home, and my Influence here, were the ultimate Objects of them. Perhaps even these Retrospections were foreign from the Design of the Legislature in the Constitution of this new Government, invested with such extended Powers, and a Charge of such vast Importance to the British State. I have long ago, in my Letter to the Honourable Court of Directors, dated 11th November 1773, offered to you my Opinion of their Effects, at a Time when it was impossible for me to foresee the present Occasion for the Application of it.

The first Acts of the Majority manifestly shew, that their Aim was either by continual Provocations to induce me to throw up my Seat, and leave them the sole uncontrolled Masters of this valuable State, or by annihilating my present Influence, to render me a Cypher in it; and, by misrepresenting the Measures of my former Administration as universally tending, and even systematically calculated for the Ruin of your Interests, and the national Honour, in this Country, to effect my Removal by a superior and legal Authority.

The ruling Principle and Spring of all their Actions is fairly but rather unguardedly explained in their first Letter of Appeal, in the Declaration, "That the Justification of their Conduct must of Necessity carry with it, and could only be supported by a strong and deliberate Censure of the preceding Administration." I have admitted the Truth of this Proposition, in the Application of it, to such of their Measures as are directly contradictory of * those of the preceding Administration, but I will not allow it to be either just or fair, applied to Measures with which these have no Relation; but it is a powerful, though trite, Policy, to which the unthinking Part of the World have too often been the Dupes; to such let them address themselves; I trust that my Cause will be decided by other Judges.

The subsequent Transactions have not even the Pretext of a publick Object, but are directly and openly levelled at myself. The Ground is popular, and calculated to the Temper of the Times; and whatever be the Issue of them, there are Thousands on whom the bare Allegations will fix an indelible Impression.

On the 10th instant an English Letter, containing English Accounts, was brought to the Board, in the Name of the Ranny of Burdwan, by a Servant of Mr. Joseph Fowke, charging me personally with having received the Sum of 15,000 Rupees as a Present from Dewan Bridjoo Kishore Roy.

On the next Day a weightier Charge was delivered to the Board, in the Public Department, through the Hands of Mr. Francis, from Maha Raja Nundcomar, of various Presents having been received by me, which, on the most probable Estimation of the indefinite Sums added to those which are particularly specified, must have amounted to many Millions of Rupees.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1020.

The Proceedings of the Board, and of the Majority continued by their own Authority, on those Accusations, will be found at large in the Consultations of the 10th, 11th, 14th, and 17th instant, in the Revenue Department, and of the 11th, 13th, and 20th, in the Public Department. I beg Leave to refer to these Records, as I think it necessary that you should have the most complete as well as the most authentic Information of the Subject.

Those relating to the Allegations of Rajah Nundcomar have been committed to the Hands of your Attorney, for the Purpose of commencing a Suit at Law against me, in the Name of the Company, for the Recovery of the Sums said to have been received by me from Munny Begum in the Year 1772. I reserve my Defence for the same Channel, not chusing to give my Adversaries an Advantage by anticipating it, nor to bespeak your premature Judgement on a Cause thus depending. I do not mean to restrict myself solely to this Mode of Defence; let the Law have it's Effect, and I am willing, and I shall be proud to submit all my Transactions, of what Nature soever, to your Justice, in any Way or Form which you shall prescribe. In the mean Time, I beg that you will suspend your Opinion upon my Conduct, except in those Parts of it, on which you have complete Materials to decide, and on which your earliest Decision is required; in this Decision the Conduct of my Opponents must necessarily be involved.

A combined and declared Majority of the Council have stood forth as my Accusers. I appeal, for the Truth of this Assertion, to the whole Tenor of their Conduct since their Arrival in this Country, and to the undoubted Evidences which appear on the public Records of the last Fifteen Days Consultations, that these Gentlemen are themselves Parties, if not the Principals, as in my Heart I believe them to be, and such the World esteems them, and the Ranny of Burdwan and Rajah Nundcomar little more than Instruments and ostensible Agents in the Accusations preferred by them against me.

Whether considered as my Accusers, or as joint Members of the Administration, I disclaim their Right to erect themselves into a Tribunal to try my Conduct, nor should any Consideration prevail upon me to subject myself to such a State of Humiliation.

As little do I judge it consistent with my own Honour, or your Interest, to suffer the first Member of this State to be personally arraigned at the Council Board, and exposed to the Insolence and Calumnies of a Miscreant like Nundcomar. Had the Majority been disposed to accept of my Proposition, of appointing a Committee for prosecuting their Enquiries either into these or the Ranny's Allegations, they might have obtained the same Knowledge and all the Satisfaction in this Way that they could have expected from an Inquisition taken by the Board at large; their Proceedings would have had the Appearance at least of Regularity, and my Credit would have been less affected by them. The only Point which they could possibly gain by persisting in bringing such a Subject before the Board, was to gain a public Triumph over me, and to expose my Place and Person to Insult.

Reduced to this Extremity, and supported only by a single Member of the Board, whose Behaviour and Reasonings on this Occasion will, I trust, do him Honour in your Eyes, although they availed but little against a pre-combined Resolution, I had no Alternative left, but to yield to the Indignities offered me, or to make Use of the Authority which the ancient and unrepealed Constitution of your Service has vested in the President of your Council, to declare the Meeting dissolved. My Declaration had no Effect with them, nor did I expect it would. It rests with you to determine, whether, in this Instance, I usurped (or, to speak more properly, asserted) a Privilege to which I had no lawful Claim; or whether I am justified by the ancient and invariable Practice of the Service, and by the Necessity of the Case, in that Resolution. This Point was debated and fully discussed in the next Day's Consultation at the Revenue Board, and of course determined by the Majority in Favour of the Practice which they had already begun. I cannot add any Argument to those which appear in my Minutes upon this Question, to prove the Legality of my Claim; I trust they will be found conclusive in point of Fact; and am confident that the Reasonableness of this Power, and its Necessity in various Cases, will not escape your Penetration. Without it, a prevailing Faction in the Council might have it in their Power, at any Time, to steal in and obtrude Business on the Board, for which the other Members were unprepared; and they would have Opportunities of imposing such Indignities upon their President, as he could only avert by a Resignation of his Office, and of the Service. In such Cases, the only Remedy seems to be, that the Power which summoned the Meeting should dissolve it; and this surely could not be more properly exercised than in the present Instance, when not only new Matter was attempted to be introduced, foreign from the declared Purpose of calling the Meeting, but even a Personal Indignity and wanton Triumph over my Weakness in the Administration were prepared for me.

My Adversaries will doubtless alledge, that whatever was the Constitution formerly in this respect, such a Privilege does not now exist. I have carefully examined this Point. I find no Alteration expressed in the Act of Parliament, in respect to the Powers of the internal Constitution of the Council, except One single Point, namely, that in the old Council the First Member was stiled President, a Title specifically including him in the Number of the Council, and assigning him only the First Seat in it; and in the new Establishment he is dignified by a higher and exclusive Title, and in a Manner separated from the other Members. How far the Wisdom of the Legislature meant by this Distinction to extend the Privileges of the Chief of this Government, is not for me at present to enquire; but surely it is conclusive as to their Intention of

neither diminishing nor abrogating the inherent Rights of the former Chiefs, unless specially taken away by other Clauses of the Act. Besides, I even find in the Act itself a positive Declaration, that the Rights of the Governor General and Council shall remain to them, in like Manner, to all Intents and Purposes, as they were at any Time before exercised by the President and Councils. I may err in this Construction, and suffer a Subject too nearly allied to my Feelings to impose on my Judgement; but I am confident, whatever may be the Opinion as to the Right, that with you, Gentlemen, and with all wise and moderate Men, nothing will justify the Intemperance of my Opponents, who compelled me, by every Circumstance of useless and indecent Provocation, to fly to such an Expedient, as the only Means of saving me from personal Insult.

You will observe the Attempts that have been repeatedly made by the Majority to compel the Attendance of my Two principal Servants before them: In this Instance also I presume to affirm, that they acted without a Precedent, and without any legal Authority. To those who know the Custom and Manners of the Country, this will be considered as an Outrage offered directly to myself, and, whatever Colour may be given to it, I believe there is not a Man in this Place that looks upon it as intended for any other Purpose: If it were possible to ascribe it to any other, the Behaviour of General Clavering at the public Council Board on the 20th would have put it beyond the Possibility of a Doubt.

Again I beg Leave to refer you to the Perusal of the Consultations upon these Subjects, of which I wish that not a single Word should escape your Observation.

Although I have declined entering at this Time and Place into a Refutation of the Accusations which have been preferred against me in the Names of Nundcomar and the Ranny of Burdwan, yet I do not think it proper to pass them wholly unnoticed.

You are well informed of the Reasons which first induced me to give any Share of my Confidence to Nundcomar, with whose Character I was acquainted by an Experience of many Years: The Means which he himself took to acquire it were peculiar to himself: He sent a Messenger to me at Madras, on the first News of my Appointment to this Presidency, with pretended Letters from Munny Begum, and the Nabob Yeteram o'Dowla, the Brother of the Nabob Jaffier Ally Cawn, filled with bitter Invectives against Mahomed Reza Cawn, and of as warm Recommendations, as I recollect, of Nundcomar. I have been since informed by the Begum, that the Letter which bore her Seal was a complete Forgery, and that she was totally unacquainted with the Use which had been made of her Name 'till informed of it by Juggut Chund, Nundcomar's Son-in-law, who was sent to her expressly to intreat her not to divulge it. Mr. Middleton, whom she consulted on the Occasion, can attest the Truth of this Story. I have not yet had the Curiosity to enquire of the Nabob Yeteram o'Dowla whether his Letter was of the same Stamp; but I cannot doubt it.

The Promise, which he says I made him, that he should be constituted Aumeen, that is, Inquisitor General over the whole Country, and that I would delegate to him my whole Power and Influence, is something more than a negative Falsehood. He did Once or Twice intimate to me a Wish of the Kind, but with so little Success, that for a While he wholly dropt it. On Mr. Reed's return from the Coast, where he had been on Leave of Absence, Nundcomar made his Application to him for the same Employment, hoping through his Influence to obtain it. Mr. Reed, deceived by his Suggestions, brought the Proposition before the Board, and supported it with Warmth; but it was rejected. The Manner in which this Matter was then introduced, contains striking Proofs of the incendiary Character of the Man, and the Proceedings will shew the Grounds on which the Proposition was rejected.

For the Enquiries which were made into the Conduct of Mahomed Reza Cawn and Raja Shitabrôy, I beg Leave to refer to the Proceedings themselves, in which every Voucher and every Evidence that I could obtain from Nundcomar are recorded at length, and you will yourselves be the best Judges of the Diligence which was exerted by me in the Prosecution of them. Mahomed Reza Cawn, who was brought to Trial by your express Commands on formal Charges exhibited against him, was confined under a Guard of Sepoys, from April 1772 to June 1773. Shitabrôy, although there had not been any express Commands received from you concerning him, was in like Manner confined from May 1772 to June 1773; and the most public Notice was given with respect to both, that every Complaint against them would be heard and strictly tried.

The Reasons for appointing a native Officer at the Head of the Khalsa, and the particular Reasons which induced the Committee to make Choice of the Son of Raja Doolubram for that Office, appear on the Records of that Time.

I recollect an Information given me by Nundcomar, concerning the pretended Usurpations made by the Rajah of Benares of the Purgunnahs of Keera, Mungrora, and Bedjygar, on the Province of Bahar, but at a much more distant Period of Time than Nundcomar has asserted; I do not recollect his mentioning it again when I set out for Benares, neither did I ever intimate the Subject either to Cheyt Sing or his Ministers, because I knew I could not support the Claim, and to have made it and dropped it would have been in every Sense dishonourable. Not that I passed by it with Indifference or Inattention; I took Pains to investigate the Foundation of this Title, and recommended it to the particular Enquiry of Mr. Vansittart, who was the Chief of

Patna

Patna at the Time in which I received the First Intimation of it. The following Letter and Voucher, which I received from him, contain a complete State of this pretended Usurpation.

Extract of a Letter from George Vanfittart Esquire, Chief at Patna, to the Governor, dated the 25th September 1772.

When I was at Moorshedabad you mentioned a Report of a Pergunnah's having been alienated from this Province, and given by Shitabrôy to Raja Bulwant Sing. I asked you, If you meant Bejugur or Choufa. You said, No. Neither of these was the Name. That the Place you meant was somewhere in the Neighbourhood of Rotas. Since my Return hither I have been making particular Enquiry, and I imagine Mungrore must be the Pergunnah you spoke of, but it is not in the Neighbourhood of Rotas: It belongs properly to Shawbad, and is situated not far from Banaris. It paid its Revenue to this Province till 1085, or 1677. In 1086 it was all given away to Jagheedars, and the Bahar Government has never since received a Rupee from it. About Eight Years ago Meer Jaffier made a Present of it to Bulwant Sing, to whom it was confirmed by Lord Clive and * Carnac; and he afterwards procured Sunnuds, as an Altungau, from the King and the Vizier. Inclosed are Copies of these several Papers. * Sic in Orig.

Memorandum of a Sunnud and Firmaun, from the beginning of the Month Shâbaan, in the Eighth Year of the Reign of the King Shaw Allum.

The Sum of 16,80,083 Daums on the whole Pergunnah of Mungrore in the Sircar of Shâhabâd in the Subah of Bahar, the Revenues of which amount to 50,000 Rupees and upwards, is granted, agreeably to the Zimmum, from the latter End of Rubby ul Owel, as a free and unconditional Gift to Rajah Bulwant Sing, and to his Heirs, without the Association of any other Person, and with an Exemption from the Payment of all Customs.

The Contents of the Zinum.

The Whole of the Pergunnah of Mungrore, in the Sircar of Shâhabâd, in the Subah of Bahar, is granted as a free and unconditional Gift to Raja Bulwant Sing and his Heirs; Tanca 16,80,083 Daums, Jumma of the Pergunnah 50,000 Rupees and upwards.

Copy of a Perwannah under the Seal of the Vizier ul Mulk Sujah ul Dowlah Bahadre Suffur Jung, from the 29th of Shâbaan in the 8th Year of the Reign of his Majesty Sha Allum, agreeably to the above illustrious Firmaun of the 15th of Shâbaan, in the 8th Year of the Reign, the Sum of 16,80,083 Daums on the whole Pergunnah of Mungrore, the Revenue of which amounts to 50,000 Rupees and upwards, with an Exemption from the Payment of all Duties from the Middle of Rubby ul Owel, agreeably to Zimman, is granted as a free and unconditional Gift to Raja Bulwant Sing Bahadre, and to his Heirs.

Contents of the Zimmum.

The Tanca, as a free Gift and Donation to Rajah Bulwant Sing, on the whole Pergunnah of Mungrore, in the Sircar of Shahabad, in the Subah of Bahar, 16,83,083 Daums; the Revenue of the said Pergunnah 50,000 Rupees.

Copy of a Sunnud from Meer Mahomed Jaffier Cawn Bahadre, written the 20th of Rujjub, in the 5th Year of the Reign of His Majesty Shah Allum.

In Consideration of the Attachment and Services of the High and Mighty Raja Bulwant Sing Bahadre, the Revenue of 16,80,083 Daums in the Pergunnah of Mungrore, with the Phousdarry and other Duties usually paid to Government, are remitted to him, and given for his own Emolument, that he may be always ready to protect that Quarter. Dated as above.

Copy of the Treaty under the Seals of the Nabob Sabut Jung (Lord Clive) and General Carnac Bahadre.

In the Fifth Article of the Treaty between the Nabob Sujah ul Dowlah and the Nabob Nudjum ul Dowlah Bahadre, Nizam of the Soubah of Bengal and Bahar, and the English Company, which was acceded to by His Sacred Majesty, and signed and sealed by the respective Parties, the Affair of Rajah Bulwant Sing is mentioned as follows:

Article the 5th. Rajah Bulwant Sing shall be established and continued in the Zemindarries of Benaris, Gauzipore, and also the other Districts which he possessed at the Time he entered into Alliance with the Nabob Meer Jaffier Khan Bahadre and the English, upon Condition of his paying the same Revenues as heretofore.

Memorandum of Particulars relating to the Pergunnah of Mungrore, extracted from the Records.

From the Records of the Year 1085, it was annexed to the Khalsa Shereefa. In the Year 1086 'till the Year 1136 Fusselly, the Whole of the Purgunna was relinquished to Jagheedars.

In

In the Year 1140 Three Lacks and 5,000 Daums reverted in Charge to the Nizamut, and remained as a Deposit till the Year 1142, and were annexed to the Caboleat of Shâhabad; the remaining Sums continued under the Jaghedars.

* Sic in Orig.

From the Year 1143 Fusselly to the Year 1170, the Records * of the Whole of this Purgunnah were re-annexed to the Nizamut.

From the Year 1171 Fusselly, in the Records of the Nizamut, it was considered as separated from the Authority of the Nizamut. It appeared that Rajah Bulwant Sing had obtained a Sunnud for the whole Purgunnah as an unconditional Gift, and was in Possession of it. The Sunnud is not in the Records.

A true Translation.

(Signed) J. H. D'Oyly,
A. P^a. T^r.

The Reasons which prevailed on the late Board to grant the Purgunnah of Bahbund to Cantoo Baboo my Servant, will appear in the Consultations of the 12th and 19th of July 1774, in the Revenue Department; to those I refer. You will find that this is not a Part of the Zemindarry of Ranny Bowanny, nor ever in her Possession, but a Mahl or District depending immediately on Government, and lying on the Frontier of the Province; that no Kind of Indulgence was shewn to my Servant in this Grant, but an Advantage provided for Government by the Peshkush, or Fine to be paid, and by the Security which the Collections of it would naturally derive from being in the Charge of a Man of Business and Property.

The Sunnud was never granted, though ready drawn up, and in my Possession, from the Time of the Order of Councils, nor of Course the Peshkush paid, because I chose to defer the Confirmation of it till the Assembly of the new Council.

The Majority, in their separate Meeting of the 17th instant, have thought proper to deprive Cantoo Baboo of this Grant, for Reasons which they are yet to seek. One, indeed, they have assigned; namely, that the Person in whose Name it was granted was described as a Man of Credit and Property, but proved, on Enquiry, to be a Boy of Ten Years of Age. You, Gentlemen, need not be told, that it is the constant Practice of the Gentoos to register all Deeds and Contracts, and apply for all Grants in the Names of their Sons: Locknaut Nundee, the nominal Zemindar, is the Son of Cantoo Baboo, whom the Board intended by the above Description.

As to the Charge of withholding from Nundcomar a Palakeen which he lays Claim to, I am ashamed to reply to so futile an Accusation. The Enclosure, N^o 2, delivered to me by Mudgelis Roy, the Vakeel of Rajah Shitabrôy, contains all that I know of this Affair; except that the Palakeen is in my Possession, as I am told, for I have never seen it.

The Appointment of Munny Begum to the Management of the Nabob's Household, and of Rajah Goordafs, and the other Relations and Dependants of Nundcomar to the Dewanny and subsidiary Offices of the Nizamut and Behla, took Place in the Month of August 1772. My Motives in these Arrangements have been already fully explained to you in the Minutes of the Committee of Circuit, and the General Letters of that Year, and in my Address to your Secret Committee, dated the 1st September.

I believe there is scarce a Man in Bengal who does not now commend my Choice of Munny Begum for the Trust assigned her. I believe there were few to whom the Distinction which was shewn by me on that Occasion to the Family of Nundcomar did not afford Matter of much Astonishment, as his Character was known to all, and my Opinion of it to all who knew me.

You have been pleased to honour me with your Approbation of every Part of this Transaction.

Foiled in all their repeated Attacks upon me, my Adversaries have Recourse to the Charge of Rapacity, a Charge of all others the most foreign from my Nature. I do not assert this on the empty Credit of Self-presumption. Neither my general Character, Circumstances, nor Conduct in Life, before my Appointment to this Government, are unknown to many of your Honourable Court; and a slight Review of my Measures since that Period, will manifest how little they have been guided by an Attention to my private Interest.]

[(a) Your Order for the Reduction of the Nabob's Stipend was communicated to him in the Month of December 1771. He remonstrated against it, and desired it might again be referred to the Company. The Board tacitly acquiesced in his Remonstrance, and the subsequent Payments of his Stipend were made as before. I might easily have availed myself of this Plea: I might have treated it as an Act of the past Government, with which I had no Cause to interfere, and joined in asserting the Impossibility of his defraying the vast Expence of his Court and Household without it; which I could have proved by plausible Arguments, drawn from the actual Amount of the Nizamut and Behla Establishments; and both the Nabob and the Begum would have liberally purchased my Forbearance. Instead of pursuing this Plan, I carried your Orders rigidly and literally into Execution. I reduced the Nabob's Stipend from the Date on which the First Notification of it was made to him: I undertook myself the laborious and reproachful Task of limiting

(a) Vide supra, Page 984.

his Charges from an Excess of his former Stipend to the Sum of his reduced Allowance, and I had the Satisfaction of viewing the Nabob in a State of Magnificence, suitable to his Dignity, within a Twelvemonth after, at Plassey, where he had met me the Year before with every Appearance of Indigence and Meanness. For this too I can appeal to many Gentlemen of your Service who were Witnesses of the Nabob's Condition in both the Periods which I have related.]

[(a) I beg Leave in this Place to make one short Observation upon the Right claimed and exercised by the Gentlemen of the Majority to examine Persons before them on Oath, even in Accusations against the Parties themselves. This you will find to have been practised with Bridjo Kiffore, in their Proceedings held after my Departure, on the 14th instant, in the Revenue Council Chamber; and on the 17th instant, Sentence was formally passed against him by the same Gentlemen, expressly grounded on his Answers to the Questions which had been proposed to him. Thus to extort from a Man Evidence against himself, is so directly contradictory of the fundamental Principles of Justice, that it requires no Comment. Several other Persons also were examined by them on the 14th, and put to their Oaths; a Measure which has an immediate Tendency to the Subversion of Justice. The Inhabitants of this Country, from the Nature of their Education, from the Form of their own Government, and from the Timidity of their Dispositions, are equally incapable of bearing up against the Frowns of Power, and of resisting the Allurements attendant upon it. Thus called before a settled Majority, the Violence of whose Measures has filled the Country with Alarm, they will naturally give Evidence as Nundcomar may have told them is expected; and having once done so, they are tied down to support it, whether true or false, when legally summoned before the Supreme Court of Judicature.

(Signed at the End of the Letter,)

Fort William,
the 25th March 1775.

I have the Honour to be,
with the greatest Respect,

Honourable Sirs,

Your most faithful

and obedient humble Servant,

Warren Hastings.]

A P P E N D I X, N^o CVII.

Book 7, Page 2275.

Extract of a Consultation of the 25th May 1775.

[(b) Fort William, the 25th May 1775.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;

Lieutenant General John Clavering,

The Honourable George Monson,

Richard Barwell,

Philip Francis, } Esquires.]

Secret Dept.
Thursday.

Received and read the following Letters from Mr. Goring, and Inclosures.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I addressed you a Letter * from Plassey, which I hope you have received, and have only further to add on the Subject of it, that I met with no Attendance whatever from thence to this Place, where I arrived Yesterday Morning at Four o'Clock, very much fatigued.

At Twelve o'Clock To-day I waited on the Nabob, and opened my Commission to him and the Begum, and delivered your Two Letters to them, which were read in the Durbar, as well as that to Rajah Gourdas, who I invested with the Authority the Begum had over the Nabob and his Household, after having divested her of it, and fully explained both to her and the Nabob the Extent of the Commission you have honoured me with. The Nabob expressed himself highly delighted at being delivered out of her Hands. He complained to me that he had been treated with great Severity by her, was denied the most trifling Requests, even to the necessary Linen, &c. for the Use of his Zenana, and Beetle for his own *, which Allowance, he says, has been shortened; and though the Begum allowed him openly 1000 Rupees a Month for his Expences, yet he did not receive above 400 of it till the News of my coming, when it was encreased to 3000 Rupees a Month. He complains too, that most of the ancient Servants of his Household have been divested of their Employments, and that those who remain were about to undergo the same Fate, to make Room for a Set of People that he knew nothing of, the Creatures of the Begum's Eunuch (Etwar Ally Khan); and, in short, that he is kept a State Prisoner, and is not suffered to go

* This Letter
is in the Re-
venue Dept.

* Sic in Orig.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1024.

(b) Vide supra, P. 985, and 1031.

out to take any Recreation whatever; he says too, the Eunuch had instructed the Servants not to suffer him to learn any Thing by which he might make himself acquainted with Business; and indeed I believe there is great Truth in it, as his Excellency seems to be ignorant of almost every Thing a Man of his Rank ought to know, not from a Want of Understanding, but of being properly educated.

* Office.

There is a Seristah * kept by one Coofal Chund on the Part of Etwar Ally Khan, called Eik Jey, or an abstract Account of all Disbursements or Receipts of the several Dusters; both the Nabob and Rajah Gourdass think it will be necessary to seize it. I have sent for the Sherifdaah, and if I can get it by fair Means it is well; if not, I must take such as I find necessary, as it undoubtedly belongs to the Nizamut.

At the Nabob's Desire I paid my Respects to the Begum his Mother; I could not help being a little surprized at the desolate State of her Apartments, and was informed by one of the Eunuchs in waiting, that though there were 300 Bricklayers belonging to the Kella, the Begum could not get Five to put them in Repair.

Rajah Gourdass has just informed me, one Mool Chund, a Jeweller, has lodged a Complaint of Debt against the Nabob in the Supreme Court, and wants to take out a Writ for the seizing his Person; I beg you will be pleased to acquaint me what is to be done in case it should arrive here, as it will be a very extraordinary Circumstance if he should be carried a Prisoner to Calcutta.

On the Begum's hearing that Part of the Letter read relative to her being removed to Meer Jaffier's House, she exclaimed against it, and said, that if she was to quit the Kella, she would go to Calcutta. I told her this was a discretionary Order, and left to me if I thought it necessary, explaining to her that Part of my Instructions, and assuring her she should be used with the utmost Respect, according to your Orders. I beg to know, however, if you will admit of her going to Calcutta should I find it necessary to remove her from the Kella, which I fear I shall from the Character of the People about her, particularly Etwar Ally Cawn, and Roy Anoo Sing the Head of the Hircarrahs, who have been the chief Managers since the Begum has had Charge of the Nabob, and who have accumulated great Wealth, particularly the former, by his Excellency's Account, who was raised from a menial Station to the one he now holds.

As the Begum hinted that there were Courts of Justice at Calcutta, and that the aggrieved could there get Redress, if you think proper, all Orders for confining the Servants who may be or are faulty, shall be issued in the Nabob's Name, who, I apprehend, has an undoubted Right over them.

The Accounts of the Nizamut Bhela and Consuriana I sealed up under the Nabob's Seal and my own, and have deposited them in an Apartment of the Kella, till I can pitch on Three Sheristadars who I can confide in to receive them from those now in Office, and explain to me whether they are true or false. I mean to be very particular in the Receipt of them, to have an exact Account taken of each Book, and seal them in such a Manner that no Papers may be made away with. As they are got ready I will deliver them for Investigation to the Gentlemen you have appointed.

Moorshedabad,

17th May 1775.

I have the Honor, &c. &c.

(Signed)

C. Goring.

P. S. Enclosed is a Letter the Nabob has this Instant desired me to forward you.

From the Nabob Mobarek ul Dowlah.

Received the 21st May.

Your Excellency's Letter, informing me that the Gentlemen of the Council, having conceived an Opinion that some Irregularities have been committed in the making up of the Accounts of my Household, and in the Management of my Affairs, and having judged it advisable for the Interest and Credit of my House, to remove the Begum from the Charge of Affairs during the Enquiry into the said Accounts, they have thought proper to depute Mr. Goring, a Gentleman of high Rank and Character in the Service, to carry their Intentions into Execution; and placing an entire Confidence on the Fidelity and Attachment of my Dewan, Raja Goordass, they have reposed the Trust and Care of my Person and Household to him during this Enquiry; that you therefore advise me to pay Attention to his Counsel, and that you doubt not but he will conduct himself in a Manner which will be very agreeable to me, as it is your earnest Wish to shew me at all Times the great Regard you entertain for me, was delivered to me by Mr. Goring, on the 16th instant, (17th May), and I received the greatest Pleasure from the Perusal of it.

The Gentlemen of the Council have acted very properly in this Affair, and I cannot express the Greatness of my Obligations to them for their Kindness to me. May the Almighty reward them for it, by long preserving to them the Blessings of Prosperity!—Mr. Goring's Visit to me gave me the greatest Pleasure. Immediately on his Arrival I assembled all the Officers of Consuranea, Nizamut and Bahla, in his Presence; all the Papers and Accounts are now under Seal, and the greatest Care is taken to secure them. The Bhegum is removed from the Management of Affairs. God willing, this Enquiry will be conducted in the best and most eligible Manner for the Advantage and Re-establishment of the Affairs of the Nizamut, and whatever is carried into Execution by the Advice of Raja Goordass, will be for the best. As the said Raja is ever anxious that the Affairs of the Company and of my Government should be conducted in the most advantageous Manner, there is no Doubt but his Advice will be perfectly agreeable to me.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

A Complaint was this Day preferred to the Nabob by Ewaz Ally Khan, Nephew to his late Consummah Musaroola Khan, who died some Time ago. As it was a Matter belonging to the Consummanah I was present at it; and by the Decree given on the Report of the Dewan, which I now enclose, together with the Copies of the several Depositions of the Party concerned, the Nabob thought proper to confine the Defendant Etwar Ally Khan, Chief Manager of the deposed Bhegum, till Orders arrive from you what was to be done with him: For the Particulars I beg Leave to refer you to the enclosed Papers, N^o 1, and to 11.

It appears from the Face of the Complaint, that 15,000 Rupees have been * legally taken from * Sic in Orig. the above Ewaz, and divided between Etwar Ally, the Begum, &c.

Etwar Ally Cawn, on being dismissed from the Nabob's Presence, made use of these remarkable Words, "I am the first Person begun with; but all the Servants of the Nabob are concerned, and will be hereafter called to an Account." On going away, he requested I would allow one of my People to remain with him, which I have done with the Nabob's Leave, and wait your further Orders.

To-morrow I shall begin to arrange the Accounts for the Inspection of the Gentleman you appointed to receive them; there is a prodigious Heap, and I fear will take up a considerable Time before I shall be able to get through with them. The Begum defers giving an Answer to the 9,69,693 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ till they have been inspected.

Moorshedabad,

21st May 1775.

I have the Honor, &c.

(Signed)

C. Goring.

N^o 1.

Index of Testimonies, &c. relative to the Money of Awaz Ally Khan.

The Relation of Awaz Ally, Nephew to Nuffur ulla Cawn, Consumma to the Sircar:

The Relation of Collicheren, Recorder of the Bhela:

The Relation of Tillookchund, Recorder of the Zosh Khanna.

The Relation of Awuz Ally Cawn.

The Relation of Mahomed Hellah, Tavildar (Cash Keeper).

The Relation of Meer Jau Ullah Meer Samaun, Deputy.

The Relation of Heer Sohoy, Peischar of the Meer Samannee.

The Relation of Yatebar Ally Cawn.

The Relation of Bang Put Gomafta, of Choiton Deer, in the Bengal Language.

Particulars under the Seal of Raja Goordafs.

N^o 2.

Under the Seal of Ewaz Ally Khan.—Three Days after Mahomed Nuffur Ulla Cawn, my Uncle, departed this Life, Meer Jaun Ulla came to my House to condole with me, and repeatedly told me, that if I desired to obtain the Office of Meer Samanee, and to preserve the Havela, the Goods, and Furniture, I must give 15,000 Rupees to Yatebar Ally Cawn, otherwise I should lose them all. For the Sake of my Character and Reputation, and to preserve the Name of my Family, I paid, at Three stated Payments, into the Hands of Meer Jaun Ulla, the Sum of 15,000 Rupees, which was the whole Amount of the Money left by the said Cawn, my Uncle, 5,000 Rupees at each Payment.

N^o 3.

Under the Seal of Awaz Ally Khan.—An Account of the Sales, &c. belonging to Mahomed Nuzur Ally Khan, Meer Samaun, which, after his Death, Ally Newaz Cawn, during the Time of my Affliction, took from me, by the Direction of Yatebar Ally Khan, an Emerald Seal Ring set in Gold, Two Seals for Letters set in Silver, and Two large Seals.

N^o 4.

Relations under the Seal of Meer Jaun Ullah, the Meersamaun's Deputy.

A Promissory Note for the Sum of 15,000 Rupees as Bribes for procuring the Office of Meer Samanee for Awuz Ally Khan was, through me, procured and received by Yatebar Ally Khan: After the Investiture of Awuz Ally Khan, Yatebar Ally Cawn took the said Sum from the House of Awuz Ally Khan agreeable to the annexed Account, together with the Seal of Nuzzur Ulla Cawn deceased, which he kept in his own Hands. I am well acquainted with these Circumstances.

Account of the Sums taken by Yatebar Ally Cawn.

In the Begum's Name	—	—	—	7,000
In Mr. Martin's Name	—	—	—	3,000
In his own Name	—	—	—	5,000

Dated 20th May.

Rupees — 15,000

N^o 5.

N^o. 5.

I Yatebar Ally Cawn took from Awaz Ally Cawn the Sum of 15,000 Rupees, on Account of the Office of Meer Samanee, agreeable to the annexed Account, and delivered it into the Bela through Choiton Durr.

In the Bhegum's Name	—	—	—	7,000
In Mr. Martin's Name	—	—	—	3,000
In my own Name	—	—	—	5,000

Under the Seal of Yatebar Ally Cawn.
Dated 9th Rubbee Ul Awul.

N^o. 6.

Relation under the Seal of Hur Sohoy, Peishcar of the Meerfamannee.

A Promissory Note for the Sum of 15,000 Rupees as Bribes for procuring the Office of Meerfamannee for Awaz Ally Khan was, through me, procured, and received by Yatebar Ally Khan: After the Investiture of Awaz Ally Cawn, Yatebar Ally Cawn took the said Sum from the House of Awaz Ally Cawn agreeable to the annexed Account, together with the Seal of Nuzur Ulla Cawn deceased, which he kept in his own Hands. I am well acquainted with these Circumstances.

Account of the Sums taken by Yatebar Ally Cawn.

In the Bhegum's Name	—	—	—	7,000
In Mr. Martin's Name	—	—	—	3,000
In his own Name	—	—	—	5,000

Rupees 15,000

Dated 19th Rubbee ul Awul.

N^o. 7.

I Tillook Chund, Keeper of the Records of the Sircar Tosh Khanna, give this Testimony to be made use of if necessary, that the Value of the Shauls and Shaul Cloths for Jammās, deposited in the Tosh Khanna of the Sircar, amounted to 24,000 Rupees and upwards, which were mostly distributed for the cold Season, a small Part remained. The Jumma Khurch of the Specie is not under the Tosh Khana, but belongs to the Office of Meerfamannee.

Dated the 19th of Rubbee ul Awul.

N^o. 8.

I Roy Collicheren, Keeper of the Records of the Bala of the Sircar, give Testimony, to be made use of if necessary, that the Sum of 15,000 Rupees, as a Gratuity for the Post of Meerfamannee from Awaz Ally Cawn the Meer Saman, is not entered on the Records of the Balah, and that I know nothing concerning this Sum.

Signature of Collicheren.

Dated 19th of Rubbee ul Awul.

N^o. 9.

On the 29th Mohurrum of the 16th Sun, the Sum of 15,000 Rupees from Awaz Ally Cawn was brought into the Confumannee, and entered in the Jumma Curch by the Order of Yatebar Ally Cawn. (Signed) Bany Putt, Gomasta of Chiton Durr, the Balah Tavildar.

N^o. 10.

Relation under the Seal of Hillae, Tavildar.

I, Mahomed Hillae, Tavildar of the Government Bala, give Testimony, to be made use of if necessary, that I formerly had the Receipts and Disbursements of all Sums received from whatever Quarter: At present, and from the Beginning of the 14th Sun, the Sums received have not come into my Charge, but have been otherwise disposed of. I know nothing of them.

Dated 19th Rubbee ul Awul.

N^o. 11.

If any one of the Officers of Government is appointed to an important Charge, and Confidence is placed in him, and he commits a Fault; as for Example, the taking any Thing from any Place which has been exempted by the Government, and from which he ought not to take any Thing, and upon an Enquiry being made into the Affair, if he represents Things in a false Light, and contrary to the Customs of the Sircar, that Person is punishable according to his respective Quality: It is at the Option of his Principal.

To

[(a) To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and Council, &c.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Enclosed I send you an Account of several Sums given by the Bhegum; it is under her Seal, and was delivered me by the Nabob in her Apartments.

May 22d 1775.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

C. Goring.

P. S. The Bhegum has made herself answerable to the Nabob for any Sums that may be due to him by Etwar Ally Khan; and the Nabob has thought proper to release him from Confinement.

(Signed)

C. Goring.

Memorandum of Disbursements to English Gentlemen from the Nabob Sircar, in the Bengal Year 1179.

Seal of Munny Bhegum,
Mother of the Nabob
Nudgeen Dowla
deceased.

To the Governor Mr. Hastings for an Entertainment

1,50,000

To Mr. Middleton, on Account of an Agreement entered into by

Baboo Begum

1,50,000

Rupees 3,00,000.

Dated 21st of Rubbee ul Awul, or 22d of May.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I am desired by the Nabob and Rajah Goordas to acquaint you, that there is not a Rupee in his Treasury, though he has Demands on him to a very considerable Amount.

May 22d.

(Signed)

C. Goring.]

Before the Board proceed to take the above Letters into Consideration,
Read the following Letter from the Resident at the Durbar.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I am favoured with your Letter of the 27th ultimo: Your Commands, regarding the Court of the Nabob, shall be duly attended to; and I shall take Care to give you the earliest Information of all such Occurrences as are in any Manner interesting, and where your Interposition and Authority may be more immediately necessary.

Resident at
the Durbar.

I have herewith the Pleasure of transmitting you an Account of the Balances due to the Nabob, the Begum, &c. from the Time of my taking Charge of the Durbar, up to the 5th of this Month. The several Stipends and Pensions have usually been supplied by Monthly Payments, in Proportion to their whole Amount, whenever there was sufficient Cash in the Treasury at Moorshedabad to admit of it; otherwise by Drafts from the Resident on the Danagepore Council; or the Nabob and his Family were obliged to receive such Parts only of these Monthly Proportions as could then be paid to them, and wait for such farther Advances from the Treasury as could occasionally be made from the Amount of the Collections. This will explain to you the Nature of the Balances, and account for their Irregularity; in future the particular Days on which any Payments are made, shall be specified, together with the Sums to each Person, in the Monthly Durbar Treasury Accounts.

His Excellency the Nabob Mobarek Ul Dowla, is not quite Seventeen Years of Age. With respect to his Character and Disposition, I have as yet had but few Opportunities of making any Remarks on his Conduct, or of collecting sufficiently from my own Observation, to form an adequate Judgment of either; but if the general Satisfaction expressed by his People, and the concurrent Approbation of those more immediately about his Person, can be received as Arguments in his Favor, his Character stands fair and unblemished, and the Mildness of his Temper will always secure it from Censure. Those great Disadvantages, however, which the Nabob may be supposed to have laboured under, from the little Attention that was given to his Education before his Accession to the Musnud, are not entirely removed, nor can it be conceived that they should in so short a Time, even by the most indefatigable Pains and Application to Study. His Understanding, though naturally good, requires yet much Improvement and to be more enlarged, I should apprehend, before he can be thought capable of taking upon himself the Management of his Revenue, and the Direction of his Affairs. His Studies hitherto have been confined to the Knowledge of the Persian Language, and such Accomplishments as are usually sought after by Persons of his Rank; the first Rudiments only, without ever extending them to Matters of greater Moment. Having never been instructed in any of the Duties peculiar to his Station in Life, or even expressed an Inclination to be made acquainted with the Direction of his own Affairs, both his Youth and

Inexperience seem to urge the Necessity of continuing them some Time longer under the Inspection and Management of some able and judicious Person. The Bhegum, to whom this Charge was originally given, has conducted herself with such Propriety, and so much to the Satisfaction of the Nabob, that he has frequently expressed his Approbation in Terms of Affection, and acknowledged the Obligations he owes to her Care and Attention to his Interest; adding, that it relieved him from a great deal of Trouble and Anxiety, and that he did not at present wish to remove the Authority from her, and take it upon himself, while he knew he was incapable of transacting the Business so well, and had no intelligent Person at his Court on whose Advice he could depend, or who could afford him any Assistance at a Time when he should stand in so much Need of it. These Sentiments of the Nabob, delivered at a Time when he might reasonably suppose it would soon be put in his Power to shake off the Yoke if he found it disagreeable, plead strongly in Favor of the Bhegum; and I have taken the Liberty of mentioning them, as well to clear up any Doubts that may have arisen to her Prejudice respecting her Behaviour towards the Nabob, as to evince the Rectitude of her Conduct in general. I have no Reason to believe her Views are otherwise than honourable, or that she is actuated by any other Motives than such as equally tend to the Safety of his Person, and the Advancement of his Happiness.

As no Complaints have ever been made to me against any of the principal Officers or Servants of the Nizamut, I cannot accuse them of Neglect of Duty or Impropiety in their Behaviour: I shall pay a particular Attention to your Orders respecting their Conduct, and give you the earliest Intimation of every Transaction that shall appear to be culpable.

From all the Enquiries that I have been able to make, I cannot find out that any Person has had Access to the Bhegum on any real Business, and she has herself assured me that no Visits have been lately paid to her, except those of Ceremony only, and which she has been accustomed to receive from those Gentlemen who before had paid the same Compliment to the Nabob: If it is your Pleasure to have a List of these, I shall take care to transmit one regularly; at the same Time, I shall pay the strictest Attention to the Instructions contained in the latter Paragraph of your Letter, relative to any secret Negotiations which may be carrying on at the Nabob's Court, and shall use my Endeavours to make myself acquainted with all Matters of Business transacted there, and acquaint you accordingly.

I have communicated both to the Nabob and the Begum your Instructions regarding the Mode of Application to the present Government, and the Manner of transmitting their Address, which will be punctually complied with.

Moorshedabad,
the 25th May, 1775.

I am, &c. &c.
(Signed)

W. B. Martin,
Resident.

Ordered, That the Abstract Account, inclosed in this Letter, be entered after the Consultation.

Minutes on
Mr. Goring's
Letters.

[(a) The Governor General.—As the Commission given to Mr. Goring was to receive from the Begum all the Accounts of the Nizamut for Eight Years past, and to deliver them into the Hands of Gentlemen appointed to examine and report their Contents to the Board, I desire that Mr. Goring may be asked, how he came by the Account he has now sent in his first Letter of the 22d instant, in which Two Sums only are mentioned, and said to be paid to myself and Mr. Middleton, and on what Account this partial Selection was made by him, and to desire an Explanation from the Begum of the Sum laid to my Charge, and that he will ask the Nabob or the Begum their Reasons for delivering this separate Account.

Mr. Francis.—I think that Mr. Goring should be directed to inform the Board, whether the Delivery of this Paper was accompanied by any Explanation from the Nabob or the Begum; and if it was, that he would state every Circumstance to us.

Mr. Barwell has no Objection to the Governor's Motion.

Colonel Monson.—I think Mr. Goring should acquaint the Board, if the Begum gave any Explanation of the Account, and what passed between her and him, when the Nabob gave it him. As for the Intention of the Nabob or Begum in delivering the Account, I think it impossible Mr. Goring can be acquainted with it, unless they have communicated their Sentiments to him on this Subject. Mr. Goring has already acquainted the Board how he came by the Paper: I therefore think it unnecessary to apply to him further on that Head; and it appears to me that the Account is already explained; but if the Governor General desires it, the Begum may be asked for a more minute Explanation.

General Clavering.—I think that Mr. Goring should be applied to, to inform the Board whether the Nabob or Munny Begum accompanied the Account delivered to him by any Circumstance. As the Persian Word *Ziafut* is said to signify Entertainment, and as from the Declaration of Munny Begum it appears that this Money was given to the Governor when he was at the City settling the Affairs of the Nizamut, I think it is most probable that it must be the same Sum of One Lack and an Half, of which Mha Raja Nundcomar speaks in his Letter to this Board, on the 8th of March last, in the following Words:

“The Governor, Mr. Hastings, on the Month Assar 1179, went from Calcutta to Moorshedabad. He remained about Three Months at Cossimbuzar, and sometimes went into the Nabob's

Palace. After Mr. Hastings returned from Moorshedabad to Calcutta, Munhy Begum said to Rajah Gourdas, Write Word to Maha Rajah Nundcomar, that it is proper and requisite to give One Lack and fifty thousand Rupees to the Governor, and beg of the Maha Raja to ask the Governor, whether it shall be sent in ready Money, or by a Bill of Exchange. I accordingly asked Mr. Hastings, who answered, "I have Connections of Trade in that Part of the Country, let this Money be paid to Nurr Sing, Cantoo's Brother, who is at Cossimbuzar." In consequence of which I wrote to Rajah Gourdas and Munhy Begum, that they should deliver the Money to Nurr Sing, Cantoo's Brother. Munhy Begum, with Rajah Gourdas's Knowledge, in the Month of Aughan 1179, paid this Money to the Governor, Mr. Hastings, by means of Nurr Sing aforesaid, from under the Care of Chyten Ahur, Cash-keeper to the Behala, Sonat Rupees 1,50,000." And therefore I am of Opinion, that Mr. Goring's Instructions on this Subject should be confined to every Circumstance that passed on that Occasion.

Agreed, That Mr. Goring be directed to inform the Board of every Circumstance which attended the Delivery of the Paper, and if any Explanation was given * to the Nabob or the Begum, of these Papers, to report the whole Relation, and to require of the Begum a particular Explanation of the Payment said to be made to the Governor General. * Sic in Orig.

The Governor General desires, that Mr. Goring may be directed to request, that the Begum will deliver her Explanation in Writing.

Agreed, to direct Mr. Goring to act accordingly.]

Resolved, That the Salary lately allowed to Munhy Begum, as Guardian to the Nabob, do cease on the Day on which she was divested of her Employment; and that this Salary be in future a Saving to the Company; and that these Resolutions be communicated to the Resident at the Durbar. And as a Charge of having received Rupees 3,000 appears against him in one of the Enclosures sent down by Mr. Goring, that he be called upon to justify himself of that Charge.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following Letter from the Accountant General to the Revenue Department.

To John Stewart Esquire.

Sir,

In Obedience to the Commands of the Honourable the Governor General and Council, I have prepared an Account Current of the Nabob Mobarek ul Dowlah, to the 16th of August 1772, and the same Account brought down to the End of February 1775, which is the latest Period to which I have received the Accounts. I request you will please to lay the above Account before the Honourable Board.

12th May 1775.

(Signed)

Charles Croftes,
Acc^t General Rev. Dep.

Ordered, That the Account received, with the Letter, be entered after the Consultation.

Ordered, That a Copy of the Letter from Mr. Middleton, with the Accounts of the Nabob, and the Proceedings of the Board upon them, inserted in Consultation 14th December 1772, and a Copy of the Abstract of the reduced State of the Nabob's Expences, recorded in Consultation 25th January 1773, be sent to Mr. Goring.

The following Letters to Mr. Goring and to the Resident at the Durbar, being written conformable to the above Resolutions, † and approved and dispatched to them. † Sic in Orig.

To Mr. Goring.

Sir,

We have received your Letters of the 20th, 21st, and Two of the 22d instant, and shall now reply to such Parts of their Contents as seem to require it. Orders to Mr. Goring.

The Papers enclosed in One of the Letters containing an Account of Two separate Sums of Money, said to be paid to the late President and Mr. Middleton, not being accompanied with any particular Information respecting it, you are directed to inform us of every Circumstance which attended its Delivery to you; and if any Explanation of these Papers was given by the Nabob or the Begum, to report the Whole to us, and further to require of the Begum a particular Explanation in Writing of the Payment said to be made to the late President, and to transmit the same to us.

If you find it necessary to remove the Begum from the Kella she is at Liberty to go wherever she pleases within the Provinces.

Inclosed, we transmit for your Information a Copy of a Letter from Mr. Middleton, late Resident at the Durbar, and of the Nabob's Accounts which accompanied it, of Date 18th November 1772, and also Abstract of the Nizamut Account, taken 25th January 1773. These Accounts are transmitted for your Information, and for that of the Gentlemen who are to make Enquiry into the Nizamut Accounts.

The Governor General informs us, that the Particulars of the Abstract are in the Hands of Subens Roy the Peishcar.

To

To Mr. W. B. Martin, Resident at the Durbar.

To Resident at
the Durbar.

Sir,

We have received your Letter, enclosing the Account of Balances of Stipend, &c. due from the Durbar; but we find the Information incomplete till we be furnished with the Account of the Treasury, which we desire you may transmit as speedily as possible. We are the more anxious to obtain this, that we learn there is not at present a single Rupee there.

We are to inform you, that we have resolved that the Salary lately enjoyed by the Begum as Guardian to the Nabob, shall cease on the Day on which she was divested of her Employments, and that the said Salary shall in future be a Saving to the Company; you will acquaint the Begum of this Resolution as far as it relates to her.

We are also to acquaint you, that there is an Information delivered in to our Board of your having received 3,000 Rupees from Etwar Ally Cawn, being your Proportion of 15,000 Rupees given for his Appointment to the Consumanah, the Begum having received 7,000, and Etwar Ally Cawn 5,000 Rupees. As we could not receive such an Information, which appears so derogatory to the Opinion we have hitherto entertained of your Character, without giving you, as soon as possible, an Opportunity of justifying yourself, we think it necessary to impart it to you, hoping we may obtain a full Refutation of it in your Answer to this.

We are, &c.

Fort William, 25th May 1775.

Signed at the End of the Consultation,

Warren Hastings,

J. Clavering,

Geo. Monson,

Rich^d. Barwell,

P. Francis.

Balances

Balances due to the following Persons, Account their monthly Stipends and Pensions from the Durbar.

Names of the Persons.	Balances due to the 40' Chok, in the Bengat Year 1181, or 10 April 1775.			Amount of Monthly Allowances due for the Month of By-sack 1182, or from 11th April to the 10th May 1775.			Total.	Deduct Amount paid to the 5th May 1775.	Balances due the 5th May 1775.
Nabob Maubaruck ul Dowlah	62,532	6	3	1,33,333	5	8	1,95,865	11 10	1,29,865
Ahteram ul Dowlah	15,421	—	—	7,552	1	6	22,973	1	22,973
Rount Dein Hussein Cawn	2,125	—	—	4,687	8	—	6,812	8	4,687
Munney Begum	22,999	5	5	11,666	10	13	34,665	15	34,665
Rajah Goroodafs	8,722	10	15	8,333	5	6	17,056	1	8,334
Moradut Dowlah	—	—	—	400	—	—	400	—	—
Rajah Dridgenarain	—	—	—	600	—	—	600	—	—
	1,11,800	6	3	1,66,574	14	13	2,78,373	4 16	2,88,546

Sicca Rupees

Moorshedabad, the 5th May 1775.

Errors excepted.
(Signed)

W. B. Martin, Resident.

[(a) Dr. Account Current of the Nabob Mobarek ul Dowlah, from the Time of his Accession to the Musnud to the 16th August 1772. Cr.]

To Treasury.

For the Amount advanced him from 1st April 1770 to 16th August 1772 } 68,12,509 8 17 1

To Balance due to him — — — 17,81,952 3 1 3

By Balance due to the late Nabob Syef ul Dowlah, transferred to the Credit of Nabob Mobarek ul Dowlah } 12,93,860 11 19 —

By Stipend.

[(a) For annual Stipend due to him, from 1st May 1770, to 16th August 1772, at 31,81,860 per Annum, for Twenty-seven Months-Sixteen Days, is } 73,00,601 — — —]

Sicca Rupees 85,94,461 11 9 —

Sicca Rupees 85,94,461 11 19 —

Fort William, 11th May 1775.

[(a) Errors excepted.
(Signed) Charles Croftes,
Accountant Genl. to Rev. Dep.]

(a) Vide supra, Page 985.



C.]

[(a) D'. Account Current of the Nabob Mobarek ul Dowlah from 17th August 1772, to the End of February 1775.

To Treasury.

For the Amount advanced him from 17th August 1772, to the End of February 1775

Balance due to him

56,68,019 3 5 2
7,64,958 10 9 3

By Balance due to him to the 16th of August 1772

17,81,952 3 1 3

By Stipend.

[(a) For Amount of annual Stipend due to him at the Rate of 31,81,860 per Annum, agreeable to the Old Establishment, from 17th August to 31st December 1772, is Four Months D'. For Stipends due to him from 1st January 1773, to the End of February 1775, is Twenty-six Months, at the Rate of Sicca Rupees 16,00,000 per Annum, agreeable to the New Establishment formed for his Household, in Consequence of the Order received from the Honourable the Court of Directors

11,84,359 -- -- -]

34,66,666 10 13 2

Sicca Rupees 64,32,977 13 15 1

46,51,025 10 13 2

Sicca Rupees.

64,32,977 13 15 1

[(a) Errors excepted.

(Signed) Charles Croftes,

Acco^t. Gen^l. to the Rev^d. Dep^t.]

(a) Vide supra, Page 985.

A P P E N D I X, N° CVIII.

Book 11, Page 111.

Extract of a Consultation of the 12th of June 1775.

Fort William, 12th June, 1775.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant-General John Clavering,
The Honourable George Monson,
Rich^d. Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

Resident at the
Durbar.

Read the following Letter from the Resident at the Durbar.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I am favoured with your Letter of the 25th instant, and have now the Pleasure of transmitting you the Durbar General Treasury Account for the Month of May 1775, Balance in ready Cash Sicca Rup^s 951 5 5. At the same Time I beg Leave to acquaint you, that the Nabob has made repeated Applications to me for Money for the Use of his Household, which it has not been in my Power to comply with, being informed by the Provincial Council of Revenue at Moorsheadabad, that they have not at present any Cash in their Treasury to answer the Demands; and you will observe, that I have not been able to obtain more than 10,000 Rupees from them in the Course of this Month.

* Sic in Orig.

I shall acquaint the Begum with your Resolution relative * her Salary as Guardian to the Nabob, and shall take care to discontinue the Payment of it in future.

Denies the
Receipt of
1,000 R^s.

With respect to the Information against me "of having received 3,000 Rupees from Ewaz Ally Cawn as my Proportion of 15,000 Rupees given for his Appointment to the Consulate," I feel a particular Happiness in a conscious Superiority over the Malice of those who have insinuated such a Charge against me, in declaring thus publicly, that there is not a Word of Truth in it; on the contrary, I assure you that I never have, directly or indirectly, received any Part of the said Sum from Ewaz Ally Cawn, or any other Consideration from him at any Time, either before or since, nor has any Consideration been received from him by any of my Servants with my Privity or Consent. The Unwillingness you have shewn to credit a Report so prejudicial to my Character, by the Favour you have conferred upon me in giving me the earliest Intimation, so as to afford me an Opportunity of clearing up my Conduct, claims a grateful Acknowledgement, and has drawn from me this open Declaration, even without the Knowledge of my Accuser; and I flatter myself it will be considered as a full Refutation of the unjust Charge exhibited against me; but as the bare Contradiction of one Man may not be thought sufficient to invalidate the Assertion of another, or be deemed an ample Justification of his Innocence, I wish not to screen myself by this Disavowal from the strictest Enquiry you may think proper to direct into the Grounds of such an Accusation, satisfied within myself of the Improbability to prove an absolute Falsity, even though any Person should be daring enough to attempt it.

I am truly sensible, Gentlemen, of the Obligation you have conferred upon me in giving me this Appointment, the Remembrance of which, and a Regard to my own Reputation, will always exact a steady Adherence to the Duties of my Office, and Fidelity in the Execution of the Trust, preferably to every other Consideration. It will ever be my Ambition to merit your Approbation; and I hope the good Opinion you have hitherto done me the Honour to entertain of my Character, will not be lessened by this or any other malevolent Aspersions thrown upon it, where I can with the same Degree of Truth aver the Whole to be a Fiction, and set at Defiance those who may endeavour to prove the contrary.

Moorsheadabad,
the 30th May 1775.

Signed,

W. B. Martin, Resident.

Ordered, That the Enclosure be entered after the Consultation.

Agreed, That Mr. Goring be informed of this positive Denial of Mr. Martin, and directed to request the Nabob to examine Etwar Ally Cawn on the Subject, in Presence of himself and Mess. Maxwell and Anderson, also of Mr. Martin, if he chuses to attend; as the Board will not give any Credit to such a Charge, unless supported and fully proved by the Evidence he may produce to the Nabob.

Resolved, That the Seven Lacks of Rupees, now on the Way down from Patna, be delivered over to the Provincial Council at Moorsheadabad; and that Orders be sent from the Revenue Department to the Person who has Charge of it for that Purpose. Resolved further, That Two

Lacks

Lacks of Rupees be advanced to the Resident at the Durbar, on Account of the Nabob's Stipend; and that Orders be also issued to the Revenue Department to this Effect. Advance to the Nabob.

Agreed, That the following Letter be written, in Reply to the above from the Resident at the Durbar.

To Mr. William B. Martin, Resident at the Durbar.

Sir,

We have received your Letter of the 30th ult. Having ordered a Supply of Treasure, which is on the Way down from Patna, to be delivered over to the Provincial Council at Moorshedabad, you will be able to obtain from them an Advance of Money on Account of the Nabob's Stipend; and we have accordingly directed them to advance you at present Two Lacks of Rupees. Reply to the Resident at the Durbar.

We are pleased to remark, that by the Declaration contained in your Letter, that you had not received any Sum of Money or Gratuity from Ewar Ally Cawn; but as Ewar Ally Cawn had confessed the obtaining a Sum of 15,000 Rupees from him for his Appointment to the Consu- many, of which 3000 Rupees were in your Name, we have directed Mr. Goring to recommend to the Nabob, to endeavour to ascertain the real Application of this Sum, by examining Ewar Ally Cawn upon the Subject, in Presence of himself, Messrs. Maxwell and Anderson, and of you, if you should think proper to attend.

12 June 1775.

We are, &c.

Referred and read a Letter from the Begum to the President of the Council, received and entered in the Persian Correspondence the — September last. Account of the Nabob.

The Governor General lays before the Board, the Accounts which are mentioned in this Letter.

Ordered, That they be recorded after the Consultation.

[(a) The Board also recur to the Nabob's Account, delivered in by the Accountant General to the Revenue Department, in Consultation 25th ult.]

Ordered, That Copies of all the abovementioned Accounts of the Nizamut, and of the Begum's Letter, be sent to Mr. Goring, to be delivered over to Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant.

[(b) The Governor General informs the Board, that there appears to him a very material Error in the Account Current with the Nabob, signed by Mr. Croftes, and now before the Board; Credit being therein given to the Nabob for his Stipend, according to the old Establishment, to the 31st of December 1772; whereas it was expressly settled by the Committee of Circuit in July or August 1772, at the Time that the Governor was with the Committee at Moorshedabad, that the reduced Stipend should take place from the Day on which the Nabob received the formal Notification of the Company's Orders on that Subject from Mr. Cartier, which was in December 1771 or January 1772; that he thinks this Mistake ought to be rectified before the Accounts are finally adjusted with the Nabob.]

Mr. Francis.—I agree with the Governor General, that the Mistake ought to be rectified, for the Information of the Court of Directors; but I very much doubt whether it will be possible for the Company to recover any Balance that may appear to be due from him according to the rectified Account; it will probably amount to about Seven Lacs, supposing the Balance now stated by Mr. Croftes as due to the Nabob, and amounting to 7,64,958 Rupees, to be deducted from the Overpayment. This Balance, I presume, must now be due to his Family and Servants; and we are informed, both by Mr. Martin and Mr. Goring, that there is no Money in his Treasury. So far from this Board being able to exact from the Nabob a Restitution of an old Overpayment, I imagine that we must make him the Advance we have this Day ordered for his immediate Support. Being a Minor, and under the Guardianship of the Company, he ought not in Justice, I think, to be made answerable for Overpayments made on Account of his Pension, and which it will be impossible for him to recover or to make good any Way, but by the Reduction of his present Establishment.

[(c) Agreed, that the Mistake be notified to Mr. Goring, and that he be informed of the Day on which the reduced Stipend of the Nabob took place.]

[(d) The following Letter is written to Mr. Goring in Conformity to the foregoing Resolutions.]

To Mr. Cha^s. Goring.

Sir,

On Receipt of the Ten Depositions enclosed in your Letter of the 21st ult. we thought it proper to make Mr. Martin acquainted with the Charge exhibited against him, for 3,000 R^s taken in his Name from Ewar Ally Cawn, in the Sum of 15,000 R^s which it seems he had paid for the Office in the Consu- manee. Orders and Accounts sent to Mr. Goring.

(a) Vide supra, Page 985.

(b) Vide supra, P. 986.

(c) Vide supra, ibid.

(d) Vide supra, ibid.

As Mr. Martin has written to us, solemnly and peremptorily denying that either he, or any of his Servants with his Privity or Consent, ever received any Sum of Money or Gratuity from Ewar Ally Cawn, we cannot give Credit to the Charge, unless it be fully proved that the Money was paid to Mr. Martin; we therefore desire you will recommend it to the Nabob to examine Ewar Ally Cawn in presence of yourself, Mess. Maxwell and Anderson, and of Mr. Martin also if he desires it, with respect to the Application of the above 15,000 Rupees which Ewar Ally Cawn, by his own Confession, appears to have actually received, in order to ascertain what really became of it; and if he should declare that a Part has been given to Mr. Martin, you will advise the Nabob to call upon him for the Proofs of his Assertion.

We enclose a Copy of Letter from Munny Begum, and of sundry Accounts, Three of which were received with her Letter. As we judge that these Papers may be of Service to Mess. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant in their Investigation, you will deliver them over to these Gentlemen.

[(a) But for the further Illustration of the Nabob's Accounts, we think it necessary to acquaint you of an Error in the Account signed by Mr. Croftes, wherein Credit has been given to the Nabob for his Stipend, agreeable to the Old Establishment, up to December 1772, whereas the Reduction to Sixteen Lacks should have taken Place from the 21st January 1772, the Day on which the Orders of the Company for that Reduction were notified to the Nabob.]

We have ordered 2 Lacks of Rupees to be advanced on Account of the Nabob's Stipend from a Supply which will shortly be thrown into the Moorshedabad Treasury, being now on the Way down from Patna.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
R. Barwell,
P. Francis.

(a) Vide supra, Page 986.

4

General

General Treasury Account of the Durbar, for the Month of May 1775.

D'

C'

To Balance of last Month	—	—	40,323 13 1½	
To Council of Revenue, at Moorshedabad.				
23. Received from Mr. Edward Baber, Chief, &c. Provincial Council of Revenue	—	—	10,000 — —	
				22,000 — —
By Nabob Mauburuck ul Dowlah.				
7. Paid him, in Part of his Allowance, as per Receipt	—	—	10,000 — —	
23d. D°	D°	—	10,000 — —	
24. Advanced to Meer Sadoo	—	—	2,000 — —	
				3,500 — —
By Rajah Goroodofs.				
11. Paid him, in Part of his Allowance, as per Receipts	—	—	—	
By Rajah Dridgenarain.				
8. Paid him his Allowance for this Month	—	—	600 — —	
Advanced him in Part for June	—	—	150 — —	
				750 — —
By Account Charity.				
27. Paid Molavey Omev, for Lungah Connah	—	—	150 — —	
Paid Fackets, Brahmins, &c.	—	—	515 6 17½	
				665 6 17½
By Account Fel Connah.				
9. Advanced Nyamuttulah Darogah	—	—	—	600 — —
By Account Nipamut.				
20. Paid Servant Wages, at Dowdpore Garden	—	—	47 — —	
D° at Plassev	—	—	25 8 —	
				72 8 —
26. Paid Mohon Sing, as per Receipt	—	—	500 — —	
By Account Fouzdarree.				
27. Paid, as per Establishment	—	—	—	2,697 8 —
By Charges General.				
28. Cooley Hire on Treasure	—	—	— 10 —	
Paid Servants Wages, &c. as per Establishment	—	—	2,592 11 15	
				2,593 5 15
Carry over	—	Sicca Rupees	50,323 13 1½	33,378 12 12½
				Sicca Rupees

General Treasury Account of the Durbar, for the Month of May 1775.

D^r

Brought over	Sicca Rupees	50,323	13	1½
By Balance, viz.				
Onstanding, as per last October's Account, in the Hands of Lachmenarain Canangoo, Acco ^t Un- noop Dammadar, to be received from him, by Orders of the Superior Council of Revenue, in their Letter of the 18th October last		7,576	1	9
Account Tuncar of the Moradbang-Sepoys		949	8	10
The Amount of 5 Bills sent to Colonel Fother- ham for Expenses Acc ^t Cooleys, Bungaburdars, Bearers, Bullocks Hire, &c. on his going with a Detachment up to Dinapore		4,987	13	5
Advanced for the Bullocks provided for a Detach- ment going to Rungpore, a Bill of which has been sent to Mr. George Graham the Con- tractor		1,480	4	—
In the Hand of Mr. William Cowper		1,000	—	—
Ready Cash		951	5	5
		16,945	—	9
Sicca Rupees		50,323	13	1½



Moorshedabad, the 28th May 1775.

Errors excepted.

W. B. Martin,
Resident.